A - a

-a *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* -ja, -ka, -kula, -ngka, -la, -ta. Majul-a ngurnalu-rla kiyanana. And we put them in the stomach. [TD: FM10 a134: 4:37min] Nyanawu pilyily yapakayi majul-a nyamu kangana puul-a walyak. You know the hairless joey that is still in its mother's pouch. [VW: FM09 a123: 6:27min] Bow Hill-a na ngurnalu karrinya. We were at Bow Hill. [VW: FM10 30 1a: 2:01min] Nyantu Yiparrartu kaninyjal-a yanani an Pangarra kankulupal-a. Emu ran below with White Cockatoo above. [VW: FM08 a08 4e: 0:48min]

2 • make something out of something else for example bread out of flour.

3 • with another human.

4 • time period.

5 • purposeful goal.

6 • warning, aversive.

7 • subordinate clause.

Ajarraman *n.* name of one of the Afghans who used to have a shop at Kalkaringi. *See:* mutura. The other Afghan was called Walyji by Gurindji people. Their shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop. Other Afghans travelled through Kalkaringi with camels as traders.

-aji *suf.* person or thing that does something. This is the same as the English ending '-er' (agentive). *Syn:* -kaji, -waji. Wilajkarraaji nyila-ma nyantu-warij karrinyana. 'Wilajkarraaji' is someone who is on their own. [VW: FM12 a183: 05:367min]

an *conj.* and. Lurlu ngurna karrinyana an ngurna parra tikap. I'm sitting down and I chop the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 5:20min] This word comes from Kriol.

ankaj *interj.* poor thing. *Syn:* wartiiti. Yipurrk ngu pinyinyip manana ankaj. She rubbed the sticks together in vain, poor thing. [VW: FM09 a127: 17:18min]

anyan *interj.* hey cute! Said to new babies or to small children who do or say something cute.

-arra *suf.* **1** • -ing, keep doing something (continuative). *Syn:* -karra, -warra. Purtuyi-arra ngurna-rla karrinyana pakarturtup. Ngantu kuyangarrang karrap nyangana yikili-ngurlung ngumayila-ngurlung. My hair is standing on end from something. Maybe someone was watching from a long way away behind me. [VW: FM10a 154: 3:06min] Kartak-kula takurl-arra kiyanana, jarrwalut. She put them in a billycan, lots of them. [TD: FM10a 163: 4:06min] Kunguluk ngunyunu panana pangkily-arra kuya. She is hitting herself on the head with a rock making herself bleed.

2 • for example 'at', 'on', 'in'.

I – i

ijarni *n. See:* yijarni.

ipu *n. See:* yipu.

ipurrk *adv. See:* yipurrk.

J – j

–ja *pro.* we two (not you). Nguja manani ngunyjung, jaartkarra nguja nyangani. We got a lump of honey and ate it. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:10min] Nguja kamparni ngayirra Kitty–ngku. Both Kitty and I treated her. [VW: FM12 33 1: 1:22min]

–ja *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* –ta, –ka, –kula, –ngka, –la, –a. Nyila na ngurna panana pirrkap ngayu–ma jala–ma, ngurra–ngka ngayiny–ja yarti–ngka, kaarrayinkarra–la. I'm making that one today, I am, at my camp in the shade on the east side of my house. [VW: FM07 a050: 2:25min] Nguyi yuwarru kurrurij–ja. She will put it in the car for me. [VW: FM08 a089: 2:54min]

2 • make something out of something else for example bread out of flour.

3 • with another human. Nyamu–rnalu na kampawu nyanuny–ja waruju–la. When we'll burn the ashes, she'll be there with us. [VW: FM08 a089: 13:13min]

4 • time period.

5 • purposeful location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time. Kangani ngu ngurra–ngka–wu nyanuny–ja–wu. She took it back to her place. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:12min] Kula piyarr kangka–ngantipangulu pinka–ka–wu–rni wulaj–ja–wu. Don't report that we're hiding by the river for a reason. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

6 • warning, aversive. Wartarra kurrurij–ja Hey look out - a car! [FM: Overheard]

7 • subordinate clause. Ngunti ngun pirrkap manku nyanuny–ja karrap–kula, Nangari–wu–ny–ja. You can make the light while Nangari watches on. [VW: FM09 17 2a: 1:24min]

–ja *suf.* what about? Ngungantipangkulu–rla nganany marnani, "Nomo–rnalu partartaj–nginyi. Nyila–rni manta–rla kanyjurra–nginyi nomo partaj–nginyi." "Nyampa–wu–ja–rla." "Ngaja–rla mila janga karrinyana," kuya. Nganta–yina yumi kuya–ma kamparrijang. Kuya ngungantipangkulu–rla marnani nganany. They warned us about that saying, "Don't get them from the tree. Only collect the ones from below, not from the tree." "Why can't we?" "In case your eyes become diseased." That's what the old ladies told us. I think that was their law from the old days. That's how they warned us about it. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 9:03min]

jaaj *cv.* beg, plead or ask for something.

jaaj marnana beg, plead.

jaajaaj beg again and again, beg for many things. Ngurla marnani jaajaaj, "Jayingkayi–rla". She begged her again and again for it, "Give it to me [so I can do it]". [VW: FM10 23 1b: 4:12min]

jaakip *cv.* yawn.

jaakip karrinyana yawn.

jaakipkarra yawning.

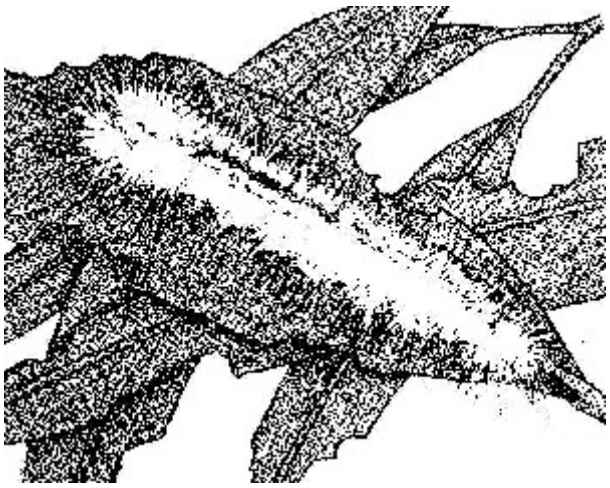
jaalap *cv.* say goodbye, bid farewell, wish well on departure, take leave. *Variant:* jaala. Jaalap–murlung–parni warrij yani. He went away without saying anything. [McNairs 1970s–80s wordlist] Ngurnangku yani jaalap–ku. I came to farewell you. [McNairs 1970s–80s wordlist]

jaalap yuwanana leave saying goodbye.

jaalap kangana take leave. Jaalap ngurnangku kangana. I take my leave from you. [VW: FM12 a171: 0:17min]

jaarrinykarrij *n.* **1** • group of stars. *Variant:* jaarrinykarriny. *See:* maljarrinyjarriny. This constellation is said to 'bring up' the sun. It is located high in the east in the cold season and moves west as it becomes hot.

2 • caterpillar. *Syn:* maljarrinyjarriny. These woolly blue and brown caterpillars are found in large groups often on tree trunks travelling around in groups.



jaartkarra *cv.* eat. *Syn:* ngarnana. *Variant:* jartkarra.



jaartkarra ngarnana eat. Ngarnani ngu jaartkarra. It was eating [the bush onion]. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:26min] Ngayu-ma-rna kula nganani jaartkarra-ma. I never used to eat it [when I was a young girl]. [VW: FM09 a123: 9:42min]

jaartkarra nyangana eat. Ngurlaa nyanya tanku jaartkarra, marntaj. We ate our lunch, OK. [BW: FM09 a121: 0:37min]

jaartkarraaji *n.* **1** • something edible. *Variant:* jartkarraaji.

2 • table. *Variant:* jaartkarraaji. Yuwanana kajirri-lu ngu murlukurn partaj mangarri-wu jaartkarraaji-la.The woman puts the bottle on the table. [BW: FM07 a043: 6:40min] Ngalyakapkaji-ma ngumpit-tu-ma murlungku-ma jak wuyarni mangarri-wu jaartkarraaji-la. The man drops the icecream on the table. [BW: FM07 a043 20:45min]



jaj *cv.* lenient, spoil a child.

jaj karrwarnana lenient towards someone (for example, a relation), spoil a child.

jaj panana not hit properly because of leniency.

jajjaj lenient a lot, lenient towards many people.

jajjajkarra being lenient.

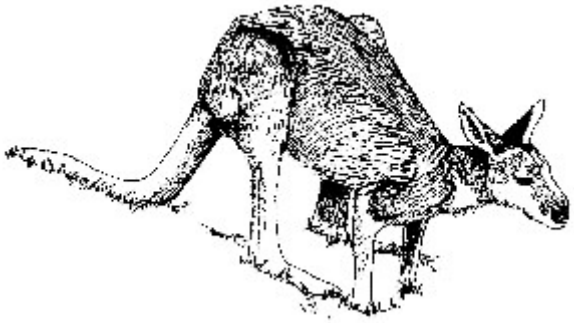
jaja *n.* granny, mother's mother and her siblings, maternal grandmother, child of a woman's daughter. *Syn:* jaju. This is a Jaru and Nyininy word.

jajalya *n.* star. *Syn:* kiki, kamirrinyji. Jajalya, murlangka kankulupal-la nyamu karrinyana, kaputa-la. Stars are [found] up here at night time. [VW: FM12 a171: 0:42min] This word also means 'star' in Mudburra.



jajarra *n.* child who no longer receive milk from their mother because she is expecting another child. Ngamayi-lu-ma nyamu-wa karrwawu jintapa-kari, wal jajarra na nguyinangulu tal panana, ngapulu-murlung-ma. When the mother is going to have another baby, well they call the them 'jajarra', without milk. [VW: FM11a 167: 4:00min]

jaji *n.* plains kangaroo, antilopine wallaroo. *Syn:* jaliny, jupanyiny, ngalijirri, juntulang. *Macropus antilopinus*. This kangaroo is often seen in grassy plain areas. It has long thin legs and can hop fairly quickly. The meat is good to roast and eat. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). 'Ngalijirri' has the Nangala skin and 'jaliny' has the Japalyi skin. Nalijirri and jaliny are in a mother-son relationship.



jajipan *n.* meeting, ritual killing, where the killing will take place after a planned meeting.

jaju *n.* granny, mother's mother and her siblings, maternal grandmother, child of a woman's daughter. *Syn:* jaja. Nyanuny-ku jaju-wu ngurla kangana, mangarri punyu, yarti-ngkurra makin-ta-wu. She takes a cake to her grandmother who was sleeping in the shade. [VW: FHM146: 1:12min] Ngurna-rla yanku ngayiny-ku-ny-ja jaju-wu-ny-ja. I will go with my mother's mother. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jajumarnany *n.* **1** • your 'jaju', my 'pakutu' (cousin) or 'jawiji' (the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji', the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju' (and vice versa). *See:* jaju; jawiji; ngapuju.

2 • your 'jaju', my 'kurturtu' (the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker), the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother. *See:* jaju; kurturtu.

3 • your 'jaju', my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju' the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'jawiji' (grandfather) or cousin 'pakutu' (and vice versa). *See:* jawiji; pakutu; jaju; ngapuju.

4 • your 'jaju', my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) or niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* jaju.

jajurlang *n.* maternal grandmother and her grandchild. Yanani nguwula jajurlang. The grandmother and grandson went along together. [FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang] Nguwula jajurlang-ma yanani pungkulung-kula juluj kangani ngawa-ma. The two of them, he and his granny, went along, she carrying the coolamon under her arm. [RW: EC97 a006: Jajurlang & Ngawa: 0:26min] There is a story about a 'jajurlang' who go out hunting. The grandson is unable to spear a kangaroo and asks for water. The grandmother refuses to give him water but sprinkles some on his head. This happens a couple of times until eventually the grandson catches a kangaroo and cooks it. The grandmother gives him some water then, but the grandson kills her anyway.

jajurrk *cv.* turn back halfway.

jajurrk waninyana turn back halfway.

jajujurrk turn back a number of times.

jajujajurrkkarra turning back.

jak *cv.* fall down, drop something, moult, sag. *Syn:* part.



jak waninyana fall (for example fruit from tree, rain), fall off, moult, sag. Jintaku-ma jak waninya janyja-ka.One fell on the ground. [VW: FM07 a185: 11:27min] Jak waninyana majul-ma jangkarni nyila-ma kuya. He has a large stomach which sags. [VW: FM12 a183: 7:37min]

jak manana drop something.

jak wuyarnana take and let fall down halfway (as when a hawk drops meat). Marluka-lu-ma yalungku-ma ngalyakapkaji jak wuyarni ngu takkaji-la. That man dropped the icecream on the chair. [BW: FM07-a043: 21:07min]

jakjak waninyana overflow and fall down.

jakjak drop a number of things.

jakap *cv.* sneak up (with a soft tread, causing no rustling), stalk. *Syn:* nangajkarra, pulkupkarra, yapart.

jakap yanana sneak up.

jakajakap people sneaking up, sneaking up on many people.

jakapkarra sneaking up. Jakapkarra yanana jinalujayak. He is sneaking up [on someone] by walking on his tiptoes. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jakapirti *n.* hip. *Syn:* lanti. This is a Ngarinyman word.

jakarla *cv.* stupefied from poison or magic.

jakarla karrinyana stupefied. Nguyina wayayap yani, marntaj, jakarlakarlaarra karrinyana. It got to them, they're stupefied now. [ECh: RWH & DD]

jakarlakarla many people stupefied.

jakarlakarlaarra many people being stupefied'kurrupartu' (boomerangs).

jakarr *cv.* cover something or be covered. *Variant:* jakarra. *Syn:* tawulpul, pulpul.

jakarr manana cover something.

jakarr karrinyana covered.

jakarr waninyana get covered.

jakarra-arra covering up.

jakarrarraaji dust storm.

jakarrarraaji *n.* dust storm, wind blowing sand and dirt about. *Syn:* jupartkarraaji.

jakarrwaji *n.* covering, like a blanket or nappy. *Syn:* panyjarrk, palyja, palkiny, pulpulwaj.

jakiliny *n.* **1** • full moon. *Syn:* partangarra. *See:* kilang.

2 • month. *Syn:* partangarra. Jakiliny-ma nyatjang-pa-n karrwawu? How many months will you spend? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jakiliny tuktuk couple of months.

3 • moon grub. *Coleoptera*. These white grubs look like the moon when they are curled up. This is why they have the same name as the moon. They can be used as bait when fishing with a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line), but are not eaten by people. They are found in the ground, not in tree trunks and roots. They are the larval stage of several taxa.

Jakiliny *n.* place just west of Burtawurta Creek and north of the Halls Creek road.

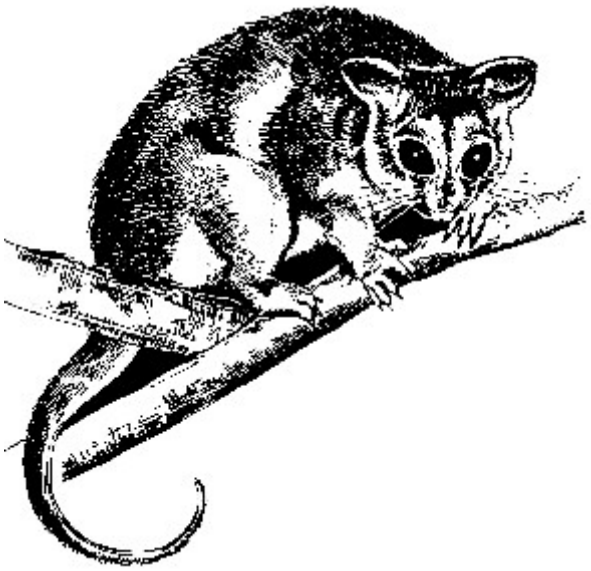
jakilirra *n.* **1 •** whitewood. *Atalaya hemiglauca*. This tree is a good tree to sit under as it provides dense, cool shade. The pale timber can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and 'kuturu' (fighting-sticks). Many birds are attracted to the flowers which are full of nectar.

2 • whitewood. *Ehretia saligna*. The wood is very hard. The dry wood is used for making firesticks. You can also mix the ash with water and rub it through your hair to make it look grey. It is also used as a medicinal wash.

jakirtij *cv.* block something by putting up a bank to stop floodwater.

jakirtij yuwanana block, close.

jakulaji *n.* brush-tailed possum. *Syn:* jangana. *Trichosurus vulpecula*. Possums live in hollow trees and their climbing tracks can be seen on the trunks of trees that they live in. They were more common in the past than they are now, but there are still a lot in the Cattle Creek (Kunawa) area. In the past they were eaten a lot, but they have not been eaten much in recent times. Possum fur was used in the past to make loin cloth (called 'cockrags' in Kriol) for men and women, called 'warlpurr' and 'majarti'.



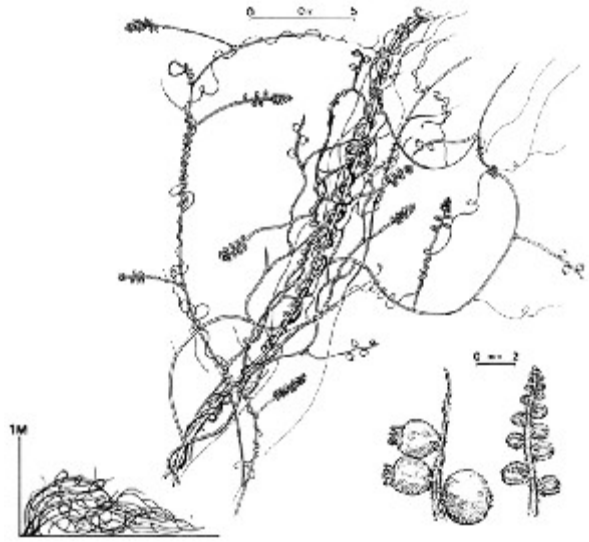
jakurtakurta *n.* returned soul. *Syn:* pirlirr. *See:* wipilirri; yimarruk.

jakurturl *cv.* mute, not able to talk temporarily due to illness.

jakurturl karrinyana not able to talk.

jakurturl waninyana become mute.

jakutakuta *n.* dodder or a vine species that hangs off trees like hair. *Cassytha filiformis*. This plant has cosmetic uses. The older dry orange stems can be burnt to ash, mixed with fat and then rubbed through the hair to make it go black. This ash was also rubbed onto the skin of fair children to darken the skin so that welfare officers would not take them away. The younger greener stems can be boiled and the liquid washed through the hair to make the hair grow longer. The stems can also be boiled and the liquid used as a wash to treat skin sores and itchy skin.



jakwi *n.* jaw, jawbone, jowls.

jala *adv.* today, now. *Variant:* jalarni; jalang; jalala. Ngurnalu-rla pina kanya jala-ma. Today we dug it up to show her. [VW: FM07 a054: 0:41min] Jala-ma-rna-nga karrwu pirrkappirrkap-kula na. Now I'm going to keep [the wood] to make [the artefacts]. [VW: FM08 a101: 2:35min] Yikili-ngurlu nyila-ma, lina manana ngurla. Yaluwu-ma nyanuny-ku-ma mungkaj-ku-ma yikili-nginyi. Jala-wu-la ngurla lurrpu yani. From a long way away he's thinking about her. About his wife, from a long way away. He returned to her on this day. [VW: FM12 a175: 1:02min]

jalajala these days, nowadays, this time. Jalajala nguyinangulu kangana pusher-ngka na. These days they take them around in prams. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 2:00min]

jalajalang these days, nowadays, this time.

jalangpurru these days, nowadays, this time.

jalanginyi new.

jalanguny new, this generation of people, current generation.

jalayilang new, this generation of people, current generation. Ngantipa ngurnalu nyangana ngumayijang-kulu na kuya, jalayilang-kulu. We who have been left behind [older generation] know about this now, and the present generation. [BW: FM07 a01 1a: 4:45min] Ngurnalu jalayilang tanjarri mani kuya. We brought up the current generation. [VW: FM10 a148: 1:55min]

jalaj *cv.* knead, roll out.



jalaj manana knead.

jalajkarra kneading. Yalanginyi-ma jalajkarra-warla jangkarnik. Then mix in water to make a large quantity. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Jalajkarra mangarri, ngurna manana. I'm kneading the dough. [VW: FM09 a13 3b: 1:20min]

jalak *cv.* send a letter or news. *Syn:* yujuk.

jalak yuwanana send. Ngayiny-ku jipiniya-wu ngurna-rla jalak yuwarru jarrakap milimili. I sent a letter to my boyfriend. [ECh: DD] Ngunkula ngaji-wu, jalak yuwarru, wayita, an nyampayirla kamara, yangunungku. Do you want to send some yams and potatoes to Dad. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 1:55min]

jalak panana send.

jalal *cv. See:* jarlarl.

jalalang *cv.* upside down, head down.

jalalang karrinyana upside down, head down.

jalalang waninyana fall sideways.

jalalangpari *n.* sloping ground, moderate or very steep slope.

jalalanykarra *cv.* shine, sparkle. *Variant:* jalaranykarra.

jalalanykarra karrinyana shine.

jalalp *cv.* go down (of the sun), sunset.

jalalp yanana go down.

jalalwari *n. See:* jarlarlwari.

jalangpurru *adv.* today, now. *See:* jala.

jalangup *cv. See:* jarlangup.

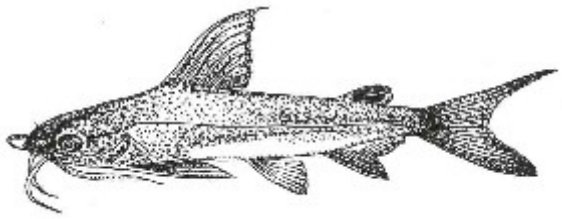
jalany *n.* **1** • tongue. *Syn:* ngalyanu.

2 • head of floodwater.

jalapal *cv. See:* jarlaparl.

Jalarajalara *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Warntumili.

jalarlka *n.* **1** • any kind of catfish. *Syn:* warrak. *Arius spp*. *See:* ngirnngirta; ngikngikkaji; katang. All catfish have prickles or spines on their fins. These spines are dangerous because they contain poison and if they prick the skin they cause severe pain and swelling. The spines should be broken off and burnt on the fire, thrown in the water or placed in a safe place. If you step on a spine then you can slap the area with the tail of the fish to stop the pain and swelling. You can also treat the area of the sting with urine from the catfish or place hot sand on it. Small or baby catfish are called 'ngirnngirta', 'ngikngikkaji' or 'katang'.



2 • long nose catfish or silver cobbler. *Arius midgleyi*. This is a very large catfish that is good to eat. The flesh and fat are roasted in hot coals. They can grow to over a metre and weigh up to 20 kilograms.

jalarnjalarn *cv.* abundance, of food.

jalarnjalarn karrwarnana Ngarin, mangarri, ngurna jalarnjalarn karrwarnana, kamparnani ngurna, johnny-cake warlu-ngka. I have a lot of tucker - meat and bread. I was cooking it all - and johnny cakes - on the fire. [VW: FM12 a171: 10:55min]

jalarntu *cv.* something given freely with nothing expected in return; something of little value.

jalarntu jayingana Nyawa-ma-rnangku jayingana jalarntu. I am giving this to you as a present. [McNair]

jalarr *cv.* join, fix on, fasten, put back in the right place, for example a new engine or tyre. *Variant:* jalarrp. *See:* partiwartip.

jalarr yuwanana join.

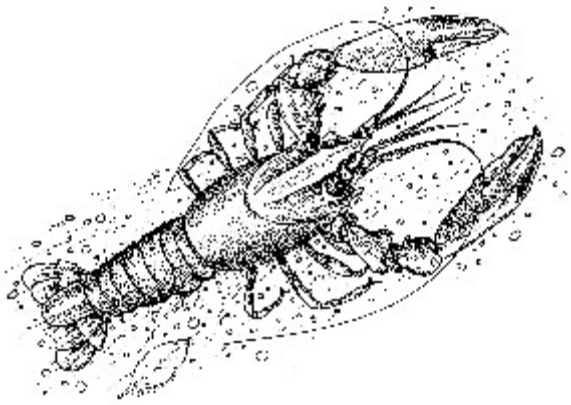
jalajalarr join on a number of things, join a number of times.

jalarriny *n. See:* jarlarriny.

jalatu *n. See:* jarlartu.

jalayilang *n.* current, particularly current generation. *Variant:* jalilang. Ngurnalu jalayilang tanjarri mani kuya. We brought up the current generation. [VW: FM10 a148: 1:55min] *See:* kamparrijang; ngumayijang.

jalij *n.* freshwater prawn, cherubin, yabby. Jalij-parla ngurna-rla mani nguwa-rni. Then I got a prawn for her to use as bait. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] *Macrobrachium rosenbenbergi*. They are eaten or used as bait for 'yinarrwa' (barramundi) and 'jalarlka' (catfish). They can be caught with a little bit of meat on the end of a small fish hook, and are cooked on the coals.

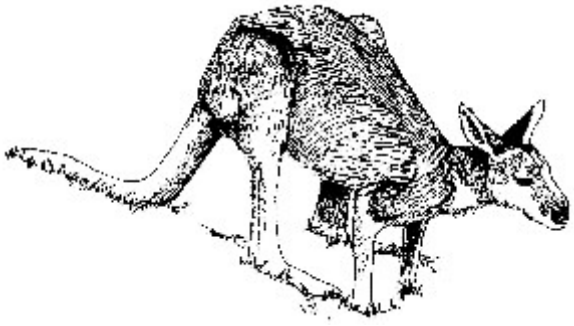


jaliji *n.* friend, mate, often an age mate. *Syn:* jimarri, mitayi. *See:* liwaya.

jalilang *n. See:* jalayilang.

jalingki *n.* bitter, unpleasant tasting, bland. *Syn:* wingki.

jaliny *n.* male plains kangaroo or antilopine wallaroo. *Syn:* jupanyiny, jaji. *See:* ngalijirri; juntulang. *Macropus antilopinus*. This kangaroo is often seen in grassy plain areas. It has long thin legs and can hop fairly quickly. The meat is good to roast and eat. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). 'Ngalijirri' has the Nangala skin and 'jaliny' has the Japalyi skin. They are in a mother-son relationship.



Jalipiyawung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi. It is kankarra (upstream) from Karna and kanimparra (downstream) from Nyingalarra.

jalk *cv.* **1** • hook up a spear on a spear-thrower. *Syn:* jalkip.

jalk karrinyana spear hooked up on a spear-thrower.

jalk manana hook up spear on a spear-thrower.

2 • tug, like a fish on a line, or like horses on reins.

3 • shake someone, as in a fight. *Variant:* jalkip.

jalk manana shake spear on a spear-thrower (to test or to frighten).

jalkjalkkarra shaking a spear a number of time.

jalkaj *cv.* knock down an anthill. This word can't mean knock down trees or anything else.

jalkaj panana Tamarra ngurna jalkaj panana. I knock down the termite mound. [VW: FM12 a171: 11:30]

jalkaji *n.* spear-thrower for a large spear. *Syn:* warlmayi, jirrk.

jalkip *cv.* hook up spear to spear-thrower. *Syn:* jalk. *Variant:* jarrkip.

jalkip manana hook up.

jalkip-jawung with a spear hooked up. Jalkip-jawung ngurla mart karrinyana liwart. He's stopped and ready with a spear hooked up on his spear-thrower. [VW: FM12 a171: 19:13min]

jalkurrurru *n.* blue-winged kookaburra. *Variant:* jalkururru. *Syn:* julakurr. *Dacelo leachii*. These birds hunt for lizards and snakes and they often wake you up in the morning with their loud raucous calls. When someone close passes away they will sit near you and sing like they are crying.



Jalminta *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Lurlngu (Neave Junction) and kanimparra (downstream) from Kuyura. Note that 'jalmin' in Bilinarra is a submerged log. The Gurindji word is 'kurlunturru'.

jalngajalngaarra *cv.* prevented from travelling by lack of transport, fear, business or floodwater.

jalngajalngaarraaji *cv.* someone who prevents other people from going.

jalngak *cv.* sit on top, mount, ride. Marntaj jalngakjalngak-ku kalu wumpal. [The horse] is OK to ride a bit to save walking. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



jalngak waninyana climb up and sit somewhere, mount. Yipurrk ngurna yawarta-la jalngak waninya. I got on the horse for nothing [I got thrown off]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jalngak yanana ride along.

jalngak yuwanana put to sit on top, like when you put a child on a horse.

jalngak kangana ride a horse, drive a car. Jalngak kangani yawarta-marraj kurntu-ka. He was riding the log like it was a horse. [DD, RWH]

jalnyu *n.* cheap, something acquired at little or no cost, such as trading when some of the goods are kept for the trader's use.

jalpatap *cv. See:* jarlpartap.

jalpatapkaji *n. See:* jarlpartapkaji.

jalpiny *n.* shovel-nosed spear. *Syn:* kurlarta. Ngu wunya jalpiny-ju. He got him with a spear. [RWH & DD] Warlpiri use these spears. They are often made from lancewood.

jalpirri *cv.* squat, crouch (of people or kangaroos). *Syn:* jalu.

jalpirri karrinyana Nyila ngungalang jalpirri-lu nyangana. That one is watching us while squatting down. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jalpu *n.* **1** • bland, weak, tasteless, unsugared. *Syn:* tuja, tapu.

2 • blunt for example an axe that can't cut. *Syn:* tuja, tapu.

Jalpulula *n. See:* Jarlpurlula.

jalu *cv.* squat like when you sit on a steep bank, particularly children, dogs and kangaroos. *Syn:* jalpirri.

jalu karrinyana squat.

jalumala *n. See:* jarlumarla.

jalungurru *n.* **1** • pretty, good looking, handsome. *Syn:* murrawiti, jurinyin.

2 • strong, part European man. *Syn:* pilying.

jalwa *n. See:* jarlwa.

jalwakinang *n.* friar bird, banana bird. *Philemon spp*. These birds like to eat bananas, and are often called banana-birds. They are loud, noisy birds. This bird has different kinds of calls.

jalwarr *n. See:* jarlwarr.

Jalwi *n.* hill just 'kurlarra' (south) of Pirntipirnti and 'kayirra' (north) of Parntamirn in a line of hills which line-up north-south. This hill is near Liku (Mountain Spring). It is a Kapukurlang (Two Sisters) Dreaming place.

jaly *cv.* cold, cool. *Syn:* jiwily, tikilying. Ngu jaly! It's cold. [ECh: RWH]

jalya *cv.* **1** • feel fit.

jalya karrinyana Jalya karrinyana ngu warlarrp-nginyi. He's better after being very sick.

2 • burn. *Syn:* jily.

3 • sting.

jalya kangana Nguyi jalya kangana warlayarra-lu kawurn-tu. That cheeky tobacco and ashes are stinging me.

jalyarra *cv.* **1** • dip, immerse. *Syn:* tula, jankurr, jijkurrp, nyiny.

jalyarra yuwanana dip, immerse.

jalyarra ngarnana dip and eat.

jalyarra karrinyana immersed.

jalyajalyarra immersing.

2 • rub with fat and ochre, salve.

jalyarra manana rub with fat etc.

jalyi *n.* leaf, leafy branch. *See:* karnti; kurrkuly.



Jalyirri *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Japanyi, Japalyi.

jamal *cv.* thank. *Variant:* jamalp.

jamalp kangana Ngurnangku jamalp kangana. I thank you. [FM]

jamalarl *n.* tin without a handle. Nyila jayingka-yi-rla jamalarl ngawa-wu. Give me that handleless tin to get some water. [VW: FM12 a171: 20:19min]

jamana *n.* **1** • foot. Jamana-ma ngulu karrinyana wankaj yapayapa-ma. The little ones were lame [the emu chicks had sore feet]. [DR: FM09 a15 1b: 0:20min] Jamana-la payarni ngu. It bit him on the foot. [BW: FM07-043: 1:43min]Jamana ngurna wankaj kalu-wu. My feet are no good for walking. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] This word replaced 'yuparn' by taboo.

2 • footprint. Ngayiny-ja ngumayila ngayiny-ja jamana-la. After I'm gone [Lit: behind on my track]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

3 • shoe. *Syn:* yuparn, jina, jarntaparr.

jamana majul arch, sole or top of foot.

jamana wulngarn arch, sole or top of foot.

jamana nantananta toes.

jamana ngatinyan big toe.

jamana mangarli ball of foot.



jamana *cv.* walk, go by foot. *Syn:* kalu.

jamana yanana Jamana yani. He went on foot. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jamanana *v.* grind (Class 1). Jayingka-yi-rla ngurna jamarru ngayu na. Give it to me so I can grind [some seed] now. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 2:20min]

jamanana is grinding it.

jamani ground it.

jamarru will grind it, want to grind it.

jarra grind it!

jamanani was grinding it, used to grind it.

jamanangku will be grinding it, want to be grinding it.

jamanu to grind it.

jamanani *v.* was grinding it, used to grind it. *See:* jamanana.

jamanangku *v.* will be grinding it, want to be grinding it. *See:* jamanana.

jamani *v.* ground it. *See:* jamanana.

jamankarra *cv.* in love. *See:* ngarrungkap.

jamankarra marnana in love.

jamankurla *n.* frill-necked or blanket lizard. *Syn:* ngarranginy. *Chlamydosaurus kingi*. This is a Bilinarra or Mudburra word. These lizards are roasted and eaten. The flesh and fat are tasty. The frill or blanket is burnt to ashes until it turns black and it is then rubbed with 'wararr' (fat). This is in turn rubbed through the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it go dark and healthy. When the rains begin the blanket lizard runs around eating 'pingi' (ants). Frill-necked lizards are 'kuliyan' (cheeky) and will chase you and try to bite you. They are very aggressive when they have eggs.



jamanu *v.* grind.

to grind it. *See:* jamanana.

jamanup *cv.* grind, for example grass seeds between stones. *Syn:* yurtup. *See:* jamanana.

jamanup manana grind.

Jamangku *n.* new Wave Hill Station. Kaanuk ngurna yanku, Jamangku-yirri nyila-ma Puwarraja mangaya-ma, nyawa-ma. I'm going east crossing the river to Jamangku, that place with a Dreamtime story. *See:* Jinparrak.

jamanymany *cv.* sleep talk, talk nonsense due to fever or mental illness. *Syn:* kuninip.

jamanymany marnana sleep talk.

jamarlukmarluk *cv.* chatter, talk incessantly.

jamarlukmarluk marnana chatter.

jamarrarn *n.* **1** • special words of a Dreaming at the beginning of each stretch of Dreaming country. This Dreaming is called 'kuning' and comes from your father's side.

2 • Dreaming's 'language'.

3 • stretch of Dreaming track with one ownership group.

4 • dialect or idiolect.

jamarru *v.* will grind it, want to grind it. *See:* jamanana.

jamata *n.* information already heard, old news. Ngurna jamata kurru nyanya. I heard that before [I already heard that talk]. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Only used for news heard, not events witnessed.

jamawun *n.* sticky-leafed shrub. *Cullen balsamicum*. The leaves are used as medicine. They have a strong smell and are sticky.

jamawurn *n.* stick for poking into something like when you collect and eat honey. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.

jamayang *n.* belong to somebody. Ngantu-wu-warla nyawa ngarina? Kala-yina, nyila-ma-yina jamayang. Who does this meat belong to? Leave it for them. It belongs to them. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jamin *n.* face. *Syn:* lungarn.

jamina *n.* mouldy (bread, yams, meat), rusty. Warta jamina nyila-ma karra-rla. Waj yuwarra-rla kuya. Hey that is mouldy. Throw it away. [VW: FM12 a171: 21:55min]

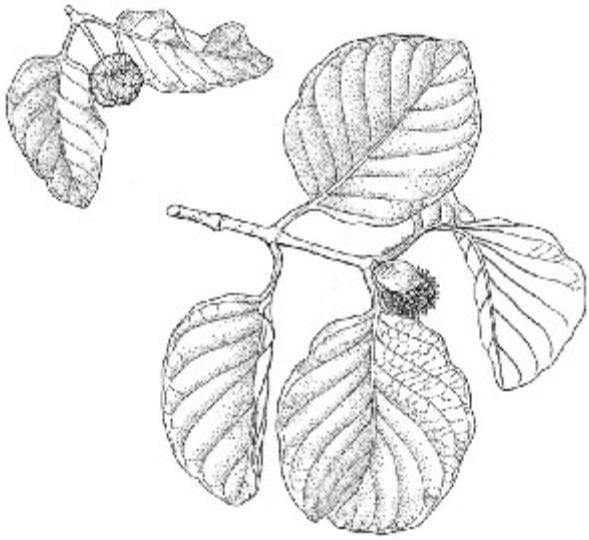
jaminypurra *cv.* giving without expecting something in return.

jaminypurra jayingana Ngurna-rla ngayu-rni jayinya jaminypurra, kula-yi yirlmij jayinya. I gave it to him like that [but] he didn't give [anything] in return. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jamirli *n.* moustache with no beard. *Variant:* jamili.

Jampa *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Wampana and kanimparra (downstream) from Malintiyak.

jampa *n.* Leichhardt tree. *Syn:* ngimili. *Nauclea orientalis*. This is a large tree that grows on 'lamarn' (rivers) and near 'winyji' (springs). It is a good shade tree. The fruit can be eaten when they are ripe and brown. The fruit that fall in the water are eaten by 'narrinyjila' (turtles), 'yulwa' (black bream) and other 'yawu' (fish) so it is a good idea to fish under these trees. The wood is light and relatively soft, and some people think it is too light to use for any purpose.



jampa wutu seed of the Leichhardt tree.

jamparlngarri *n.* show off, some who skites about things they have or things they can do.

Jamparta *n.* Lonely Springs. Ngurnalu yani kayirra nganayirla-yirri Jamparta, Lonely Springs. Kanimparra ngurnalu yani warlakap-kula ngimpija-wu-ma kawarla-wu-ma lawara. We went north to Lonely Springs. First we went downstream to look around for 'ngimpija' trees to make coolamons but we didn't find any. [BW: FM09 a119: 00:19min] *See:* karukany. Mermaids called 'karukany' live at Lonely Springs.

Jampawurru *n.* Mud Spring or Red Lily. A place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road. This is an Emu (Yiparrartu) Dreaming place. It has a small spring. At the rockhole near by there are now waterlilies growing where there weren't in the past. The Kawarrang (young Rainbow Spirit) left its ears here and so this place also used to be called 'Langa'.

Jampijina *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Japija, Jampin, Jampijinpa.

Jampijinpa *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Japija, Jampin, Jampijina.

jampijpan *n.* black swan. *Cygnet atratus*. The meat is roasted and eaten. They are valued for their meat because they are large and the meat is tasty. They are not seen very often.

Jampin *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Japija, Jampijina, Jampijinpa.

jampukarra *n.* left-handed. *Syn:* wartiwarti, ngarlkuny, ngarlkunyjarrip, wirlkirri. Children born with their umbilical cord wrapped around their neck will be left-handed. *See:* jutumparra.

jampurlk *cv.* squash, flatten. *Variant:* jampirlk. *See:* nurt.



jampurlk papanana Papanana jampurlk marluka-lu kajirri makin-ta. The old man squashed the old woman while she was sleeping. [BW: FM07-a043: 25:22min]

jampurlkpari *n.* squashed, flattened.

Jampurrala *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Puntaru and south of Nangkurrjawung.

jamuny *cv.* taboo, forbidden, prohibited from eating 'kuning' (Dreaming) meat, or (boys only) being young and not allowed to eat 'old men's' taboo meats. *Syn:* juyirna. *See:* lin.

jamuny karrinyana forbidden. Ngurna-rla jamuny karru. I'm forbidden to eat it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jamunykarra being forbidden.

jamurruruk *cv.* annoy someone to the point of making them feel sick by keeping on crying or talking all the time.*Syn:* nguj. It is said that if a kid cries all the time the mother will pass away.

jamurruruk manana Murlungku nguyi jamurruruk manana. That one makes me mad crying/talking all the time. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Nguyi jamurruruk manana murlungku karu-ngku, lungkarrapkaji-lu ngalyapa-lu. This crybaby is driving me crazy with his constant crying. [VW: FM12 a171: 23:11min]

jamuruk *cv.* prevent or stop someone from having something.

jamuruk kangana Japarta-lu nguyi jamuruk kanya ngarin. Japarta prevented me from having meat. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Maitbi ngayu ngurna-rla malu yaluwu ngayiny-ku, jaliji-wu yu nou jimarri-wu mitayi-wu, "Kula-rnangku jayingku. Nunykuwarra ngurna." Jamuruk ngurna-rla kanya. Kula-rna-rla jayingku kuya. Maybe I will say to my friend, "I won't give it to you. I'm hungry." I prevent her from having it. I won't give it to her. [VW: FM12 a171: 24:51min]

jamut *n.* **1** • bustard, bush turkey, Australian bustard. *Syn:* jikparn, kurrkaparti, yunturrkpana, jantura. *See:* ngamarti; kirtakirta; kuwarlang; juwarra. *Ardeotis*

australis. Malyju-ngku kurrupartu-yawung-kulu kayikayi panana jamut. The boy chases the bush turkey with a boomerang. [BW: FM07-a043: 15:53min] Jamut jarrwaj punya karu-ngku. The kid speared the bush turkey. [VW: FM09 a123] Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method which is called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, they are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jamut' and eat them.



2 • domestic turkey.

janak *n.* earless dragon or lizard. *Variant:* janaka; janaknarruku. *Syn:* wulngarnwulngarn. *Timpanocryptis cephalus*. This lizard likes to watch the 'wulngarn' (sun).

Janama *n.* skin name for a man.

janang *cv.* knock down, for example knock a man down or the wind blowing something down. *Syn:* nyarlk.

janang wuyarnana blow down.

janang yuwanana knock down.

janangarn *n.* field, garden, patch of something for example vegetables. Wal ngarnani nyila na janangarn ngu janangarn-ma nyila na. Well it eats that whole patch [of bush onions]. [VW: FM07-a058: 4:19min] Ngurnalu paraj punya janangarn na. We found a big patch of them now. [TD: FM07 a059: 0:37min]

janarr *cv.* hurt or burn someone.

janarr kamparnana burn (someone's skin).

janarrjanarr burn in a number of places.

jani *n.* ashes for chewing tobacco. *Syn:* kawurn, puna, kulikuli. *See:* wanyarri; walarri; warlayarra. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.

janiki *n.* loin cloth, 'cock rag' (in Kriol). *Syn:* warlpurr. Janiki karrinya ngulu pirrkap manani possum-nginyi.They made loin cloths from possum fur. [VW: FM11a 164: 13:25min] *See:* majarti; jakulaji.

Janiriyawung *n.* just south of Kuntilijja and Wattie Creek.

Janjika *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Tarlu and kanimparra (downstream) from Janturalarni.

janka *n.* woman. *Syn:* kirri, kirri. Janka-ku ngulu kangani karu nguyinangulu. The women used to carry their children [in coolamons]. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 23:55min] Nguwula-rla wuyurrunkarra yuwanana janka kujarra-lu. Two women are fishing. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] The word 'kirri' is a Mudburra word.



jankina *n. See:* jarnkina.

jankurr *cv.* immerse in water, dunk, put underwater. *Syn:* jalyarra, japurr. This is a Nyininy word.

jankurr karrinyana immersed underwater.

jankurr yuwanana immerse something, dunk, put underwater.

jankururrij *cv.* make holes, for example with a crowbar. Or a pig or echidna digging and eating. *Syn:* kurrij.

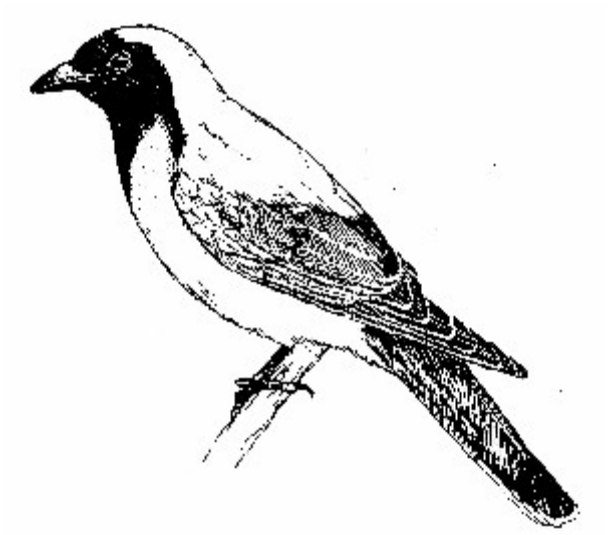
jankurrurij pungana dig hard (with a crowbar etc).

jankururrij wuyarnana dig and throw dirt about.

janpa *n. See:* jarnpa.

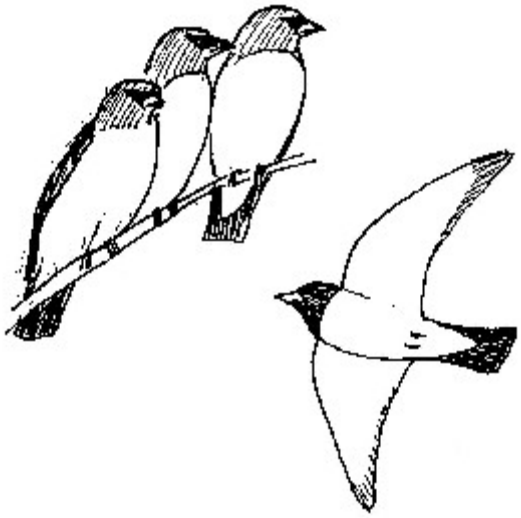
janpak *n.* small flowering plant. *Boerhavia dominii*. The long, swollen tap-root is dug up and eaten by kangaroos and wallabies. It is not eaten by people.

janparriman *n.* **1** • black-faced cuckoo shrike, shuffle-wing. *Syn:* pinparlajarra. *Coracina novaehollandiae*. They all sit together on powerlines in the cold weather to keep warm. They fold their wings a few times over.



2 • varied sitella. *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*.

3 • woodswallow. *Artamus spp*. They all sit together on power-lines in the cold weather to keep warm.



janparrng *n. See:* jarnparrng.

janpij *n. See:* jarnpij.

janpirriri *cv.* reconcile after dispute.

janpirriri nyangana reconcile.

janpirta *n. See:* jarnpirta.

janta *cv.* access or keep a small store of water or beef etc.

janta karrinyana small amount remaining. Ngawa-ma jantajanta karrinyana. Water is sitting everywhere in little puddles [after first rain].

janta kangana take a little. Ngawa janta kanya. He took a little water [to drink]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

janta karrwarnana keep a bit of something. Janta karrwa nyawa ngawa. Keep this water, don't throw it away. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

janta-rni karrinyana only a little bit remaining. Ngawa-ma janta-rni karrinyana. There's only a little bit of water.

jantajanta *n.* little creeks, puddles, 'gutter country' (in Kriol).

jantaparr *n. See:* jarntaparr.

jantawa *cv. See:* jarntawa.

jantirli *cv.* crouch with one foot and one knee on the ground like a sprinter's start pose.

jantirli karrinyana crouch.

jantura *n.* bush turkey,

bustard. *Syn:* jikparn, kurrkaparti, yunturrkpana, jamut. *See:* ngamarti; kirtakirta; kuwarlang; juwarra. *Ardeotis australis*. Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method which is called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, they are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jamut' and eat them.



Janturalarni *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Janjika and kanimparra (downstream) from Muntiya.

janturru *cv.* woman dancing in the same style as her son when he is dancing in an initiation ceremony.

janturru wanyjanana woman dancing.

janga *cv.* sick. Punyuk manku janga-nginyi ngu. The honey will make her feel better after being sick. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:12min] *See:* kumuyung.



jangajangaarra constantly sick.

jangajangaarraaji someone with a chronic illness.

janga *n.* **1** • sore. Nguyin ngunku manana, ngurna janga-yawung. You're hurting me, I've got a sore [there].

2 • knot in wood.

jangajangaarraaji *n.* someone who is sick a lot, perhaps chronically ill. Karra, jangajangarraaji ngun. Lawara yanta. Stop here, you're a really sick man. You shouldn't go. [VW: FM12 a171: 14:08min]

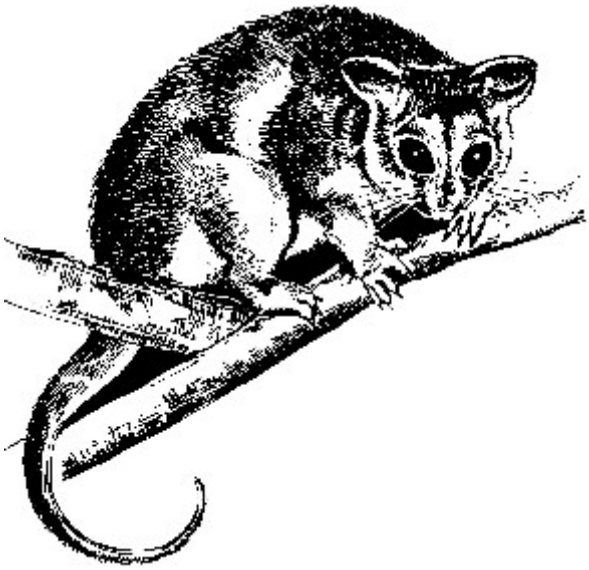
Jangala *n.* skin name for a man. Ngurna-rla Jangala-wu-ny-ja karrinyani kurrupartu-yirri pirrkap-jirri. I was sitting where Jangala was while he made a boomerang. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Jangaminyji *n.* bore east on Cattle Creek station (Kunawa). Perhaps Number 29 Bore.

jangan *cv.* push away. *Syn:* nyarlk.

jangan yuwanana push away.

jangana *n.* brush-tailed possum. *Syn:* jakulaji. *Trichosurus vulpecula*. Ngulu panani kirrawa nyampa nyila jangana jarrampayi, luma, kangani ngulu-rla wart. They used to kill goannas and such like, possums, big goannas and bluetongues, and take them back to the old man. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Possums live in hollow trees and their climbing tracks can be seen on the trunks of trees that they live in. They were more common in the past than they are now, but there are still a lot in the Cattle Creek (Kunawa) area. In the past they were eaten a lot, but they have not been eaten much in recent times. Possum fur was used in the past to make 'warlpurr' and 'majarti' (loin cloths or 'cockrags' in Kriol) for men and women.



jangany *n.* sickness. The term 'wajirrki' was also used in the Jinparrak days.

jangany jangkarni potentially fatal flu, for example Swine Flu. Jiwarrp ngurnalu manana, nyamu ngungantipa piyarrp yuwanani, jangkarni jangany na wajirrki jangkarni. We collect [bush medicine] when [the nurse] told us about the Swine Flu. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 6:31min]

Jangari *n.* skin name for a man. Yamak-kulu kangana kurrurij Jangari-lu. Jangari is driving the car slowly. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jangarla *n.* spring corkwood. *Sesbania formosa*. The bark and leaves are used in bush medicine. They are boiled in water and the cooled liquid used as a wash to itchy skin, 'karlapa' (boils) and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). The outer bark is also burnt to form a fine black soot which can be rubbed through the hair to make it look it darker. In the past the charcoal from the burnt bark was rubbed onto the skin of light-skinned babies so that the welfare officers would not take them away. The wood can be used to make the shafts of spear-throwers. The large white flowers tell 'warrija' (crocodiles) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) to get up on the banks and lay their eggs. Consequently when you see these flowers you know that it is a good time to collect these eggs to eat. The flowers also indicate that the hot weather of the build-up is about to begin.



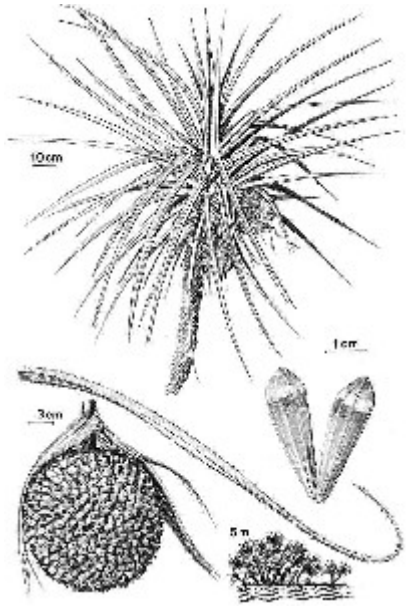
jangarnka *n.* beard, chin. *Syn:* jika. *Variant:* janganka.

jangat *cv.* answer. *Variant:* jangart. *See:* yangki.

jangat pungana answer (perhaps sharply).

jangat marnana answer.

jangawa *n.* river pandanus. *Syn:* kajkuru. *Pandanus aquaticus*. *See:* wirnpi. This plant grows by the river. The fruit are called 'wirnpi'. They are eaten by 'yulwa' (black bream) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) when they break into small pieces and fall into the water. You can use the roots and stems of this plant as medicine. The roots and dried stems are put on the fire until they are hot. They are then mixed with warm sand and water and a small baby is placed on the mix. This makes the baby strong and healthy.



janginjilij *n.* gills of a fish. *See:* yawu. This part of the fish is also edible.

janginyina *n.* lightning and thunder. *Syn:* kanyjingarna, mamayarra. Murlungku-ma janginyina-lu-ma pani ngu ngawa-ma ngakparn na murlangka-ma walyak. The lightning struck the frog when he was in here [the water]. [BW: FM07 a06 2a: 2:24min] Najing nguyina tilykurrtilykurr nganta panani janginyina-lu-ma. Lightning kept striking like that. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:57min] *See:* pilyipkarra.



jangka *cv.* **1** • satisfied after a fight. Ngantu-ku pani? Yalungku jangka kangana. Who got a hit in? The other one took the fight. [RWH Warli]

2 • process of gradually introducing tabooed items into boys' diet after initiation. *Syn:* linkarra.

jangka jayingana introduce taboo items.

jangka kangana bring taboo items to introduce.

jangkarni *n.* big, large, anything big, adult, lots of something like money, rain (non-count nouns). Nangala-ngku panana ngu tikap nyila-ma jangkarni-yawung-kulu igin. Nangala chops the tree with the big axe too. [VW: FM07 a027: 4:04min] Ngu puya jangkarni karru. [The antbed treatment] makes the body become strong. [FM07 a085: 3:04min]

jangkakarni many adults, many big things. Ngurnayinangulu yuwanana karu jangkakarni too. We bathe both the kids and adults using [lemon grass]. [VW: FM07 a089: 2:15min] Jangkakarni kartiya. Big bosses [white]. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jangkarnik *cv.* make big, grow up. Jangkarnik jiyarnana yalungku-ma tamarra-lu-ma. The antbed treatment makes them grow up strong. [VW: FM08 a085: 3:00min]

jangkawu *cv.* grab quickly, grasp, snatch.

jangkawu manana grab quickly, for example grabbing fish after having trapped them by dragging spinifex through the water.

jangkawu payarnana fish snatching bait, grab a bite. Jangkawu payarni ngirljik He snatched a bite and swallowed it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jangkij *n.* tobacco. *Syn:* warlayarra, ngunyju, janyingu, jangkurl, warnu. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.



-jangku *pro.* we (but not you) do it to you.

jangkurl *n.* tobacco. *Syn:* warlayarra, ngunyju, jangkij, janyingu. This is a Malngin word. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.



jangkurrakurra *n.* big (like a big kid), much (food, rain). *Syn:* jangkarni. Nyawa-ma-nta jangkurrakurra pani.You lot killed a lot! [VW: FM12 a171: 31:25min]

jangu *v.* to give it. *See:* jayingana.

janguyunynguyuny *cv.* prepare ceremony ground, ring place. *Syn:* kirli.

janguyunynguyuny manana prepare ceremony ground.

janyarrp *cv.* baby talk. Changes made to speech when talking to babies, for example 'karnti' becomes 'kanyji' (tree), 'ngapulu' becomes 'apu' (milk).

janyarrp marnana using baby talk.

janyarrp karrinyana talking to babies.

janyima *n.* small yellow and black grasshopper. *Syn:* waniyi. *Orthoptera*, *Caelifera*. This is a Ngarinyman word. This small grasshopper cannot fly and can be found in large numbers. You can eat them after lightly roasting them in a small grass fire.

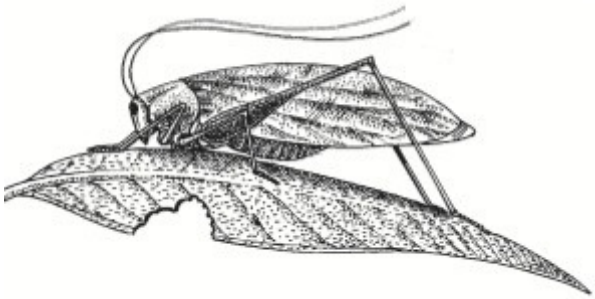
janyingu *n.* tobacco, for chewing mixed with ashes. *Syn:* warlayarra, ngunyju, jangkurl, jangkij, warnu. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.

janyja *n.* **1** • dirt, earth, land, silt. *Syn:* julwa. Kumpaying na nyangana ngu Nangala-lu-ma waninya janyja-kurra. Nangala is eating the honey that fell on the ground. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:59min] Nyamu-lu nyangani janyja-rnirni, nyila ngawa-wu wal ngulu ngarrka manani "Yawu jeya," kuya. When they saw a small muddy waterhole, they would know that fish were there. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 5:45min] Kaninyjal janyja-ka ngurnalu manana karan.We're digging it out from under the ground. [TD: FM08 11 2b: 0:25min]

2 • funeral. *Syn:* julwa.

janyja-waji grave.

janyjany *n.* yam grasshopper. *See:* wayita. This green grasshopper makes 'wayita' (yam) grow fat and good to eat. So when you see this grasshopper you know the yam will be nearby. These grasshoppers also like to eat the green leaves from the vines of the 'wayita' yam.



janyjawaji *n.* grave.

janyparlk *n.* ripe partiki nut. *Syn:* timpi. *See:* partiki.

janypurra *n.* rib. *Syn:* pirntii.

jap *cv.* **1** • grab a person, catch or grab an object; cling to something.

jap manana Jap manta! Here catch! [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

2 • shave hair or beard.

jap manana shave. Jika jap-kula. Shaving a beard.

3 • trim, work, plane for example boomerang. *Syn:* yinkarnu.

jap manana trim wood by hand. Jujup ngurna mani japkarra. I started rough hewing [the wood].

japkarra pungana trimming wood with a chisel.

japkarra trimming.

japjap trim with by chopping or chipping.

4 • shuffle cards.

japkarra pungana playing cards.

japjap shuffle cards a number of times.

japajapa *cv.* block.

japajapa wuyarnana Kumpaying nguwula wuyarni japajapa marntaj. She put the yellow part the outside of the bark to block the honey from dripping out. [BW: FM07-a021: 1:40min]

Japak *n.* place on Lily Creek. Lily Creek flows north off the Victoria River.

japaka *n.* old woman. *Syn:* kajirri. This is a Mudburra word.



japalarra *cv.* plop, splat, sound made when something falls onto ground or into water. *Syn:* kurlp.

japalarra waninyana plop down, splatter.

japalarra yanana walk through puddles.

japalkarri *cv.* **1** • trick, lie, deceive, be disobedient, do criminal things. *Syn:* kaajaaja, warrkuwuk, kururr.

japalkarri karrinyana disobedient.

japalkarri manana deceive someone.

2 • (of a crowd) making noise by talking, hubbub.

japalkarri marnana hubbub.

Japalyi *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Japanyi, Jalyirri.

Japan *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jurna and kanimparra (downstream) from Ngurrilarni.

japanturra *n.* kind of lizard. This small lizard is found in desert country which is called 'wala' or 'jirlja'. It is not very well known.

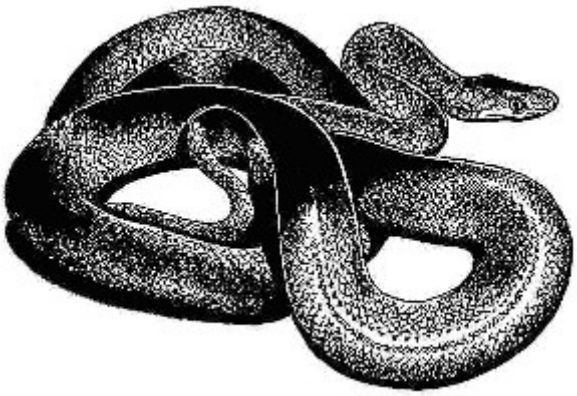
Japanyi *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Jalyirri, Japalyi.

japap *cv.* hunt for fish or anything found in the river.

japap yanana hunt by the river.

Japarta *n.* skin name for a man. *Variant:* Japart.

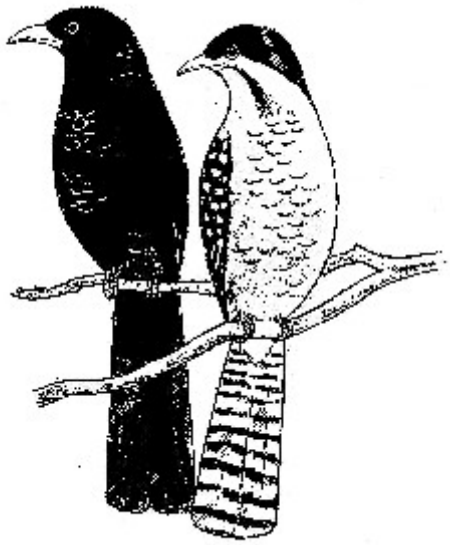
japartajaparta *n.* water python or rainbow snake. *Syn:* jimuruk, yipinka. *Liasis fuscus*. These pythons live in waterholes, and can be caught by hand or with light spears. They have a distinctive shiny skin that reflects light like a 'waji' (rainbow). They are cooked in the same way as the black-headed python and can get very large and have a lot of meat that tastes similar to goanna flesh. This snake has links with Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) which also lives in deep waterholes. In a Dreaming story, this snake is known as 'japartajaparta' because it has the Japarta skin. There is a Dreaming site is on Wardaman country near Willeroo to the north, but it is well known to Gurindji people.



japartartany *n.* **1** • dollarbird. *Eurystomus orientalis*. This bird is often seen perching high in a dead tree to get a good view of insects to eat. It has a red beak and bobs up and down on its perch.



2 • common koel, stormbird. *Syn:* nyurijpan. *Eudynamys orientalis*. This bird occurs in thick bush near 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'pinka' (creeks) . When it calls with its distinctive 'cooee-cooee' call, it tells you that the first storms of the wet season will start soon and that 'muying' (black plum) has ripe fruit ready to eat. It also likes to eat 'kumpulyu' (white currants).



japartu *n.* tata lizard or military dragon. *Syn:* mantarlji, mankurrukurru, wiji. *Ctenophorus spp*, *Diporiphora spp*, *Lophognathus spp*. These small lizards often wave their front leg in the air. When they are waving their leg it tells you that 'pulngayit' (floods) are coming. These lizards also act as messengers for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit).

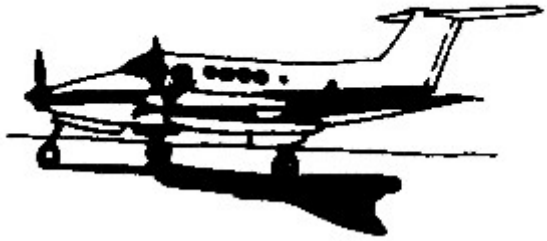


japawing *n.* river fig. *Variant:* japawi. *Syn:* wutuyawung. *Ficus coronulata*. This tree is used in bush medicine. You can dab the white sap onto 'marntara' (skin sores) to help them heal. You can also boil the bark and leaves and use the liquid to treat itchy skin and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). The fruit is also edible, but some people do not eat the fruit when they are brown. 'Yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) also eat the fruit when they fall in the water. 'Wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) eat the fruit when they fall on the ground. The straight dry stems are used to make fire-sticks or bush matches to light a fire using the traditional drilling or friction method. These fire-sticks were carried everywhere and could be used many times. In the wet season they were wrapped in paperbark to keep them dry. A straight, smooth, narrow stem is cut to about 40 cm long, and a broader heavier piece is cut and a small round hole with a vee carved into it. One end of the narrow stick is placed in the hole of the heavier stick. The narrow stick is then rotated quickly between the palms with a strong downward pressure. This drilling called 'pinyinyip' creates friction which in turn creates a very hot, fine dust. This dust pours down the vee carved into the wood onto a clump of fine, dry grass previously placed underneath. The grass and the very hot dust are gently blown upon until flames appear.



Japawiyawung *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Karrunkajpa and kanimparra (downstream) from Warrkarlman.

japingkangarna *n.* aeroplane. *Syn:* tiyuwaji, tiyungarna, tiwuwaji, tiwungarna.



japirri *n.* **1** • stone knife. This is a Mudburra word.

2 • cut (on body).

japirri *cv.* make cuts.

japirri manana Parntawurru ngunyunu japirri mani ngarrukuju-yawung-kulu. He cut his own back with a knife. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

Japirril *n.* place in Horse Creek area. Horse Creek flows off the Victoria River.

Japirrilalu *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kururrmarn and kanimparra (downstream) from Walurrinji.

japiyapi *n.* extremity, topmost part like the top of a tree, head of a river, or end of rope. *Syn:* jawuku, kijiji. Sharpbalak manana ngu nyila-ma japiyapi-ma. She's making the end sharp. [VW: FM09 a127: 9:48min]

japiyapila on tip-toes.

japiyapilu walk on tip-toes.

japuka *n.* Butler's grunter or sharp nose grunter. *Syncomistes butleri*. This fish is very similar to the black bream called 'karrwuring' and 'yulwa'. It is very good to eat.

japurr *cv.* immerse in water, dip, soak, wade. *Variant:* japurrp; japurrkap. *Syn:* jalyarra, jankurr, tula.

japurr waninyana fall in shallow water.

japurr yuwanana dip, immerse in water. Ngurna yuwanana japurr ngawa-ngka murlangka. I'm dipping it here in the water. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 1:46min]

japurrp yanana wade, dip. Japurrp ngurnalu yani palwany-jirri. We waded to the flat rocks. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Kankayit ngurnalu yani japurrp, Jarrmangka-la jawurruk. We waded from upstream and went down at Jarrmangka. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

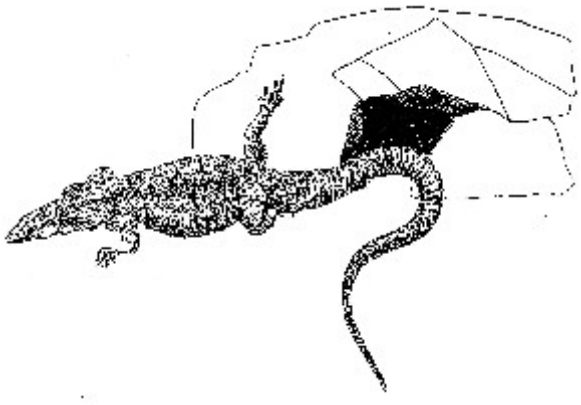
Japuwuny *n.* place in Horse Creek area. Horse Creek flows off the Victoria River.

jara *cv.* **1** • stop breathing, 'give it away' (in Kriol).

2 • sorry to see dead body and be unable to touch it, not like to touch a sick man and have to leave him to die.

jarangkarri *n.* returning boomerang. *Syn:* jawarrariwu.

jarany *n.* rough-tailed goanna or little lizard. *Syn:* wankarranga, lartaj. *Varanus acanthurus*. This small yellow goanna lives in rocky country and has a rough tail like a rasp.



jarayi *cv.* jump in an unexpected or different direction.

jarayi waninyana jump in an unexpected direction.

jarlangup *cv.* winnow, separating seeds from the husks, shaking coolamon to separate seed from chaff. *Syn:* yilirtij, warlmip.

jarlangup yuwanana winnow.

jarlangup manana winnow.

jarlaparl *cv.* lie or fall or roll on belly, move along on belly.

jarlaparl karrinyana lie on belly. Nyawa na ngurnangku pirrkap mani, jarlaparl karra makin kanyjurrak. I've made [the gum] ready for you, lie belly down. [RW: Warrija Kirrawa: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3 2:45] Warrija-ma jarlaparl na karrinyana. Crocodiles lie on their bellies. [VW: FM10 23 2a: 5:43min]

jarlaparl yuwanana put on belly. Ngurnayinangulu karu-ma yuwanana jarlaparl kuyangku We put the kids on their stomachs like this [so they can inhale the smoke]. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:04min]

jarlaparl waninyana roll or move onto belly. *Syn:* wumpulung. Makinmakin waninya jarlaparl He sort of lay down on his stomach. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jarlaparl yanana move along on belly (for example a log in water).

jarlarl *cv.* split, crack. *Syn:* yanypal.

jarlarl panana split something, for example wood. Jarlarl ngurnalu pani. We split the log in half. [VW: FM07 a027: 1:59min] Mayawun-tu jarlarl pani karnti. The wind split the tree. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jarlarl waninyana crack a bone.

jarlarl yanana something splits or cracks.

jarlarlarra splitting.

jarlarl-wari split.

Jarlarla *n.* place on a eastern tributary of the Victoria River. It is not far from Luyanti and Yilyil.

jarlarlang *cv.* tip over.

jarlarlang waninyana tip over.

jarlarlang yuwanana tip something upside down or put your head down.

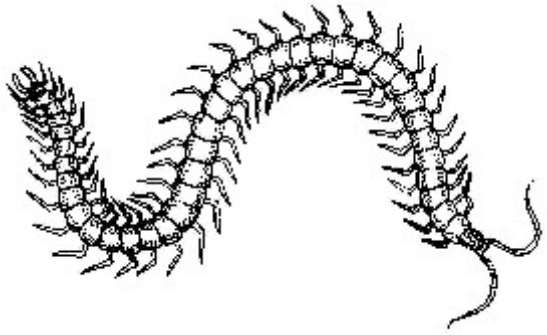
jarlarlka *n. See:* jalarlka.

jarlarlwari *n.* split, crack.

jarlarr *cv.* **1** • crush between stones.

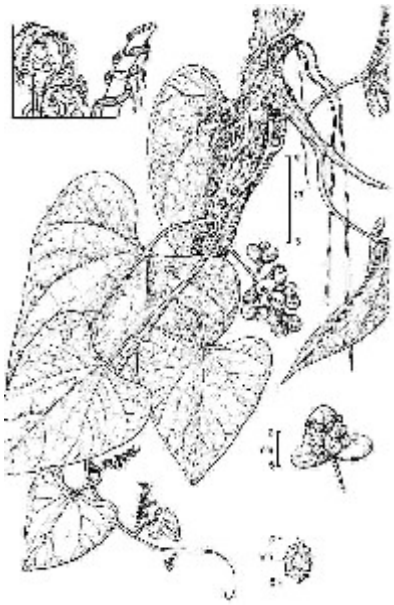
2 • put in the fire, incinerate.

jarlarriny *n.* large centipede. *Chilopoda*, *Myriapoda*. *See:* lirrimi. They have a sting that causes strong pain and swelling, but is not deadly. There is a song to stop the pain and reduce the swelling.



Jarlartu *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Milirriny and kanimparra (downstream) from Yulu. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

jarlartu *n.* snake vine. *Tinospora smilacina*. *Syn:* warampurr, ngalyiki. This climbing plant often grows around the trunks of trees. The leaves are boiled in water and the water used as a wash to treat 'karlapa' (boils), general sickness and pain. The stems can also be tied around the head or back to relieve pain. The red fruit can be rubbed in the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it healthy and dark. The stems can be used as bush rope to tie things up, like bundles of 'warlu' (firewood).



Jarlinta *n.* place on a southern tributary of Wattie Creek near Karrawurt and Maparn.

jarlkip *cv. See:* jalkip.

Jarlmurruyawung *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

jarlpartap *cv.* very skillful, very knowledgeable, talented. *Syn:* pinangkanyung.

jarlpartap karrinyana skilled.

jarlpartap yuwanana do something well.

jarlpartapkaji *n.* very skillful, knowledgeable, or talented person. Jarlpartapkaji yawarta-wu karrinyana. He's a good horseman. [ECh: DD]

Jarlpurlula *n.* place on a southern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point).

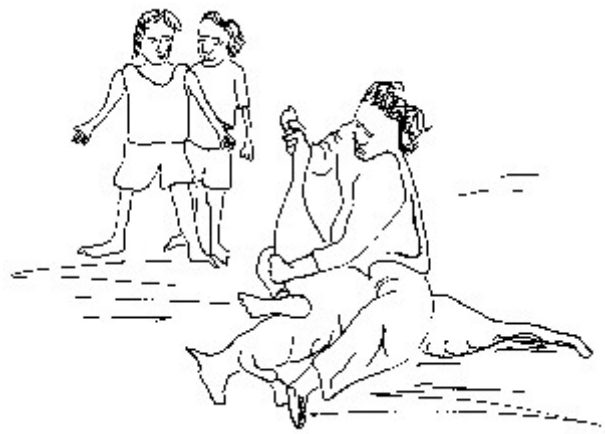
jarlumarla *n.* sharp bone for piercing the nasal septum. The bone comes from a kangaroo or emu leg bone. *Syn:* jingki.*See:* jingkipili. This word is from another language.

jarlungku *n.* **1** • your father or aunty, my father-in-law or father-in-law's sister (the speaker's father-in-law or his sister, the hearer's father or aunty). *See:* ngaji; mukurl. This means that the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (and vice versa).

2 • your father or aunty, my son/daughter (female speaker) my niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) my niece/nephew (male speaker), the hearer's father or aunty). *See:* ngaji; mukurl; ngapuju. This means that the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (and vice versa).

jarlungurru *n. See:* jalungurru.

jarluyurr *cv.* break a kangaroo's legs for cooking, maybe through the joints. *Variant:* jarlujarlu; jarluyurrup.



jarluyurr yuwanana break, cut. Wirnangpurru kula-lu jarlujarlu yuwarru lawara. They can't break the legs of a kangaroo. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

jarlujarluyurr break in a number of places. Jarlujarluyurr ngulu yuwanana. They break the legs of the kangaroo in a number of places. [VW: FM10 a148: 17:59min]

jarlwa *n.* white-necked heron. *Egretta pacifica*. *See:* jarlwawuny; yilyiku. These birds are generally seen near water hunting for fish. Jarlwawuny or Yilyiku is one of the Gurindji moieties. There is a Dreaming story about Warlawurru (Eagle) and Jarlwa (Heron) which begins with Warlawurru stealing and eating the Jarlwa's sister. In revenge, Jarlwa lures Warlawurru into a cave. Jarlwa builds a fire at the entrance of the cave hoping to suffocate Warlawurru. But Warlawurru escapes, gathers a war party and attacks Jarlwa's family. (In some versions of the story Warlawurru shows mercy to Jarlwa because they are related through marriage).

jarlwarr *n.* cluster fig. *Syn:* nampula. *Ficus congesta*, *Ficus racemosa*. *See:* mujurrku. This tree grows along rivers. The fruit that are not ripe are called 'mujurrku'. They are still green and cannot be eaten. The fruit is eaten when it turns red-brown. 'Warrpawurru' (flying-foxes), 'yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) also eat the fruit. 'Kawarla' (coolamons) can be made from the wood. In the past the logs were used as floats when crossing large rivers. Sometimes people would put children on the logs to cross the rivers.



jarlwawuny *n.* **1** • heron moiety. *Syn:* yilyiku, ngawayawung. *See:* warlawurruwuny; lirraku; warluyawung. There is a Dreaming story about Warlawurru (Eagle) and Jarlwa (Heron). It begins with Warlawurru stealing and eating the Jarlwa's sister. In revenge, Jarlwa lures Warlawurru into a cave. Jarlwa builds a fire at the entrance of the cave hoping to suffocate Warlawurru. But Warlawurru escapes, gathers a war party and attacks Jarlwa's family. (In some versions of the story Warlawurru shows mercy to Jarlwa because they are related through marriage).

2 • small emu's egg.

jarnak *n.* small flowering plant. *Variant:* jarnuk. *Syn:* kajurtkarra. *Abelmoschus ficulneus*. This plant grows on the seasonally flooded plains country. It used to be more common but Brahman cattle like to eat it and there are fewer around now. The white inner pith of the stem may be lightly roasted and eaten.



jarnkina *n.* type of yam. *Portulaca bicolor*. This plant grows during the wet season and is best eaten in the late wet and early dry season. The small yam is dug up, cooked and eaten. The yam is roundish and about 2cm long.

jarnpa *n.* bush blackfella. A man who is dangerous or on a mission to do harm. He is also good at finding water. This man is similar to a 'munpa', but from the desert. *Syn:* wurrungarna. *See:* munpa.

Jarnpakulu *n.* place north-west of Buchanan Spring.

jarnparrng *n.* rainstone. *Syn:* mirnirni. You put this stone in a container to make it rain. It is quartz of some kind.

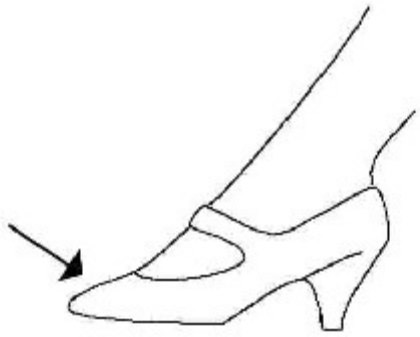
jarnpij *n.* smoke tree, silver box. *Syn:* yanjurru. *Eucalyptus pruinosa*. These trees have distinctive silver-grey leaves. The stems and branches that have been hollowed by termites and are of the appropriate diameter can be made into 'kulumpung' (didgeridoos). 'Namawurru' or 'ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree too. Timber from young plants can be use to make 'kuturu' (fighting sticks) or 'warlmayi' (spear-throwers). The bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (fine white ash) to mix with 'warlayarra' (tobacco).



jarnpirta *n.* horse-dung fungus. *Pisolithus tinctorius*. This fungus grows on the ground like a white ball. Young boys sometimes use the black part to paint a beard on their faces.

Jarntalyjarni *n.* place on Webb Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

jarntaparr *n.* shoe, boot. *Syn:* jamana. This is a Nyininy word.



jarntawa *cv.* stand, lie or sit with one leg up.

jarntawa karrinyana one leg up.

jarr *cv.* give up trying to make someone listen.

jarr marnana Ngurna-rla jarr marnana. I've given up trying to tell him. [ECh: RWH & DD]

jarra *v.* grind it! *See:* jamanana.

jarra *n.* **1** • junction in a river.

2 • line of verse.

3 • different meaning of word.

4 • fork of a tree. *Syn:* jarrapaly.

jarraarluk *n.* mashed kangaroo tail. A food consisting of kangaroo tail and blood mixed together and cooked.

jarrak *cv.* shout at, tell off (seriously or in fun) or make a speech (to a mob of people). *Syn:* pampaya.

jarrak marnana shout at.

jarrak pungana Ngayu-ma-rnanyjurra parra-ngka-ma kaputa-la-ma ngumpit-ta jarrak pungana. I make a speech to you at night in the open space among the people. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

jarrakjarrak-kaji chatterbox, talkative person, telephone, tape recorder.

jarrakap *cv.* talk, language, conversation, meeting.



jarrakap marnana talk. Jarrakap ngurna-rla marnana jaru. I talk in language to her. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 3:17min]

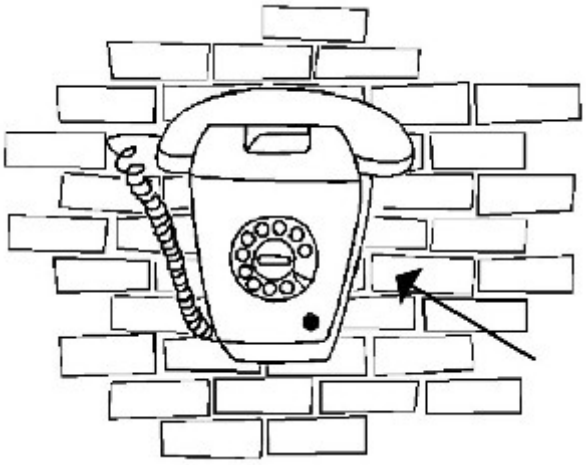
jarrakap karrinyana there talking. Ngurna-rla Nangari-wu karrinyana jarrakap. I am talking to Nangari. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 12:18min]

jarrakari second verse in a couplet.

jarrakap-kaji chatterbox, talkative person, telephone, tape recorder.

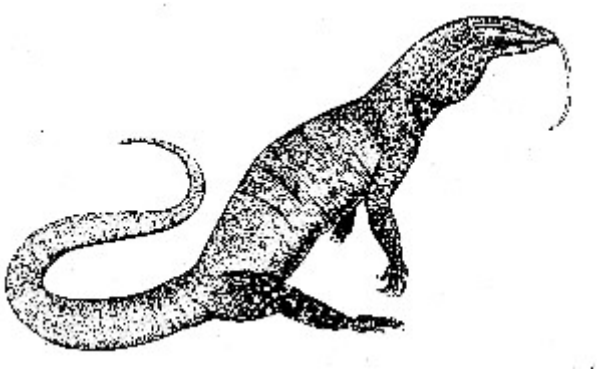
jarrakapkaji *n.* **1** • chatterbox, talkative person. *Syn:* jarukalang, jarrakjarrakkaji.

2 • telephone, tape recorder. *Syn:* jarrakjarrakkaji. Wanyjika-warla jarrakapkaji nyawa-rni ngurna karrwarnana wayi. Where's the minidisc recorder, have I still got it. [VW: FM07 a01 1d: 1:57min]



jarrakari *n.* second verse in a couplet.

jarrampayi *n.* large goannas, including Gould's goanna and the sand goanna. *Varanus gouldii*, *Varanus panoptes*.*See:* purnungku; tilyarri; wartapa; kirrawa.



jarrantata *cv.* splay legs, e.g. when children are learning to walk and can't straighten their legs properly.

jarrap *cv.* sit or lie with one foot on one bent knee. *Syn:* purrujarra.

jarrap karrinyana one foot on one bent knee.

jarrapaly *n.* fork of a tree, hook on hook-spear, fork in road. *Variant:* jarra. Jarrapaly-ja ngunyunu yuwani marlumpa.He put his liver in the fork of the tree. Jarrapaly yungkulyulywari. Tree fork leaning to one side. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jarrapaly-jawung tree with forks, crossed sticks.

jarrapalyjawung *n.* tree with forks, crossed sticks.

jarrara *n.* second child. *See:* pulkunga.

pulkunga jarrara first child is called 'pulkunga', the second is called 'pulkunga jarrara' and the youngest sibling is called 'kurtpu jarrara'.

jarrara *cv.* accompany, go with someone, 'follow'. Wayi-rnangku jarrara manta. I would have gone with you. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jarrara manana follow and catch up with, accompany.

jarrari *n.* side, of door, ends of verandah. *Syn:* jawitiwiti.

jawitiwiti jarrari from side to side.

jarrarta *cv.* elope, run away with your lover. *Syn:* jarrartpurru.

jarrarta yanana elope.

jarrarta kangana take a woman wrongly.

Jarrarta *n.* mostly secret women's ceremony brought by the Mungamunga women. *See:* Waarntarnu.

jarrartpurru *cv.* elope, run away with a woman or a man against community law. *Variant:* jarlartpurru. *Syn:* jarrarta, jirrwarang. The variant 'jarlartpurru' is an older pronunciation.

jarrartpurru kangana take a woman wrongly, elope.

jarrartpurru yanana run away with a woman.

jarrawujarrawuwarra *cv.* moving light.

jarrawujarrawuwarra yanana moving light.

jarrawurlp *cv.* involuntary muscle twitching. This is a sign of someone of someone coming or thinking about you, or of something happening. Jarrawurlp ngurna na nyanawu, nyawa-ma. Ngulu yanana kaluyawung. Kuya ngurnayinangkulu yangkarra. This is when I twitch. Some strangers are coming. That's how we track them. [VW: FM12 a183 11:20min] *See:* murt.

jarrawurlp waninyana twitch.

jarrawurlp yuwanana make someone twitch.

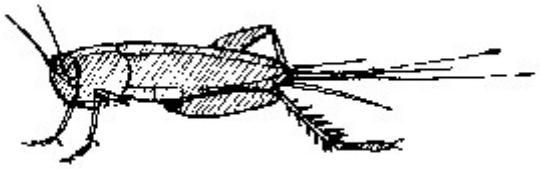
jarrawurlp manana get funny feeling. Ngurna-rla manana jarrawurlp na Nanaku. Nanaku - I got a funny feeling about it. [BW: FM07-a028: 2:22min]

jarriny *n.* hollow, such as a hollowed-out part of shield, a hole in a tool, a cave, a room. *Syn:* jawinti, jimpiri. Mirta jarriny.Hollowed-out part of a shield. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Yanana jarriny-ngurlu-parla wart pakara. She comes out of the doctor's office. [BW: FM07 043: 13:31min]

jarriny-ngarna bush tobacco growing in rock shelters or caves.

jarrinyngarna *n.* bush tobacco growing in rock shelters or caves. *Syn:* jimpiringarna.

jarripij *n.* cricket. *Orthoptera*, *Ensifera*. This cricket has a small head with whiskers and a large black body. It does not make a noise.



jarripirliny *cv.* cross-legged.



jarripirliny karrinyana cross-legged.

jarrjarrp *cv.* trot along, e.g. a horse or a dog. *Variant:* jarljarlp.

jarrjarrp yanana trot along.

jarrk *cv.* descend, go down to the river, get out of a car, climb down from a tree. *Syn:* jawurruk. This is a Ngarinyman word.

jarrk yanana descend.

-jarrk *suf.* cross a river.

jarrmangka *n.* river crossing. Mayingany ngurnalu pirrkap manana, jarrmangka-la, nyamu-rnalu yanana-ma. We make some food there at the crossing when we go there. [VW: FM10 a148: 0:49min] Jarrmangka-la kangana jawurruk. He takes him down to the river crossing. [VW: FM12 a171: 38:36min]

jarrminimini *cv.* approach face to face, face each other for fight, confront.

jarrminimini karrinyana approach face to face.

jarrminimini nyangana face up to each other for a fight.

jarrmip *cv.* level, together as equals. Jarrmip-kulu karu-ma karrwa-yinangulu kuya. You two should together look after the kids together. [VW: FM12 a172: 0:26min]

jarrmip karrinyana same level, equal.

jarrmip yanana go together.

jarrmip ngarnana eat together. Jarrmip nganyja-wula. Let's eat together. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jarrngajarrngaarra *cv.* stuck in a tree.

jarrngajarrngaarra karrinyana Jarrngajarrngaarra karrinyana yalangka nyila-ma ngumpit kankula, kula jawurruk yanku. Stuck up there, he was that man, he couldn't come down. [DD: EC97 a001: Purnkali: 3:55min]

jarrngan *cv.* give room to your mali, avoid, keep away from someone.

jarrngan karrinyana avoid. Jarrngankarra karrinyani nyila-ma ngu, murrwarli-nyanta, maitbi mali-ngka yu nou. She was keeping her distance because of her mali. [VW: FM12 a172: 1:01min]

jarrngan yanana walk around, give a wide berth.

jarrngan marnana talk to indirectly.

jarrngankarra giving room, keeping your distance.

jarrpan *cv.* do the wrong thing, like when you camp in the wrong place, say the wrong thing, or run away (of wife).

jarrpan yanana go the wrong way.

jarrpan marnana say the wrong thing.

jarrpan wanyjanana run away.

jarrpip *cv.* lift, pick up, go up, carry.



jarrpip manana pick up, lift.

jarrpip yanana go up (lifted by wind etc), carry along.

jarrpip karrwarnana hold.

jarrpip kangana carry.

jarrpurlu *n.* type of yam or bush potato.

jarrurrung *n.* meat. *See:* ngarin. This word replaces 'ngarin' when talking about food in the presence of a mother-in-law (mali) and equivalent.

jarrwa *n.* many. *Syn:* kula yangujpa. *Variant:* jarrwalun; jarrwalut. Jarrwa-ngku ngulu manana kuya-ma. Lots of people do this. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 8:52min] Winyji-kurra yanani nguwula, jarrwa-ngkurra. Then they went to the spring back to the big group of children. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:44min] Lukuru na ebriwei karrinyana jarrwalut. A whole lot of small bushes were there. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:03min] Mani ngu jarrwalut She got a whole lot. [TD: FM07 a059: 3:38min] Ngulu-rla yani na nganta karu-walija-ma karrap-ku na jarrwalut. A big mob of kids came over for a look, I reckon. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:09min]

jarrwaj *cv.* spear.



jarrwaj pungana spear (using spear-thrower). Jamut jarrwaj punya karu-ngku. The kid speared the bush turkey. [VW: FHM098: 33:23min]

jarrwaj panana spear.

jarrwaj luwarnana throw spear.

jarrwaj wungana spear. Yanku-rlaa kurlarra nyila-ma ngurlaa wungku jarrwajkarra. Let's go south, we can spear a big mob there. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

jarrwajkarra spearing. Ngulu wunya jarrwajkarra-warla kurnka. They were spearing him to death. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

jarrwana *n.* **1** • bush onion. *Syn:* jurnta, kinyuwurra. *Cyperus bulbosus*. *See:* janangarn. These onions are eaten. They grow in patches called 'janangarn'. You can eat the small bulbs. You cook them in hot sand and then rub them between your hands to loosen the dark papery skin. 'Kurrarntal' (brolgas) and 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) also eat the small bulbs.



2 • sedge. *Syn:* kinyuwurra. *Eleocharis brassii*, *Eleocharis sphacelata*. The white lateral roots in the mud are dug up and eaten by 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) and 'kurrarntal' (brolgas).

Jarrwarriny *n.* near Turtungkayak (Lindeman's Bore) 'kurlarra' (south) from Limbunya station. This is a Luma (Blue-tongue) Dreaming. *Syn:* Putjuwarriny.

jart *cv.* stop, make stop, block.

jart manana stop, for example stop someone from going somewhere.

jart panana block by (threat of) blows. Jart ngurla pani. He stopped him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jart yuwanana tell to stop. Jart ngurla yuwani kurlarrak. He made him stop back to the south. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jart marnana stop talking.

jartjart pungana push back e.g. sand. Ngulu pungana kamparrijang-kulu-ma jartjart ngulu-rla pungani kuya. They used to dig for it in the old days by pushing back the sand. [BW: FM09 a12 6b: 1:06min]

jartaj *cv.* get a target with a boomerang.

jartaj manana Yikili-ngurlung, kurrupartu-ma warntarrija yuwanana. Jartaj mani ngurla-nyanta nyanuny-ja-rni kuya. Maiti ngu pani. He throws a boomerang from a long way away. He aimed it at it. Maybe he hit it. [VW: FM12 a172: 02:42min]

jarti *cv.* keep something.

jarti karrwarnana Jarti karrwa-yi. Keep it for me. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Karrwa-rla jarti-ngka, nyamu-nga yanku mutamutap-nginyi, ngumparna-wu nyanuny-ku. Keep it for him. For when he comes back from hunting. For her husband. [VW: FM12 a172: 3:12min] Karrwa-nyunu-ngku-rla kurturtu. Jarti karrwa-rla, tanku. Keep it somewhere for yourself my child. Hold some food for someone. [VW: FM12 a172: 3:24min]

jartirr *cv.* **1** • spear or hit an animal or person, but they get away half-wounded.

jartirr panana injure.

jartirr pungana injure with a spear.

jartirr wungana injure with a spear.

jartijartirr hit with spear a number of times.

2 • stop mid-action, stop mid-way, stop yourself.

jartirr manana Ngunyunu jartirr mani. He stopped himself. [RWH ECh checking]

jartiyingip *cv.* slow, lag behind. *Syn:* yamak, milyamilya.

jartkarra *cv. See:* jaartkarra.

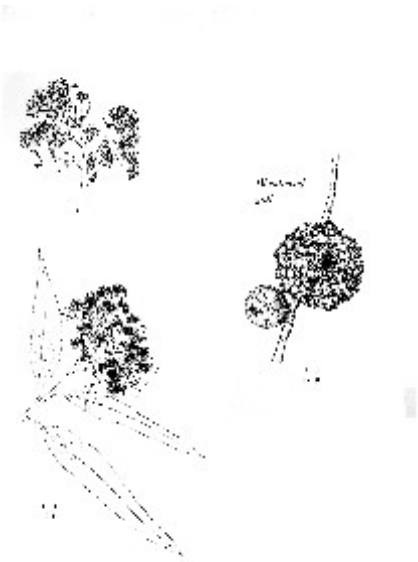
jartpa *cv.* block off, close up. *Syn:* jart. This word might come from Malngin.

jartpa yuwanana block off.

jartpurru *n.* **1** • bloodwood. *Corymbia bleeseri*. *See:* tirnung; nganyiwan; kurtakarla; nanyjarrnga; jirtpirtpi. Jartpurru is the only variety of bloodwood which is referred to by Gurindji people as 'bloodwood'. The sap from bloodwood is called 'nganyiwan' or 'tirnung'. It is collected from the north side of the tree and used as a medicinal wash or drink. To make the drink, it is boiled and then mixed with milk and kept in the fridge. This medicine is considered very powerful, able to cure 'kuliyan' (cancers). You can also find 'kurtakarla' (bush coconuts) on this tree. They are insect galls that have a hard brown or grey outer skin. When you break open bush coconuts you can find a small grub (larva) which you can eat. It is very sweet and tasty. The lerp or 'sugarleaf' (in Kriol) found on bloodwoods is called 'nanyjarrnga' and the nuts are called 'jirtpirtpi'.



2 • swamp bloodwood. *Corymbia polycarpa*. *See:* ngarlu; nanyjarrnga; jirtpirtpi. You can find 'ngarlu' (sugarbag), pollen and wax in this tree. You can also find 'nanyjarrnga' (sugar-leaf or lerp) on the leaves of this tree. Lerp is a sweet edible insect. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood) and the nuts called 'jirtpirtpi' can be made into necklaces.



3 • bloodwood. *Corymbia terminalis*. *See:* ngarlu; nanyjarrnga; jirtpirtpi. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) which contains honey, pollen and wax can be found in this tree. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood). Lerp, or 'sugar-leaf' (in Kriol), a sweet edible insect which is called 'nanyjarrnga', can also be found on the leaves of this tree. The nuts called 'jirtpirtpi' can be made into necklaces. The red sap is called 'nganyiwan' or 'tirnung' is used in medicine. You place it directly onto an aching tooth to stop the pain. You can also boil it in water and use the liquid as a wash to treat 'marntara' (skin sores). You can also boil it and mix it with milk. The mixture can be kept for a number of months in the fridge. This medicine is considered very powerful, able to cure 'kuliyan' (cancer).

jaru *n.* language, word, story, news, verbal argument, report. Gurindji-yawung ngurna marnana nyawa-ma, jaru-yawung. I am saying this in Gurindji. [VW: FM07 a050: 9:12min] Ngurnayinangulu pinarrik jayinganku karu jarrakap jaru, ngantipanguny. We want to teach our children to speak language. [VW: FM08 a11 3: 0:08min] Marlu murlangka jaru. Have a talk here. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Jaru-yawung manyja-rla Talk to her in language [i.e. in Gurindji]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Jaru-ngku kayi parra-wula-nyunu [Don't fight with weapons) argue it out [Lit. you two chase each other with talk]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Wumara nguwuliny jayinya nyila-ma marluka-kujarra-wu-ma marnu-wu-mpal, ngaja-wula malu jaru kuya He gave those two old men money so they would stay quiet, in case they wanted to talk about it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jaru marnana talk language.

jarungku kayi panana discuss, argue with. Ngurlinyunu jarungku kayi parru. We'll discuss it [Lit. We will follow each other with language]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jaru kangana report to someone.

jaru kaparra talk too much.

jaru-kalang talkative person.

jaruwaji story teller, linguist, chatterbox.

jarukalang *n.* talkative person, chatterbox. *Syn:* jarrakapkaji.

jaruwaji *n.* story teller, linguist. *Syn:* langkujkaji.

jataj *cv.* **1** • make a scratch, mark, write.

jataj panana make a scratch.

jatajjatajkarra scratching a number of times, writing.

jatajjatajkarraaji, jatajjatajjkaji teacher, literally 'one who writes'.

2 • bounce, deflect, deflect blame.

jatajatajkarra waninyana rise in jumps and fall back.

jatajatajkarra yanana bounce along.

jatajjatajkarra yuwanana make bounce, write.

jatajata *cv.* pass the buck, blame.

jatajata marnana pass the buck.

jatajjatajkarraaji *n.* teacher, literally 'one who writes'. *Variant:* jatajjatajjkaji.

jatarlng *cv.* join two things together. *Syn:* yanyjarlng.

jatarlng yuwanana join together.

jatarlng waninyana come to be joined together.

jatajatarlng join a number of times or things.

jati *cv. See:* jarti.

jatijati *cv.* lift and give, carry away or along. *Syn:* jarrpip.



jatijati kangana lift and give.

jatirr *cv. See:* jartirr.

jatiyingip *cv. See:* jartiyingip.

jatkarra *cv.* frighten someone by playing around, like throwing a toy snake at them.

jatkarra yuwanana Jatkarra ngunku-rla yuwanana. You're frightening the child with it. [VW: FM12 a172: 5:41min]

jatpa *cv. See:* jartpa.

Jatparla *n.* place on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Nimarrayayi. This is where Gordy Creek flows in near the old yards not far from Kalkaringi. The 'karu' (Dreaming Children) swam around here.

jatpurru *n. See:* jartpurru.

Jatuwariny *n.* place on a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point).

Jawang *n.* Seven Mile.

jawaranya *n.* container, for example a pannikin or any kind of tin. *Syn:* wirtaka, kartak.

jawarra *cv.* turn around, go at an angle. *Syn:* wirrminy. *Variant:* jawarrak.

jawarrak waninyana fall sideways, get out of a car.

jawarrak yanana go at an angle.

jawarrak yuwanana turn over, throw a boomerang on an angle, capsize.

jawarrak waninyana tip sideways (for example banking of an aeroplane).

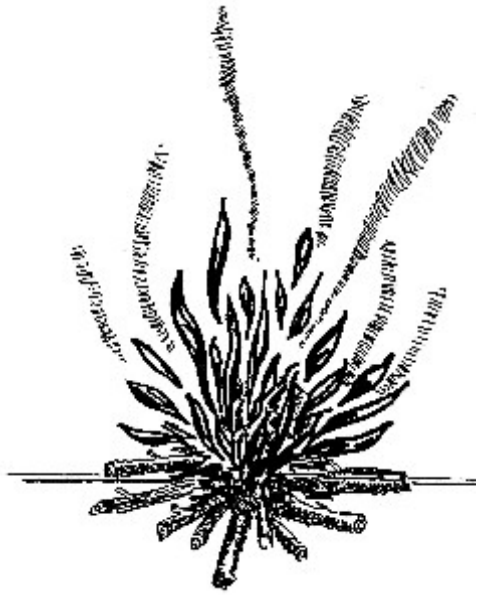
jawarrariwu *n.* returning boomerang, come-back boomerang. *Syn:* jarangkarri.

jawarrka *n.* liver. *Syn:* marlumpa.

jawat *cv.* gang up, two people joining up to fight another, 'double-bank'.

jawat karrinyana Ngulu-rla jawat karrinya. They ganged up on him.

jawi *n.* fire. *Syn:* warlu. Jawi ngu jiyarnana. The fire burns. [VW: FM11a 162: 1:33min] Nyila-ma kayilirra-ngarna jaru. Jawi-pirak-ma Ngarinyman. Ngantipa-ma-rnalu marnana murlany-mawu, warlu-pirak. That's from the northern language. Jawi is really a Ngarinyman word. We, the people of this area, really say 'warlu'. [VW: FM11a 162: 1:35min]



jawi talwarrirn blazing fire.

jawiji *n.* mother's father, maternal grandfather and his siblings, child of a man's daughter. Ngayiny jawiji marluka tarukap waninya. My old grandfather bathed. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jawijimarnany *n.* your grandfather or her sister (said by speakers referring to their own granny or her brother, 'mali', 'ngapuju', 'kaku', son or daughter (female speaker), niece or nephew (male speaker). *See:* jawiji; jaju; mali; ngapuju; kaku.

jawijingaliny *n.* our grandfather (the speaker's and the hearer's mother's father). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister. *See:* jawiji.

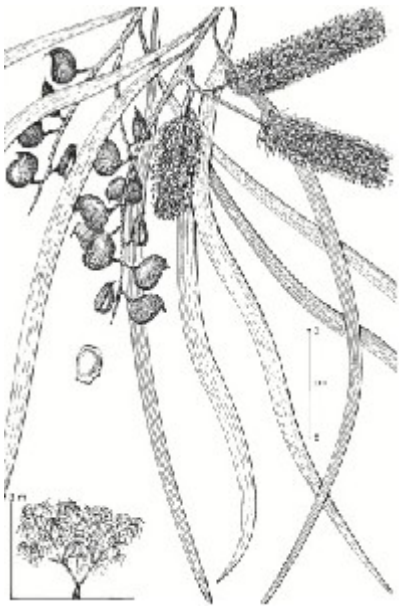
jawilyak *cv.* grow, for example grass after rain. *Syn:* tuwi, tumarnana.

jawilyak tumarnana grow.

jawilyak karrinyana there growing. Jawilyak karrinyana wurrkal. It is growing green. [FM: VW & TD Nov10]

jawilyak manana grow something. Yipu-ngku ngu jawilyak manana. The rain makes it grow. [FM: VW & TD Nov10]

jawilyi *n.* beefwood. *Grevillea striata*. This tree is used to make artefacts. You can make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and 'kuturu' (fighting sticks) from the hard dark wood. It also makes good 'warlu' (firewood).



jawimurlung *n.* widower, man whose wife has died. *Syn:* warlumurlung, karlinta. *See:* wangu.

jawinti *n.* cave; hole. *Syn:* jarriny, jimpiri. Jawinti pirrkap manana jurlak-kulu. The bird makes a hole. [FM: VW]

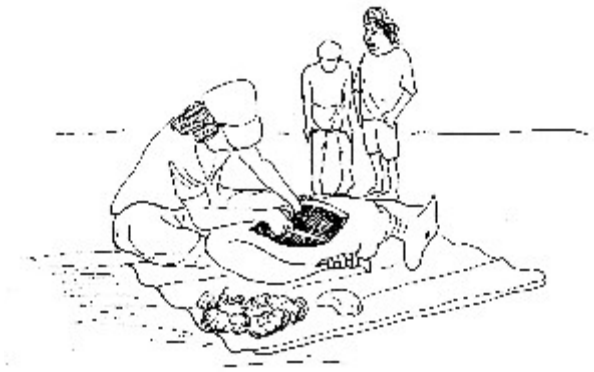
jawirtij *cv.* talk in private, talk in confidence.



jawirtij marnana Jawirtij ngulu marnana kirri-walija. The women are talking amongst themselves. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jawitiwiti *n.* entrance (humpy, cave etc), doorway, verandah. *Variant:* jawijawiti. Warrwa, yuka nguwula mani rarrarraj wajawaja jawitiwiti-la nguwula jup, jup jawitiwiti-la wajawajarni. Spinifex, grass - the two of them ran to get it and stuff up the entrance hole quickly. [Ech: DD Jalwa and Warlawurru]

jawiyawuku *n.* guts, offal, giblets, heart, liver, kidneys of kangaroo. Turturl-lu pirrkap manta-lu-rla, warlu. Jawiyawuku-ma ngungantipa-ma wupkarra. You mob make a fire and roast it. And roast the guts for us. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 1:50min] You mob make a fire and roast it. And roast the guts for us. You can cook the internal organs in the fire then put them back in the chest cavity and then wait for them to absorb the juices. Finally you pull out the internal organs and eat them.



jawuku *n.* extremity of anything, for example the end of stick, rope or string; topmost part of anything, for example the top of tree or the head of river. *Syn:* japiyapi.

jawul *n.* saliva, spit. If you talk about something magically dangerous, you need to spit to the side. *See:* panga; jawulwurntirrp.

jawuljaru *n.* diarrhoea which contains mucus. *See:* ngajkula.

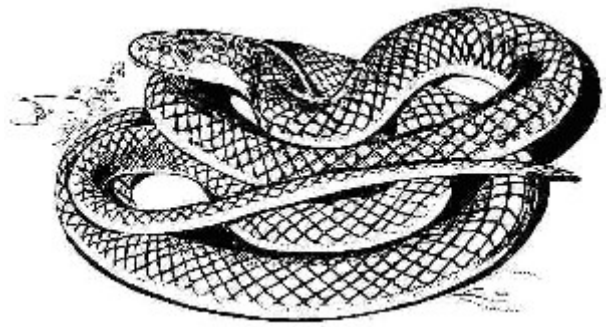
jawuljuk *cv.* hungry for tobacco. *Syn:* warlayarrawunyja. *See:* warlayarra; nunykuwarra; kuninyjirrp.

jawuljuk karrinyana hungry for tobacco.

jawuljukkarra hungering after tobacco.

jawulwara *n.* **1** • any kind of snake. *Syn:* wari, wama, kulyjany.

2 • king brown snake. *Syn:* lingka, wari. *Pseudechis australis*. This snake is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). Its poison is strong and deadly. You shouldn't go close to them as they are fast moving and aggressive. If someone is bitten, there is a special song that will stop the poison.



jawulwurntirrp *cv.* drool, salivate, spit coming out of the mouth. *Syn:* wirrwirrp. *See:* panga; jawul.

jawulwurntirrp karrinyana there drooling. Jawulwurntirrp ngu ngalyakap ngaja manana ngantipanguny nyilarra kartak nyampa saucepan. [The dog] is salivating and it might lick those cups of ours or anything or saucepans. [VW: FM12 a177: 7:54min]

jawulwurntirrp yuwanana drool. Kakapala ngu jawulwurntirrp yuwanana ngu, karu-ma yala-ma, kuya. [The baby] has mouth thrush. It's making her dribble. [VW: FM12 a171: 5:06min]

jawulwurntirrp waninyana make drool.

jawunap *cv.* wound, mark, get in the right place.

-jawung *suf.* **1** • with (proprietive). This ending is used when you have something. It is also used to describe a property of something. *Variant:* -yawung. Kula ngalu kampij-jawung-ma kirrawa-ma. She can't eat goannas with eggs.[VW: VW: FM09 a123: 0:13min] Wararr-jawung ngurnalu ngalu. We want to eat the fatty [meat]. [VW: FM09 a123: 4:00min] Kanimparra nyawa-ma kuwart-jawung-ma. Downstream is the place with a gorge. [TD: FM07 a058: 0:11min] Nyawa-kata nyalu walu jijal-jawung-ma tal parra. They're calling me grassy-head. [VW: FM08 a070: 0:41min]

2 • with (comitative). This ending is used when you are accompanied by something. Kaarnirra ngurnalu yani nyila na kurrurij-jawung. We went east from Kalkaringi in the car. [VW: FM07 a054: 0:18min] Juyirna ngulu karrinyana ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma kula nyangku. Pregnant women are not allowed. They can't eat it. [BW: FM09 a122: 5:13min]

3 • with (instrumental). This ending is used when you use something else. *Syn:* -lu, -tu, -ngku, -ju, -kulu. Wilmurr-jawung ngulu-rla pirrkap manani kuyany-ku na narrinyjila-wu warrija-wu. They used to make it with wire to catch turtles, crocodiles and those kinds of animals. [VW: FM10 a149: 1:18min] Nyila-ma wararr-jawung-kulu na ngurnalu manana kuyangku. We rub it with fat like this. [VW: FM10 a141: 2:56min] Nyila-ma kajkuru-ma ngurnalu panana tajkarra pamarr-jawung-kulu-ma kalypak. We pound the pandanas [root] with a stone until it is soft. [TD: FM10 a146: 0:21min] Ngurna pananyku na kuyany-jawung-kulu-parni, pirrkapirrkap I will be making [artefacts] only with this kind [of tool]. [VW: FM08 a101: 2:53min] Kilkilp-jawung-kulu yunparnup kuya Yawulyu. Yawulyu involves singing with clapsticks like this. [VW: FM08 a101: 4:41min]

jawurlng *n.* hamstring; posterior muscle.

jawurra *cv.* steal. *Variant:* jawurrap.

jawurra jayingana steal and give.

jawurra manana steal.

jawurra jiyarnana snatch and steal.

jawurra kangana steal and take away.

jawurra ngarnana steal and eat.

jawurra payarnana steal and drink, steal and chew.

jawarrapkaji thief.

jawurrany *n.* thief. *Syn:* jawarrapkaji. Jawurrany-ju ngurla warlakap nyanya wumara-wu. A thief looked around for money. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jawurrapkaji *n.* thief. *Syn:* jawurrany.

Jawurru *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yangarri and kanimparra (downstream) from Marlangarr.

jawurruk *cv.* descend, go down, get out of a car, climb down from a tree. *Syn:* jarrk. Karru-rra-lu waarrap jawurruk-murlung. Let them keep looking around and not come down. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jawurruk manana take down.

jawurruk nyangana see (somebody) come down.

jawurruk waninyana go down and out. Ngurnalu jawurruk waninya. We got out [of the car]. [BW: FM07 a021: 0:19min]

jawurruk yanana go down, descend, climb down. "Marntaj ngurna, ngurna yanku jawurruk na," nguyi marni. "It's OK, I'll get down in a minute," she said to me. [VW: FM07 a085: 9:59min]

jawurruk kangana carry down. Jawurruk kangana karu-ma nyila-ma lajap. He carries the child down [to the crossing] on his shoulders. [VW: FM12 a171: 38:38min]

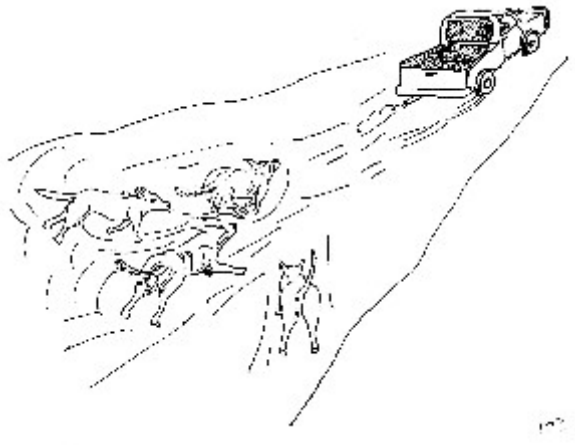
jawurt *n.* tail. Wirnangpurru panana jawurt kajirri-lu. The woman cuts off the kangaroo tail. [VW: FHM146: 10:52min]*See:* warlapa.

jayawukang *cv.* stay in the one place, like traditional owners who stay on their country.

jayawukang karrinyana stay.

-jayi *suf.* passed away, deceased. *Syn:* -yayi. Mukurl-jayi-lu ngungantipa pinak jayingani ngantipa-ma, Katarl-lu, mukurl-rlang-ku. Our aunties who have passed away showed us - Katarl - and our aunties. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 1:34min]

jayijayi *cv.* chase, follow. *Syn:* kayi. This is the way young people pronounce 'kayikayi'.



jayijayi panana chase.

-jayinangku *pro.* we two (but not you) do it to them. Ngujayinangku yangkiyangki panani, Language Centre.The two of us asked them for a Language Centre then. [BW: FM08 a11 5: 0:22min]

jayingana *v.* give (Class 3). Ngurla jayingana kajirri-lu-ma, linkarra. The woman gives him something. [BW: FM07 a043: 7:33min]

jayingana give.

jayinya gave.

jayingku will give, want to give.

jayingka give it to him!

jayingani was giving it, used to give it.

jayinganku will be giving it, want to be giving it.

jangu to give it.

kula jayinguwaji someone who is stingy and won't give things to people. Warlupurr manana ngu, warlayarra-lu-ma nyampa-ku-ma, kawurn-tu-ma. mangarri, ngarin kula jayinguwaji. Nyantu-warij-junu ngalu jaartkarra. She is stingy about her tobacco, ashes and everything. She's the type of person who won't give bread or meat. She eats on her own. [VW: FM11 a164: 13:52min]

jayingani *v.* was giving it, used to give it. *See:* jayingana.

jayinganku *v.* will be giving it, want to be giving it. *See:* jayingana.

jayingka *v.* give it to him! *See:* jayingana.

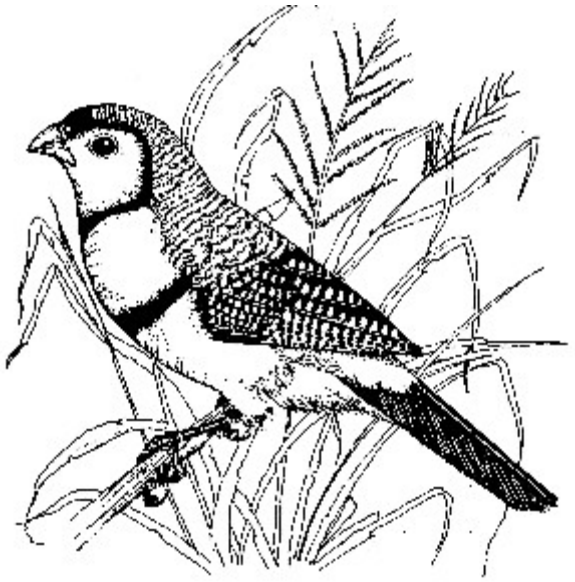
jayingku *v.* will give, want to give. *See:* jayingana.

jayinya *v.* gave. *See:* jayingana.

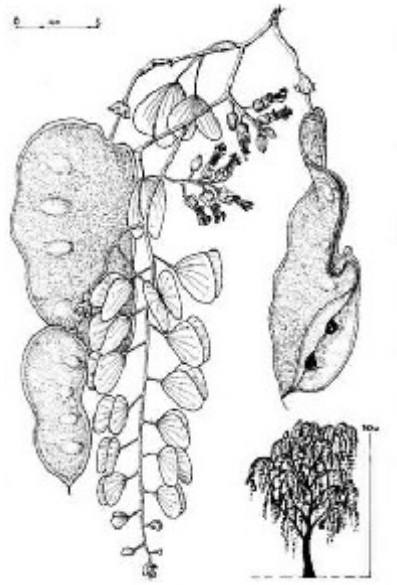
jayurrk *n.* droppings of yellow honey found on the ground. *Variant:* jayurlk. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. These are used to find the hive. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



jiika *n.* double-barred finch and zebra finch. *Poephila bichenovii*, *Poephila guttata*. These finches live in the bush. They are less colourful than 'pinypiny'. *See:* pinypiny.



jiingi *n.* bauhinia. *Syn:* wanyarri. *Bauhinia cunninghamii*. Bauhinas have a number of uses. The inner red bark makes good medicine. You can boil it and use the water as a wash and drink to treat 'warrngun' (headaches), 'kulykulya' (colds) and 'marntara' (skin sores). You can also chew the leaves to treat colds. You can also find 'namawurru' (sugarbag) in this tree. The red flowers can be sucked to get the sweet nectar. The seed pods are called 'ngapirlipirli'. You can burn the bark to make 'kawurn' (tobacco ashes). You can chew the leaves if you are thirsty. Chewing the leaves helps produce 'jawul' (saliva) and stops the feeling of intense thirst.



jijal *n.* roly-poly grass. Tuwi manana ngu, kurlpap, nyila-ma jijal-ma. Jijal grass grows in clumps. [VW: FM10 a141: 2:17min] *Salsola australis*. This small rounded grass-like shrub sometimes blows around in the wind. It grows by the river and has tough, tangled roots. The roots can be used as bush medicine to treat swollen sore mouths. Jijaljawung is also the name of a grassy-topped hill mentioned in a story of a child who is teased and called 'jijal-jawung' (grass-head).



Jijaljawung *n.* hill with a grassy top. Relevant to the 'Crybaby' story.

jijip *cv.* stay in one place for some time.

jijip karrinyana Kula kalurirrp yanana, ngu ngurra-ngka jijip karrinyana. He doesn't walk around, he stays at home all the time. [ECh - DD]

jijji *adv.* fast.

jijkurrp *cv.* immerse someone in water, dunk. *Syn:* nyiny, jalyarra, jankurr, japurr.

jijkurrp karrinyana immersed.

jijkurrp yuwanana immerse someone.

jijkurrp waninyana fall into water.

jijpart *cv.* tuck into a belt. *Syn:* jinypurr.

jijpart yuwanana tuck into belt. Nyanuny mirta, kurrupartu, wurumpurru nyampa, knife-ma jijpart yuwanana parlnguk yuwanana nyawa. He stashed everything, his shield, his boomerang, short spear up high, his knife in his belt. [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 11:11min] Jijpart ngu yuwanana marluka-lu-ma yalungku-ma.

Kangana ngu kirri-wu maiti. Panangku ngu nyanuny kirri. That husband tucks [the 'wapukurru'] in his hairbelt. He takes it to his wife then. He will hit his wife. [VW: FM12 a173: 9:12min]

jijpart kangana carrying tucked into belt.

jijpartkarra carrying or tucking into the belt.

jijpuk *n.* bitter yam. *Ipomoea aquatica*. This yam is found on 'palangari' (black soil country) around the old airstrip at Jinparrak (old Wave Hill station). It has trailing stems, and the yams grow under the stems. It is similar to 'kamara'. The yams can be eaten, but they are bitter or 'wingki' and not that good to eat. 'Wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) dig the yams up and eat them.

jik *cv.* emerge, come out, peep, rise (i.e. sun), arrive. *Syn:* tuwa.

jik nyangana have a quick look, go and see.

jik yanana sun rise, come out, emerge, arrive. Kurruwararn-ngurlu jik yani karu. The kid came out of the doctor's office. [VW: FHM098: 27:33min] Yanani ngurla ngamayi-wu jik. Then he went up to his mother. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 0:54min]

jikjik come a number of times, a number of people arriving.

jika *n.* **1** • chin, small beard, moustache. *Syn:* jangarnka.

jika mamput large beard.

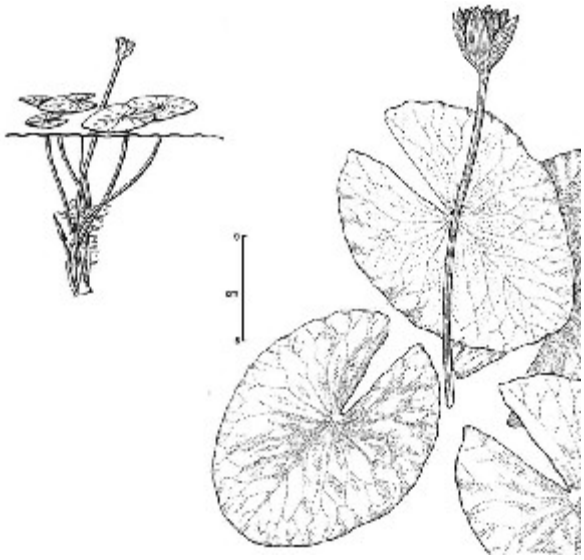
2 • bilby. *Macrotis lagotis*. *See:* yarningki. Bilbies have long ears, pointy noses and long tails with white tips. They live in sand-hill country in southern areas and dig large burrows that they live in during the hot weather. They are not seen now. In the old days, people hunted them by digging the burrows up. People would stand near holes to catch them if they ran out. They were eaten and the tails were used to make ceremony decorations called 'yarningki' worn around the necks of young men. The long black and white tails were also used in women's ceremonies.



jikala *n.* **1** • bees wax or spinifex wax. *Syn:* tarla, piyarnak. *See:* wajan; ngarlu; kampun. Wax is used together with sinews from kangaroo tails and legs called 'kampun' to bind spear heads to shafts. Together they make a very strong bond.

2 • bottom of something such as the bottom of a tank on a tankstand.

jikamuru *n.* water lily. *Syn:* pinanyi. *Nymphaea violacea*. *See:* mintaarraj. This water-lily is similar to the 'mintaarraj', but it has smaller fruit and tastes a little bitter. It also tends to grow in shallower water. The stalks of 'jikamuru' are not eaten.



jikan *cv.* shake hands. *Syn:* turt. This word comes from English, but has been used in Gurindji for a long time. When someone passes away, you shake hands with their relatives.

jikan manana Ngurna wart yani, jikan na I've come back, let's shake hands now. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 4:45min]

jikarnap *cv.* whirlwind or willywilly coming. *See:* wumaj; purruyip.

jikajikarnap yanana whirlwind coming.

jikarnapit *n.* fatal spot between the shoulder blades, a target for spearing.

jikijkarra *cv.* squirt.

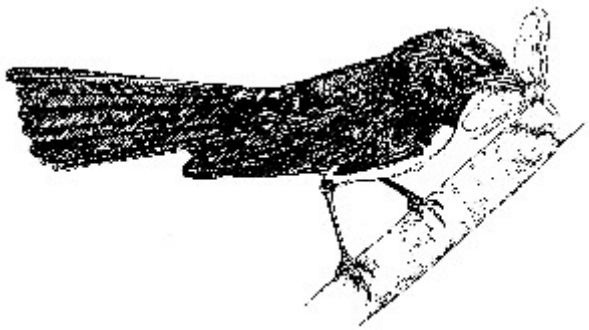
jikijkarra yuwanana squirt in short spurts.

jikijkarra waninyana squirt.

jikilikili *cv.* incite, provoke.

jikilikili nyangana Nguyi jikilijikili nyanya kuli-wu. She provoked me to fight. [ECh: RWH]

jikirrij *n.* **1** • willy-wagtail. *Rhipidura leucophrys*. The name of the bird is based on the sound of its call. It has a long tail and is an excellent dancer. There is a Dreaming story about this bird. and children are told not to harm 'jikirrij' or their mother will pass away.



2 • uvula. This is the flap that hangs down at the back of the throat.

Jikirrija *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

jikitikiti *n.* nape of the neck, bony lump at bottom of neck, C7 vertebra, hump of brahman cows and camels. *Syn:* kurlarla, jurtawuny.

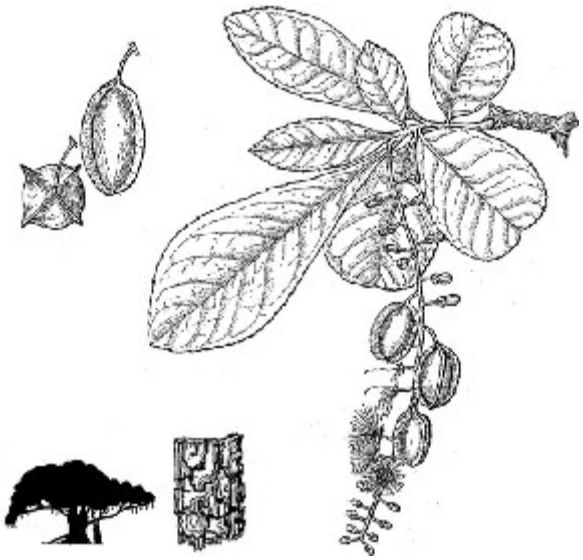
jikparn *n.* bustard, bush turkey, Australian bustard. *Syn:* jamut, kurrkaparti, jantura, yunturrkpana. *See:* ngamarti; kirtakirta; kuwarlang. *Ardeotis australis*. *See:* juwarra. Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like

chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, bush turkeys are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jikparn' and eat them.



jikurnu *n.* bottom grindstone, the flat lower stone which forms the grinding surface. *Syn:* jungari. *See:* marang; yurrapi.This is the large bottom grindstone. The smaller top stone is called a 'marang'. They are made of limestone called 'yurrapi'.

jilaminy *n.* freshwater mangrove. *Barringtonia acutangula*. Tajkarra-ma-lu panani, yalanginyi-ma ngulu-rla manani nyampayirla, jilaminy. Jilaminy nyila, nyampayirla-la nyamu karrinyana kawirri-la. Nyila-ma tajkarra-ma ngulu-rla panani, marntaj. Ngawa-ngka yapakayi-la na ngulu yuwanani. Jakim ngulu-rla yuwanani. Kangani na ngulu-rla wuringwuring wuringwuring. Tartartapkarra-la ngulu-rla wuringwuring-ma kangani. Tartartapkarra ngulu-rla kangani, wal. Babulapkarra na nyawa-ma karrinya lumutu na ngamalart. Ngamalart na. Tampatampang panana, janyja-ku-purrupurru ngamalart-tu yalungku. Nyila-ma ngulu-rla kilkip kangani. Tampatampang na, nyilarra-ma yawu-ma. Nyangku-n na tampatampang, murlangka-ma nyamu-rla-nga karru kutij-ma. Nyila-ma ngulu manani na warrwarrkuj. [In the old days people] would get some mangrove branches and would pound them. The mangrove grows in white soil country. They used to pound it. Then they would put it in small billabongs [to poison the fish]. They would throw it in the waterhole. Then they would stir up the water using the branches. They would keep dragging them through the water and stirring it up. They would keep dragging the branches through the water. Then the froth bubbled up. Froth and scum. The silt and froth kills them. They kept stirring up that one. And all of the fish died. You would see them all dead here on the side of the bank. Then they collect them all. [VW: FM10 a148: 7:30min]



Jilaminyjawung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Walurrinji and kanimparra (downstream) from Yurrwa. This place is near the Gum Creek junction.

jilij *cv.* ask a question. *Syn:* yangki. This is a Ngarinyman word.

- **jilij marnana** ask.
- **jilij pungana** ask.

jilimi *n.* single, unmarried woman. *Syn:* julumi. This word comes from Warlpiri.

jilimila *n.* single women's camp. *Syn:* julumila.

jiliny *n. See:* jirliny.

Jilinypuk *n.* place just south of Black Gin Yard near Lartajarni. This place is located along the Mount Sanford Rd past Bow Hill. Kayiliyin-nginyi nyilarra-ma na karu-ma. Kayiliyin ngulu yani Jilinypuk-mayin. Jilinypuk nyawa kayirra. Lartajarni ngulu karrinya. Jilinypuk-kula ngulu karrinya nyila na yatu nyamu-wa-lu wanyjani. The Dreaming children come from the north. They came from the north through Black Gin Bore. Black Gin Bore is north of here. They stopped at Black Gin Bore and left some white ochre there. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 0:15min] Yatu, ngurnalu manana nyila-ma yatu wal, nyila-ma nyamu-wa-lu kutitij nyarrulu-ma karrinya. We get white ochre from there where the [Dreaming Children] were standing around. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 1:33min]

jilipija *n.* husks from 'kinyjirrka' seeds (red flowered kurrajong) after they have been pounded and winnowed. The good seed is called 'purnku', but 'jilipija' can still eaten if it is mixed with water. Kawarla-la na ngulu, manani warlmip-ma kawarla-la-ma, warlmip. Kilka waninyani ngu kuyapartak, purnku na. Nyawa waninyani jilipija-ma kuyapartak, jurlurl. Nyawa-nginyi-ma, ngulu yuwanani kawarla-la-ma ngurnalu, nguyinangulu, jayingani na ngurnalu yuwanani nyila-ma kilka-ma. Ngawa-ngku ngulu kuya malykmalyk kunyjanani jaartkarra ngurnalu ngarnani. Nyila-ma, pirlkiya-ma nyawa-ma waninyani kuyapartak-ma jurlurl-ma. Nyila-ma purnku-ma. Jilipija-ma, nyila-ma ngulu manani kuya gigin. Ngulu yuwanani. Ngawa-yawung-kulu ngurnalu luwanani jaartkarra. Jangkakarni-lu yapayapa-lu. Laik nyamu-rnalu karrinyani tanku-murlung-kula yu nou, ngantipa. They used to winnow [seed] in a coolamon. The good part would fall down one way clean [separated from the husks]. And the husks would spill over the other way. After that they would put it in another coolamon. They showed us so we know how to put the seed in the coolamon. They used to sprinkle water on it and then eat it. It's the white one that spills out this way. That's the good grain. And it was the husks that they would separate from it. Then they'd put it [in a coolamon]. We'd eat it mixed with water. Adults and kids alike. Like during the times we had no food. [VW: FM10 a147: 0:11min] *See:* kinyjirrka; purnku.

jilja *n. See:* jirlja.

jiljangarna *n. See:* jirljangarna.

jiljilarra *cv.* earthquake, when the ground shakes.

- **jiljilarra karrinyana** earthquake.

jilkat *n.* wart or mole.

jilkip *cv. See:* jirlkip.

jilmi *n. See:* jirlmi.

jilmung *cv.* break, break off (for example branches off a tree). *Syn:* kirt. Karru-rra-yi jilmung-ku-pal. Let it stay with me so it doesn't get broken. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] This is a Nyininy word.

- **jilmung manana** break.
- **jilmung panana** break by hitting.
- **jilmung wanyjanana** crack elbow.

jilmungpari *n.* broken, person with a broken leg or hip etc. *Syn:* tulungpari, kirtpari.

jilngit *cv.* sweat.

- **jilngit yanana** break out in a sweat. Jilngit nguyi tuliny yanana. It's making me [break out in] a sweat. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]
- **jilngit yuwanana** break out in sweat.
- **jilngit karrinyana** sweating.

jilngjilng *cv.* seep, for example water seeping out of something or steam rising.

jilngjilng yanana seep. Ngawa-ma nyamu jilngjilngkarra-ma yanani. The water kept seeping out [of the snake]. [VW: FM10 23 4: 2:15min]

jilngjilng jiyarnana make steam, make sweat. Warta kayuwa ngawa-rni jilngjilngkarra jiyarnana warlu-ngku-ma. Hey it can't be true - the fire is making water sweat out. [VW: FM10 23 4: 1:25min]

jilngjilngkarra steaming or seeping.

jilpirri *n.* wood chips from cutting trees, broken boomerang pieces, pieces of wood which are scattered after a lightning strike. Jilpirri, jilpirri, jilpirri-ma kayirrak, mayarni-kari tikap panani ngarlu-ma; jilpirri-ma kayirrak.Wood chips, more chips, more chips going to the north side, he started chopping at the honey again, chips going north.[DD: EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 8:31min] *See:* winpilyipilyi. When lightning hits an old tree, it can send splinters of wood flying everywhere. These splinters were used in Pantimi ceremonies in the old days.

jilwarr *cv.* tear. *Syn:* jinkirr, jirrip.

jilwarr manana tear up something.

jilwarr payarnana tear using the teeth.

jilwarraarra tearing.

jily *cv.* burn, sear, brand (of cattle), sting (of scorpion).

jily kamparnana burn, brand. Ngurnayinangkulu karrinyani ngurra-ngka liwart, nyarrulu-ma, nyila na kaarrampa nyila yard nyamu-wa yalangka-rla-lu jilyarra nyampa kamparnani. We used to wait for them at camp in the east of the yard while they branded the cattle there. [BW: FM09 a12 5a: 0:37min]

jilyarra burning, branding.

jilyarraaji *n.* **1** • branding iron.

2 • frying pan.

3 • cattle boss. *See:* kalpuman; yakapi. This word which was used in the old Wave Hill station days.

jilyirr *cv.* tattered, misshapen, sticking out like a lump (for example a mussel).

jilyirr karrinyana tattered, misshapen.

jilyirr manana make something tattered or deformed.

jilyirrjilyirr lot of misshapen things or lumps.

jima *n.* kangaroo teeth which are used for adornment at ceremonies or to make a decorative yamstick or hair-clip.

jimak *cv.* cook a large animal such as a kangaroo with hot rocks. The animal is gutted, the hot rocks are put in the chest cavity and the whole animal is cooked in the earth. The hot rocks help it cook through.

jimak yuwanana put hot rocks inside. Nyila ngurnalu-rla yuwanana kuruwarrany na. Kuruwarrany warlu-ngka ngurla jiyarnana. Nyila-ma kuruwarrany-ma ngurnalu manana ngurnalu yuwanana murlangka na majul-la, jimak. Ngurnalu yuwanana kankulupal murlangka. Kujarra maitbi murlaniny-said-ta ngurnalu yuwanana. Kanyjurrak an murlangka kamurra-la. Jimak ngurnalu-rla yuwanana karnti-ku na kuyangku. We put the hot rocks in (the body cavity). The rocks are heated up on the fire. We get the hot rocks and put them in the stomach. We put them right up (inside the chest cavity). We put maybe two in this way. Some further down and in the middle [of the chest cavity]. We push some hot rocks up into the chest cavity with a stick. [VW: FM10 a148: 3:09min]

jimak kamparnana cook with hot rocks.

jimarri *n.* friend, age-mate. *Syn:* jaliji, mitayi. 'Mitayi' is from Kriol but well accepted in Gurindji.

jimarri-rlang two friends.

Jimija *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Jungurra, Jukurtayi, Jukurt.

jimirnkirt *n.* kidney.

jimpangu *n.* hook-spear. *See:* purlkurrung.

jimpila *n.* stone spearhead. *Syn:* yalka, yingka.

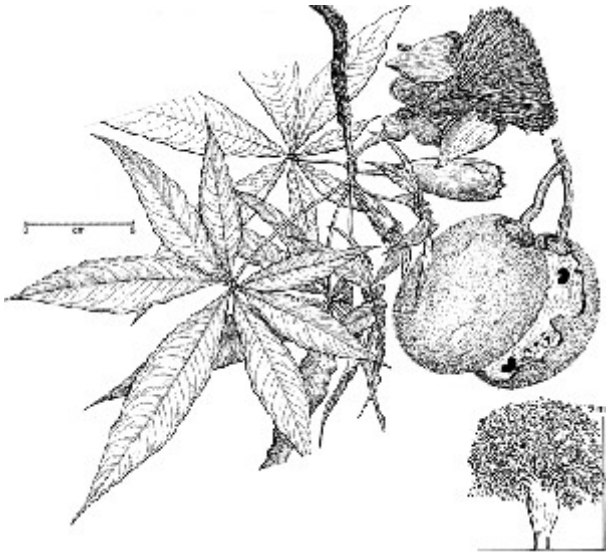
jimpiri *n.* hole, cave. *Syn:* jawinti, jarriny. Pani ngurla warnparlk nyila-ma, jimpiri-ma jangkarni na namawurru-wu. She made the hole bigger to get more honey. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:56min]

jimpiri-ngarna bush tobacco.

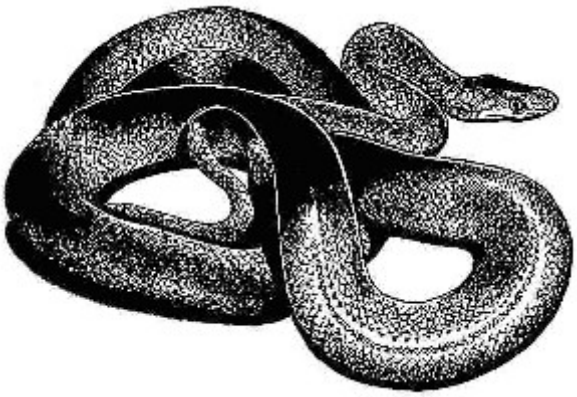
jimpiringarna *n.* bush tobacco growing in rock shelters or caves. *Syn:* jarrinyngarna.

jimpirr *n.* southern variety of 'marrilng'. *Syn:* marrilng. This plant grows on 'palangari' (blacksoil plains). It is a type of cane grass that has nuts. Children use the stems as toy spears and spear-throwers.

jimulung *n.* boab, bottle tree. *Variant:* jimulu. *Adansonia gregorii*. This plant isn't found much on Gurindji country but it is very common in some areas further to the north in Ngarinyman and Ngaliwurru country, such as Timber Creek, Bullita and Bulla. You can eat the inner soft part of the fruit either raw or after roasting.



jimuruk *n.* water python or rainbow snake. *Syn:* japartajaparta, yipinka. *Liasis fuscus*. These pythons live in waterholes, and can be caught by hand or with light spears. They have a distinctive shiny skin that reflects light like a 'waji' (rainbow). They are cooked in the same way as the black-headed python and can get very large and have a lot of meat that tastes similar to goanna flesh. This snake has links with Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) which also lives in deep waterholes. In the Dreaming, this snake was known as 'japartajaparta' because it had the Japarta skin. There is a Dreaming site is on Wardaman country near Willeroo to the north, but it is well known to Gurindji people.



jina *n.* foot. *Syn:* jamana.

jinajina *n.* **1** • flying fox wing, bat wing. *Syn:* warrpa.

2 • dress, though this is an old-fashioned use. *Syn:* warrpa.

Jinangkarni *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

jiniljinil *n.* dirty, often from floodwater.

jinim *cv.* decorate for ceremony by putting feathers or ochre on your chest.

jinim yuwanana Jinim ngurnalu-nyunu-rla yuwanana, yatu-ma, warrwarrkap-kula-wu. We use the white ochre to decorate ourselves for dancing. [VW: FM08 a100: 0:15min]

jinkirr *cv.* break, tear. *Syn:* jirrip, jilwarr.

jinkirr panana break and tear.

jinkirr manana tear with your hands.

jinkirr-wari broken or torn.

jinkirrwari *n.* something which is broken or torn.

jinparl *n.* kestrel. *Syn:* palinypaliny. *Falco cenchroides*. This small hunting bird can hover in one place for long periods looking for prey. You often see them hovering at the start of the cold weather. There is a Dreaming story about two 'kurrarntal' (brolgas) who lived near Kunawa (Cattle Creek station). The sisters who had the skin name Nampijina were digging for 'kamara' (yams) on a large blacksoil plain. Two 'palinypaliny' (kestrels) flew overhead and landed on the eastside of the plain and made a fire. One of the 'palinypaliny' took the fire west and the two 'kurrarntal' (brolgas) were unable to escape and were burnt. As they burnt to death, they huddled together, one on top of the other. Now two rocks can be found in their place.



Jinparrak *n.* old Wave Hill Station. Jinparrak-kula-ma nyawa-ma ngurna marnana Jinparrak-kula. I'm talking at the old station. [BW: FM07 a021: 0:31min] *See:* Jamangku.

jinpi *n.* rockhole.

jinpilya *n.* 36, numeral thirty six. Number in counting series from 1-50.

jinpuk *cv.* hurt feelings, offended, aggrieved, like when your promised wife marries someone else.

jinpuk karrinyana offended, aggrieved.

jinpuk waninyana become offended and aggrieved.

jinpuk marnana offended.

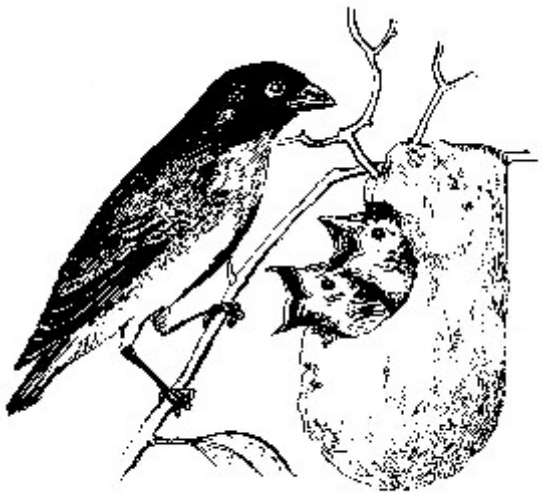
jinpuk yuwanana hurt someone's feelings. Jinpuk nguyin yuwani ngayiny-ma kawurru-ma. You hurt my feelings. [ECh: DD & VW]

jintaku *n.* one, one of something. Jintaku-ngku-ma nyangana ngu wirlpip-kula-ma. One [person] sees her hitting herself. [TD: FM10 a165: 10:03min] Jintaku ngurnalu nyanya. We saw one [brolga]. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:30min] Jintaku-ngku-ma ngurla yanana yangkarra yaluwu na, janka-wu. One [man] is following after that woman. [TD: FM10 a163: 1:51min] Wurrkap yuwanana jintaku-yirri. She heaps it together in one place. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jintakujintaku all in one line or one group.

jintakurt *n.* once, one time.

jintaminy *n.* mistletoe bird. *Variant:* jintaminya. *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*. *See:* marlangarr. This small bird eats the fruit from mistletoe bushes called 'marlangarr'.



jintapa *n.* another one. *Syn:* jintara.

jintapa-kari another. *Syn:* yangi. Jintapa-kari jarlarl, ngungantipangulu pani murlangka. They (the CDEP mob) will split the other [log] in half for us. [VW: FM07 a027: 2:11min] Jintapa-kari-wu na ngurnawula pungani nyila-ma, kurrijkarra. We dug for another one now. [VW: FM07 a054: 8:56min] Ngarnjal nyununy ngungku jayinga jintapa-kari. Topsy gave another one to you. [VW: FM07 a085: 12:00min]

jintara *n.* another one. *Syn:* jintapa.

jintara-kari another one. Ngurna-rla marni Nana-wu, "Nyawa jintara-kari partiki-la". I said to Nanaku - Here's another one [sugarbag] in a nut tree. [TD: FM07 a28: 4:34min]

jinuk *n. See:* jirnuk.

jingari *n.* kind of fish found in the Timber Creek area. *Syn:* parlngarrawuny. This fish has poisonous spines and is yellow-orange in colour. It is used in sorcery to kill people. It could be a baby groper that has travelled inland a long way, or a juvenile skinnyfish or a weird catfish. Scats also have spines that hurt but they are not poisonous. They are found in shallow water and can be caught with a net.

jingarrpa *n.* 41, numeral forty one. Number in counting series from 1-50.

jingi *n. See:* jiingi.

jingijingi *cv.* roll up or put something on crookedly. *Syn:* kiturlkpari, tingkurlkpari, kinturlkpari.

jingijingi karrinyana crooked.

jingijingi panana render crooked.

jingijingi manana do crookedly.

jingip *cv.* tease hair out, pull hair apart like when you prepare it to spinning into string. *Variant:* jingip. *See:* wamip.

jingip manana Jingip ngurnalu manana. We're teasing apart [the hair]. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 0:54min]

jingjingkarra *cv.* squeak (of flying fox). *See:* warrpawurru.

jingjingkarra marnana squeak.

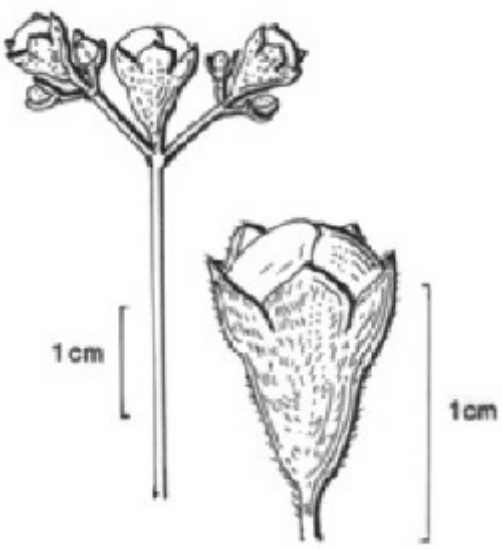
jingki *n.* **1** • shin bone of kangaroo, emu or goanna used for nose-piercing.

2 • small forearm bone, radius.

3 • kangaroo bone implanted by a 'munpa' (sorcerer). It cannot be removed.

jingkipili *n.* nose stick, bone used for piercing the nose. *Syn:* marrapinti. An kuyarniny-ja jingkipili jitji-ngka. Ngulu karrwarnani karnti ngana nyampayirla kuyuwarn wirnangpurru. Murlangka-ma jitji-ngka-ma-lu karrwarnani kuya. Parturu-yawung-kulu-ma, ngumpit-tu-ma, ibin janka-ku. The bone was this way through the nose. They used to keep kangaroo bones. They would have them through their noses, the ones who had ceremonial scars, men and even women. [VW: FM11 a161: 2:12min]

jingkurl *n.* swamp box. *Syn:* pawulyji. *Lophostemon grandiflorus*. This is a good shade tree that grows in creeks and riverbeds. The wood makes good 'warlu' (firewood) for cooking meat, fish or any food. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. Stems of smoking-pipes can be made from small hollow branches.



jinyjirrara *cv.* standing or walking upright, not falling or stumbling, particularly after you have been sick.

jinyjirrara karrinyana strong. "Jinyjirrara karra warnan-murlu. Yanta tuliny," kuya. "Get strong again. Don't lie down. Get up," said someone. [VW: FM12 a183: 2:40min]

jinyjirrara yanana walk strongly.

jinyparlk *cv.* spear right through and kill. *Syn:* jarrwaj.

jinyparlk panana spear right through.

jinyparlk pungana spear right through.

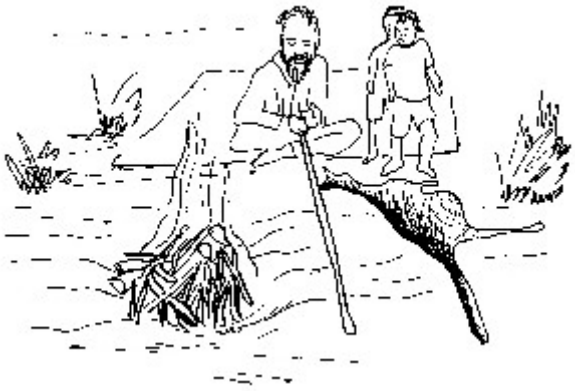
jinypurr *cv.* tuck into a belt. *Variant:* jinypurrp. *Syn:* jijpart.

jinypurr yuwanana tuck into a belt.

jinypurr kangana carry tucked into a belt.

jiparla *cv.* fight. *Syn:* kuli. Jiparla kangku-rli-nyunu ngali. Let us two fight each other. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jipij *cv.* cover, bury, cook in hot ground.



jipij karrinyana covered up in the ground.

jipij yuwanana put in the ground.

jipij manana bury, cover up in the ground.

jipij jiyarnana cook in the ground. Nyila-ma puya-ma jiyarnana jipij, kuya. That carcass cooks in the ground like that. [VW: FM10 a148: 4:28min]

jipij kamparnana cook something in the hot ground. Jipij ngurnalu kamparnana julpara-la. We cook it in the hot coals covered up. [VW: FM07 a058: 6:16min] Ngurnalu kamparnani na, jipij janyja-ka. We used to cook them in the ground then. [VW: FM09 a13 2a: 4:14min]

jipily *cv.* poke.

jipily pungana tell a lie. Mila nguyi jipily punya. He told me a lie [Lit: He poked my eye]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jipilyuku *n.* any kind of duck: whistling duck, Australian grebe, wandering duck, plumed whistling duck, grey teal duck, Pacific black duck and introduced ducks. *Tachybaptus novae-hollandiae*, *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*, *Dendrocygna arcuata*, *Dendrocygna eytoni*, *Anas gracilis*. Ducks used to be hunted by throwing a rock or stick at them. The meat is considered good food. You prepare it by gutting the carcass and singeing the feathers off. Then the flesh is roasted on hot coals. In recent times they are mostly hunted with shotguns and rifles.



jipiniya *n.* boyfriend. Ngayiny-ku jipiniya-wu ngurna-rla jalak yuwarru jarrakap milimili. I sent a letter to my boyfriend. [ECh: DD]



jipu *cv.* extinguish, put out a fire. *Syn:* jipurn.

jipu kunyjanana sprinkle water on a fire to put it out. Kunyjani ngurna warlu, jipu, ngawa-yawung-kulu. I put out the fire with water.

jipujipu extinguish a number of times, or a number of things. Jipujipu manani nganta warlu-ma, yalungku-ma mungku-ku-ma. The turtle kept extingushing the fire [but it kept flaring up]. [VW: FM10 23 4: 6:17min]

jipuku *n.* rabbit. *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Rabbits were kept for meat at Wave Hill Station in the past. There are feral rabbits in the desert areas of central Australia.

jipuluk *cv.* close eyes, blink.

jipuluk karrinyana close eyes.

jipunkuru *cv.* impressive for example a really good dance, a good shot or a good boomerang.

jipunkuru wanyjanana really good dance.

jipunkuru yuwanana good throw.

jipurlp *cv.* join up with other people you might not know well.

jipurlp karrinyana amongst strangers.

jipurlp yanana join strangers. Jipurlp yanana nguwula ngaliwanguny-jirri. The two of them come over to where we're sitting [to join us]. [VW: FM12 a173: 6:59min]

jipurn *cv.* **1 •** put out a fire, turn off a light, TV or motor, staunch the flow of blood, close a door. *Syn:* jipu. *Variant:* jipurt.

jipurn manana extinguish, staunch. Jipurn manta ngunti! Turn off the light!

jipurn yuwanana shut, close. Jipurn yuwarra! Shut it [the door]!

jipurn panana extinguish.

jipurnjipurn extinguish a number of times or a number of things. Jipurnjipurn manani faya-ma warlu-ma. It kept putting out the fire [but it kept flaring up]. [VW: FM10 23 4: 06:23min]

2 • finish ceremony, healing of sore.

jipurn karrinyana finished.

jipurn manana finish ceremony.

jiput *cv.* draw together, for example lying or sitting with knees together. This is the way a goanna sits or sleeps in a hole or the way that women sit when men walk past.

jiput karrinyana sitting or lying with knees together.

jiput yuwanana draw your knees together.

jiput kamparnana treat the 'ngamany' (fontenelle) of a baby using 'tamarra' (antbed) to draw the skull together and harden it.

jira *n.* fat, oil, butter. *Syn:* yara, wararr. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

jiri *n.* solid timber, without any hollow, hard timber. Ngurna paraj punya jiri jarrwa. I found a lot of solid wood. [ECh - RWH]

jirlan *cv.* heat up from the sun (not a fire). *Syn:* ngarrap.

jirlan manana heat up.

jirlan yuwanana put in sun to warm up.

jirlanjirlan heat again and again. Jirlanjirlan, nyanawu nyamu wulngarn kutij karrinyana. An jirlngit na, kalu-ngka-ma, tupurrung. Jirlanjirlan means you know when the sun is high. And you sweat when you're walking because you're hot. [VW: FM12 a173: 7:54min]

jirliny *n.* tea. *Syn:* nalija.

jirlja *n.* gibber plains, desert, sandhills, arid land though it can have spinifex and trees. *Syn:* wala.

jirlja-ngarna desert dweller.

jirljangarna *n.* people or animals living in the desert, desert dwellers.

jirlkip *cv.* drip, leak, ooze. *Variant:* jirlk. *Syn:* kirntilykirlp. Jirlkip puka mila-ngurlu. Pus is coming out of his eye. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jirlkip waninyana drip. Karrinyana ngawa jirlkip waninyana. Tree sap is oozing down.

jirlkip yanana run, ooze. Pani ngu ngarlaka-la kurrupartu-lu marluka, kungulu-warla jirlkip yanana. He hit the old man on the head and blood oozed out. [BW: FM07 a043: 15:02min]

jirlkjirlk dripping.

jirlmi *n.* meal, food, full (satiated), tucker. *Syn:* tanku, kurrjarrp. This is a Nyininy word.

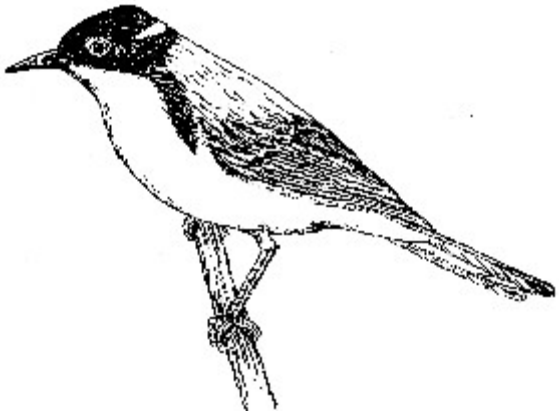
jirnuk *n.* separation between the honey, wax and the pollen in the sugarbag. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Sugarbag is called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. The yellow eggs and pollen in the hive are called 'kuntarri', 'kumpaying' or 'ngunyuwulij'. The wax is called 'jikala', 'piyarnak', or 'tarla'.



jirr *cv.* stand ready, stance of one ready to grab a ball in a game.

jirr karrinyana stand ready.

jirrakparn *n.* white-winged triller, others. *Syn:* jirrijpun. *Lalage sueurii*, *Melithreptus albogularis*. This Gurindji name is applied to many small to medium sized birds that are inconspicuous or have no particular use. This includes many of the honeyeaters. Their nests look like dilly bags hanging from a tree.



jirrang *cv.* crane or stretch your neck to look around. *Syn:* pirntang.

jirrang karrinyana craning neck.

jirrang nyangana crane neck to see something.

jirri *cv.* give up a fight.

jirri jayingana give up a fight.

jirri *n.* **1** • promised husband or wife.

jirri jayingana promise a girl to her future spouse.

2 • burial platform used in the past. Kula-lu yuwani kurrku karnti-ka ngulu yuwani jirri-ngka. They didn't put her in a grave, they put her on a burial platform in a tree. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 0:29min] Jirri-ngka nguyinangulu yuwanani ngumpit-ma, tampang-nginyi-ma. They used to put Aboriginal people on tree platforms after they'd died. [VW: FM11 a161: 0:38min] *See:* parumpurru.

3 • white powder or stone used as love potion or lucky charm. It is used to attract the object of your desire or to bring luck, like when you're playing cards. It can be rubbed on the chest with oil, or sprinkled in the desired person's tea. It can also be put under the fingernails for luck when playing the pokies.

4 • 32, numeral thirty-two. Number in counting series from 1-50.

-jirri *case.* **1 •** This ending is used to mark goals. It is not always used on place names (allative case ending). Human goals are marked with '-wu' or '-ku' (dative case ending). *Syn:* -yirri, -ngkurra, -kurra. Yalungku wamala-lu kangana ngu mangarri murlangkurra, Settlement-jirri mangarriwaji-yirri. The girl takes the cake to the Kalkaringi shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 33:50min] Kapuku-wu-ny-jirri nyanuny-ku-jirri, malyju-ngku ngu wany yuwani. The boy throws it to where his sister is. [VW: FHM098: 2:07min]

2 • ending used to show that the agent of the second verb is not the same as the agent of the first verb (short clause marker). Ngurna-rla Jangala-wu-ny-ja karrinyani kurrupartu-yirri pirrkap-jirri. I was sitting where Jangala was making a boomerang. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jirrijirrippari *n.* worn out, like old clothes. *Variant:* jirripjirripari.

jirrijkarra *cv.* jealous. *Syn:* nguwaj, ngurrutu. This word may be from English 'jealous', though this might not be the case.

jirrijkarra karrinyana Nyanuny-ku ngumpin-ku ngurla jirrijkarra karrinyana. She is jealous of her man. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist - checke ECh: RWH DD]

jirrikik *n.* owlet nightjar. *Syn:* kurrkurrji. *Aegotheles cristatus*. This small bird hunts at night. It calls out 'kurrkurr..kurrkurr..kurrkurr' sound. It lives in hollow trees and there is an important Dreaming site on VRD Station.



Jirrim *n.* place on a tributary of Wattie Creek just north of Yurrata.

jirrimarna *cv.* hard, forceful, loud.

jirrimarna marnana talk loudly.

Jirringalingpurru *n.* place in the Seale River area.

jirringaliny *n.* bottle bird or fairy martin. *Hirundo ariel*. These small birds make nests from mud that look like bottles. They are built under rock overhangs, bridges and house eaves.



jirrip *cv.* tear, split, strip off, rip. *Syn:* yanypal, jarlarl.

jirrip manana tear up.

jirrip yuwanana tear up, split. Jirrip ngulu yuwanani wirlka-ma walyak na init wumara walyak. They used to split the wood and then put the stone in the split [this is how people used to make spears in the old days]. [BW: FM06 a06 2a: 6:18min]

jirrip panana tear apart, split, strip off with an axe or knife. Jirripkarra panana Nangala-lu-ma nyila-ma. That is Nangala stripping the bark off. [VW: FM07 a089: 5:49min]

jirripjirrip karrinyana torn, worn out, for example old clothes.

jirripjirrip yanana wearing out, for example clothes.

jirripjirrip panana (of lightning) split (tree).

jirripjirrip tear again and again, many things all worn out or torn up.

jirripkarra tearing, splitting.

jirripjirrip-pari worn out (clothes).

jirripinang *n.* **1** • white-flowered plant. *Syn:* pulampula. Jirripinang-ma, palangari-ngarna, ngurnalu puntanup manani wananga-la walyawalyak. Ngurnalu manani, manager-wu ngurnalu-rla Wave Hill-ngarna-wu. This plant grows on the blacksoil. We used to collect it and put it in our bags. We used to collect it for the Wave Hill manager [to sell in QLD]. [VW: FM12 a173: 8:19min] *Newcastelia spodiotricha*. People used to collect this plant on the No. 12 road on Wave Hill station. It used to be called cotton. In the past the flowers were collected in large amounts for pillows for 'kartiya'. The flowers were also used for body decoration. Children made toy spears and arrows from the straight stems.

2 • white decoration, ceremonial and for fun. It is made from downy white material, sometimes feathers, sometimes from the 'jirripinang' plant. It is attached to the body to form designs.

Jirrirni *n.* place on an eastern tributary of the Victoria River. It is not far from Yilyil.

jirriyirri *cv.* lead, such as helping a blind man find his way. *Syn:* turru.

jirriyirri kangana lead.

jirrjiwurntu *cv.* dangerous heights, such as when you are standing on the edge of a cliff or a tree top, vertigo.

jirrjiwurntu waninyana fall from dangerous heights. Kula-n yanta partaj, ngaja-n waninyana jirrjiwurntu.Don't climb up or else you'll fall down from up there. [ECh: DD]

jirrk *n.* thin spear thrower used for throwing a short spear known as 'nguni'. *Syn:* warlmayi, jalkaji.

jirrkalyp *cv.* **1** • have diarrhoea. *Syn:* ngajkula, ngamayak.

jirrkalyp manana

2 • water falling down with a splash e.g. into a drum.

jirrkalyp manana splash.

jirrkip *cv.* put something upright, make something stand up.

jirrkip yuwanana put upright. Yurrapi jirrkip yuwani ngu. He put the sandstone upright. [VW: FM08 a072: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 3:33min]

jirrkijirrkip put a number of things upright, or put something upright a number of times.

jirrmung *cv.* break, break off, break into halves or pieces. *Syn:* kirt, pakirr. This is a Nyininy word.

jirrmung yuwanana Kurlpi-marraj ngarra-yinku-rla jirrmung yuwanana. You might break it on me and make it like a light coolamon. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 2:48min]

jirrp *cv.* **1** • stuck in upright, like a spear stuck upright in the ground otherwise unsupported. *Syn:* kutij.

2 • morning star rising. Kiyarri jirrp-kula kaarnin. The morning star is up in the east. [DD]

jirrp karrinyana upright, either lying or stuck in.

jirrp yuwanana stick something in the ground, stand upright.

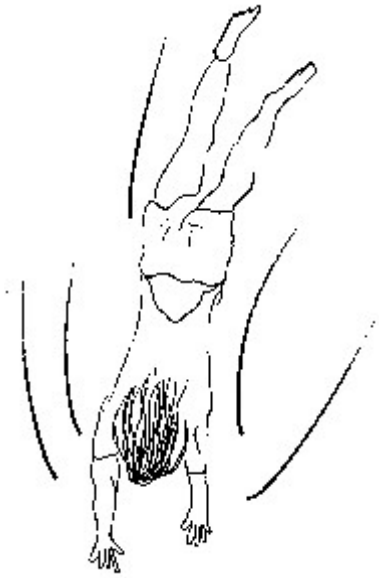
jirrpi *cv.* test or try out something like a new road.

jirrpi nyangana try. Ngurna jirrpi nyangku Daguragu-yirri. I will try [the road] to Daguragu. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jirrpi waninyana test out. "Manyirrkila ngurna punya yarrp," kuranykarra nguwuli marni. Nyila-ma waj yuwani kamparri. Ngunga jirrpi wanku marluka-ma. "I've speared a barramundi," he was lying to them. He'd just thrown [a spear] in preparation. He was going to test them out, that old man.

jirrpintikarra *n.* left-handed. *Syn:* wartiwarti, jampukarra, ngarlkuny, wirlkirri. *See:* jutumparra. Children born with their umbilical cord wrapped around their neck will be left-handed.

jirrpu *cv.* dive, bathe. *Variant:* jirrpukap; jirrpuk. *Syn:* nyiwunnyiwun. *See:* jirtpuruk.



jirrpu waninyana dive in, sink down. Jirrpu waninya nyiwunyiwun-parla yanku ngu. He dived in and swam underwater. [BW: FM07 a043: 32:23min] Jirrpu waninyana kartipa ngawa-ngkurra. The whitefella dives into the water.

jirrpu yanana dive and swim along underwater.

jirrpukarra swimming about.

jirrwalk *cv.* tear up, torn. *Syn:* jirrip.

jirrwalk karrinyana torn.

jirrwalk manana tear up, but not split off.

jirtpirtpi *n.* gumnuts found on bloodwood trees. *See:* jartpurru; yilangki. The large ones are found on the 'yilangki' and used as spinning tops. The small ones are found on the 'jartpurru'. These nuts are used to make necklaces.

Jirtpirtpiwurru *n.* place on McDonald Creek near Kuyura or Punuru junction. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

jirtpuruk *cv.* put head underwater, dunk head. *Syn:* nyiny, jirrpu.

jirtpuruk waninyana dunk head.

jitart *cv.* hate, not like someone, not like to do something. *Variant:* jitartawurlp.

jitart karrinyana dislike. Jitart nguyilu murnta karrinya. They're angry with me [Lit. They dislike my stomach]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngurla jitart karrinyana. He doesn't like it.

jitartawurlp yuwanana change promised arrangement because husband dislikes wife.

jitirnijitirni *n.* half-ground e.g. seed. Jitirnijitirni ngurla jayingana nya nya nya. She gave her half-ground seed. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 3:10min] Jamanani ngurla jitirnijitirni ngurla jayingani parntaparntara-rni. She ground it a bit and gave it to her half-ground, still whole. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 4:23min] This word might be related to 'jitiwu' and 'jiti' more generally.

jitiwu *adv.* **1** • last day of ceremony, last day of visit, see someone for the last time because you live a long way away and don't visit often. *Variant:* jiti. Jitiwu nyangka karrap. Ngun wanyjarru na warraj. See her for the last time. You can leave then. [VW: FM12 a173: 8:40min]

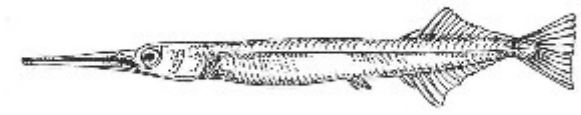
2 • absent, can't attend, impotent, be unable to do anything.

jitji *n.* nose, beak.

jitjijarriny nostril.

jitjijarriny *n.* nostril, nose hole.

jitjijuwal *n.* freshwater long tom. *Syn:* punumarnta, tiwurru. *Strongylura kreffti*. This fish is recognised for its long pointy nose, hence the name jitji-juwal (nose-long). The flesh from larger fish can be roasted and eaten. It is tasty but has a lot of bones. The smaller fish are used as bait to catch larger fish.



jitpitpi *n. See:* jirtpirtpi.

jitpuruk *cv. See:* jirtpuruk.

jiwaj *cv.* disagree, argue, answer back.

jiwaj pungana disagree, argue.

jiwalangkat *cv.* gather together a group of people or anything. *Syn:* jiwarrp.

jiwalangkat manana get together.

jiwalangkat waninyana come together.

jiwalangkat yanana go together.

Jiwarlawirra *n.* place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in the area between Buntine Highway and Lajamanu Road.

jiwarn *adv.* all day, all night.

jiwarn yunparnana sing all night. Jiwarnjiwarn ngulu yunparnana kapurt-ngurlu juny-parni. They sing all night, from the evening until sunrise. [ECh: RWH]

jiwarn yuwanana throw things all day, all night. Jiwarnjiwarn lirrp yuwanana. He spends the whole day chucking boomerangs. [ECh: RWH]

jiwarnjiwarn on and on.

jiwarr *cv.* gather together, muster cattle. *Variant:* jiwarrp. *Syn:* jiwalangkat, wurrjurlp.

jiwarr manana gather together. Jiwarrji-warrp manta-lu-nyunu murlangka-wu. Gather yourselves together. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jiwarr waninyana come together.

jiwarr yanana go together in a group.

jiwarrjiwarr lot of people in a group.

jiwawu *cv.* bird hunting for prey.

jiwawu yanana hover around looking for prey.

jiwawu manana swoop for prey. Nyanuny na ngurla yani jiwawu mani, warak kurtap-ma waninya ngarlaka-ma. [The eagle] went for him, swooped down but he dodged, he ducked his head down. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 17:12min] Jiwawu manana ngu nganayirla-lu kunkujuku-lu narrinyila. The sea eagle snatches up a turtle. [VW: FM12 a173: 6:32min]

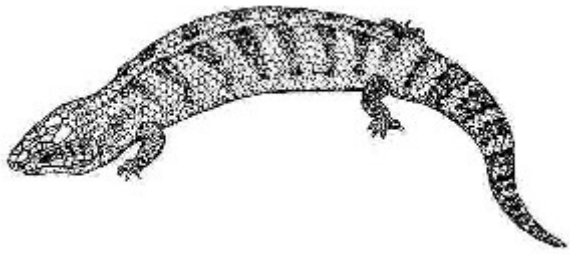
jiwawuwarra bird hunting.

jiwawurru *n.* bowerbird or stealing bird. *Variant:* jiwayurru. *Syn:* jawurrany jurlak. *Chalmydera nuchalis*. Bowerbirds like to make their bowers under 'ngamanpurru' or conkerberry trees. They will steal anything, but they especially like silver things such as spoons, marbles, coins and rings, hence their nickname 'jawurrap-ngarna' (stealing-one). They also collect the white shells of land snails called 'tinyingkirra' to decorate their bowers. The word 'jiwawurru' probably originally derives from Jaminjung (jiwiya=nose, -wurru=having).



jiwayurru *n.* young goanna. *Variant:* juwalurru. *Syn:* milapirta, jurlumirri, juwalwurru. *See:* kaniwurru. These goannas are considered too small to eat.

jiwili *n.* northern blue-tongue lizard. *Tiliqua scincoides*. *See:* kurnkajuwal; luma; lungkura; yalnga. There are two types of blue-tongue lizards. They are quite similar but distinctly different in skin colour. 'Luma', the desert blue-tongue has orange stripes on its skin, while 'jiwili' has darker stripes. Both types can be called 'lungkura'. They are easy to catch, however they do have a very strong bite. They cannot run quickly and can be picked up by grabbing them firmly around the neck. They can be caught all year round. The flesh can be roasted in a ground oven, a cooking technique called 'turturl'. They have tasty fat similar to that of a goanna. They have special powers and can fight with king brown snakes and kill them.



Jiwilirri *n.* place near Mount Farquharson.

jiwily *cv.* make or get cold. *Syn:* jaly, tikily.

jiwily karrinyana get cold, like food getting cold after being cooked.

jiwily manana cool (something or someone) down.

jiwilying *n.* cold, anything cold, cool (of water or air). *Syn:* tikilying. Ngurnalu kukijkarra na, nyamu-wa karru jiwilying na. We will drink it when it gets cold. [VW: FM09 a16 1b: 0:29min] Jiwilying ngawa jayingka-yi. Give me some cold water. [VW: FM12 a171: 1:11min]

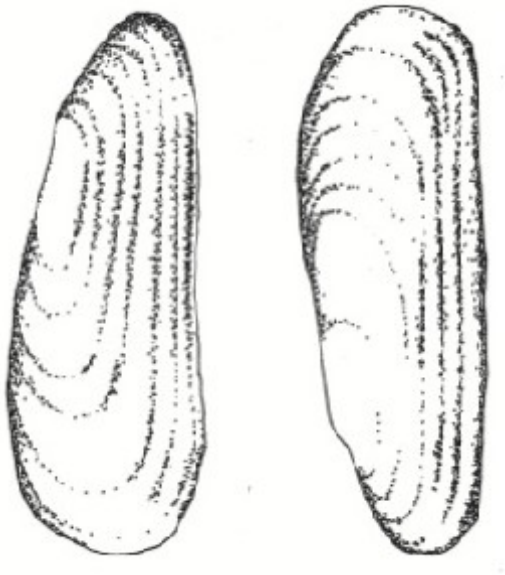
jiwilying-kula in the cool of the evening.

jiwilyngarri *interj.* finished. A term used when a murder has been committed and payback is complete. It means that it is all finished and nothing more needs to be done.

jiwiny *n.* fresh place, like a place for hunting or camping where no-one has been before. Ngarin karrinyana jiwiny-ja yuka-ngka munuwu-la. The cattle are in a place where the grass hasn't been grazed. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jiwiny-ja ngurra-ngka at a plentiful hunting ground.

jiwirirri *n.* freshwater mussels from rivers and creeks. *Variant:* jiwirrirri. *Syn:* jiwirrnga. *See:* tuku; wijalngarnin. These mussels occur in rivers and creeks often under rocks. They are long and thin. They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup) and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the ear.



jiwirri *n.* cooked, ripe. Ngurnalu puntanup manana, nyamu-wa jiwirri-ma karrinyana, muying-ma. We collect the fruit [from the ground], when the fruit ripens. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 5:54min] Jiwirri na ngurnalu panana tajkarra kuyany-ja wumara-la. We pound the ripe [muying] on this kind of rock. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 8:18min]

jiwirrik cooked.

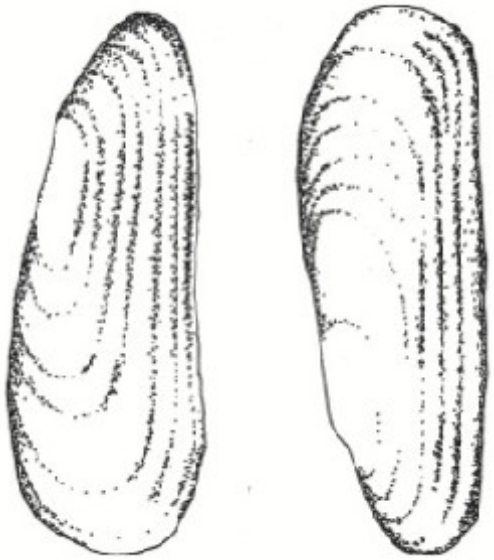
jiwirrik *cv.* cooked, ripened.

jiwirrik jayingana cooked on hot coals, sun-ripened. Jiwirrik-ma jiyarni an ngulu mani kuya na. When [the bush onion] was cooked, then they rubbed the skin off. [TD: FM07 059: 01:30min] Yuwarra warla-ngka, liyart-ta jiyawu-rra mayarni-kari, jiwirrik kuya. Put it back on the fire, on the coals, and let cook some more, until it is done like that. [VW: FM10 a148: 05:41min]

jiwirrik kamparnana cook on hot coals. Ngurnalu karrinyani purinyjirri-la-rni ngungantipangkulu yanani wartwart ngurnayinangkulu kamparnani mangarri nyampa ngarina jiwijiwirrik ngantipa-ma, janka-ku-ma. We stayed here then in the late afternoon they would return to us and us women would cook some bread and meat for them. [BW: FM09 a12 5a: 00:45min]

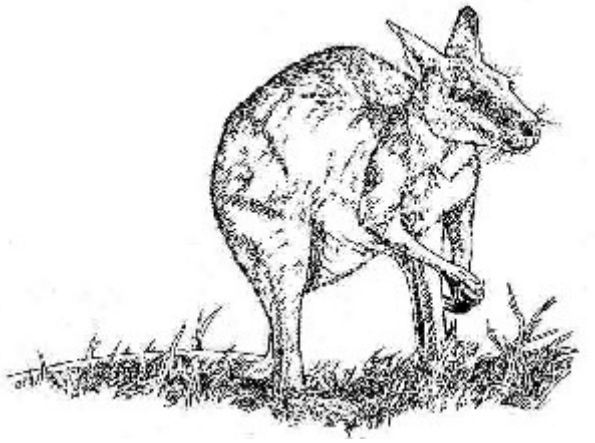
jiwirrnga *n.* mussel. *Syn:* jiwirrirri. *See:* tuku; wijalngarnin. These mussels occur in rivers and creeks often under rocks. They are long and thin. They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup)

and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the ear.



jiya *v.* burn it! snatch it! *See:* jiyarnana.

jiya *n.* any kind of kangaroo. *Syn:* wirnangpurru. Wirnangpurru, wumpu ngurnalu kamparnana warlu-ngka wumwumpu-warla marntaj. Ngurnalu kurlarr na manana. Majul, kurlarr manana ngurnalu init. Wirnangpurru-ma nyila-ma kataj ngurnalu panana. Ngurnalu yuwanana pakara-yirri na, insaid-nginyi majul-ma. Malumpa-ma nyampa-ma nyila-ma, yaya malumpa. Bujij-ja ngurnalu yuwanana. Nyila ngurnalu-rla yuwanana kuruwarrany na. Kuruwarrany warlu-ngka ngurla jiyarnana. Nyila-ma kuruwarrany-ma ngurnalu manana ngurnalu yuwanana murlangka na majul-la, jimak. Ngurnalu yuwanana kankulupal murlangka. Kujarra maitbi murlaniny-said-ta ngurnalu yuwanana. Kanyjurrak an murlangka kamurra-la. Jimak ngurnalu-rla yuwanana karnti-ku na kuya-ngku. Mayingany ngurnalu manani nyila, marlarn. Ngurnalu-rla majul-la walyawalyak yuwanana. Ngurnalu manana gigin, kirtkirt-nginyi-ma yala-ma kankulupal-nginyi jakarr kuyany pakarli-lu na ngurnalu jakarr manana. Nyamu-rnalu turturl na kamparnana. Mayany-jawung jiyarnana ngu. Nyila nyamu-rnalu mani, malumpa nyampa-kayirnikayirni nyila-ma wupkarra na ngurnalu kamparnani, linyart-ta. Wupkarra, malumpa-ma nyampayirla-ma. Yaya-ma lupu nyanuny karnngirri, lupu. Jangkarni, yapawurru, yapayapa. Ngurnalu wupkarra-ma kamparnana nyila-ma. Nyila-ma puya-ma jiyarnana jipij, kuya. Ngurnalu kamparnana. Nyamu-rnalu manana na pakara-yirri, broba punyu, tuturl-nginyi-ma. We singe the kangaroo on the fire until it is done. Then we gut the kangaroo. We take its guts out. Then we cut the kangaroo open. We take the guts out. We take out the liver, lungs and everything. We put them on some leafy branches. Then we put the hot rocks in (the body cavity). The rocks are heated up on the fire. We get the hot rocks and put them here in the stomach. We put them right up here (inside the chest cavity). We put maybe two in this way. Some further down and here in the middle [of the chest cavity]. We push some hot rocks up into the chest cavity with a stick. We get some leafy bloodwood branches then. And we put them inside the stomach. We get some more that we've broken off and then cover the whole animal with paperbark to cook it. The guts which we got out, the liver and whatnot, well we cook the whole lot on the hot coals. We roast it - the liver and the lungs, its guts, the big organs and the small ones too. We roast those parts. The carcass cooks in the ground like that. When we take it out of the ground it is really nicely roasted. [VW: FM10 a148: 2:25min] *See:* warawungku; kumpang; pungkiyin; wumaj; yurtap; yangkarrp; pilyily; puul. This is a Ngarinyman or Bilinarra word. The Gurindji word is 'wirnangpurru'. Male kangaroos are called 'warawungku' and female kangaroos are called 'kumpang' or 'pungkiyin'. Hunting for kangaroos is called 'wumaj', 'yurtap' or 'yangkarrp'. The general term for pinkys or kangaroo fetuses is 'pilyily'. Little children should not hold them because they might develop bad knees. Larger joeys that have hair and are still getting in and out of the pouch are 'wulungarna' or 'wartangarna', referring to how they follow around their mothers legs. The pouch is called 'puul'. Middle size joeys are called 'kamurrkilang' in Malngin which is the name for a middle child in Gurindji.



jiyarnana *v.* **1** • burn, treat with smoke, sting (person), thirsty (Class 2). Yalanginyi wirrminy ngurnayinangulu kuya, kankulupal, parntawurru jiyarnana ngu maru-kijak. After that we turn [the babies] over, and smoke their backs right down to their bottoms. [VW: FM08 a085: 01:12min] Jawi ngu jiyarnana. The fire burns. [VW: FM11 a162: 01:33min] Jurlankarra jiyarnana. Nyila-ma karrinyana yarti-ngka liwart ngawa-wu. He's really thirsty. That's him standing in the shade waiting for water. [VW: FM12 a173: 15:37min]

jiyarnana burn.

jiyarni burnt.

jiyawu will burn or want to burn.

jiya burn it!

jiyarnani was burning it or used to burn it.

jiyarnangku will be or want to be burning it.

jiyarnu to burn it.

2 • steal, cheat, snatch, grab (Class 2).

jiyarnana snatch.

jiyarni snatched.

jiyawu will snatch or want to snatch.

jiya snatch it!

jiyarnani was snatching it or used to snatch it.

jiyarnangku will be or want to be snatching it.

jiyarnu to snatch it.

jiyarnani *v.* was burning it or used to burn it, was snatching it or used to snatch it. *See:* jiyarnana.

jiyarnangku *v.* will be or want to be burning it, will be or want to be snatching it. *See:* jiyarnana.

jiyarni *v.* burnt, snatched. *See:* jiyarnana.

jiyarnu *v.* to burn it, to snatch it. *See:* jiyarnana.

jiyartingaliny *n.* **1** • our mother-in-law or her brother (the speaker's and the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister. *See:* mali; kurriji; kapuku; papa.

2 • our son-in-law or his sister (the speaker's and the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister. *See:* mali; kurriji.

jiyartingku *n.* **1** • your mother-in-law or her brother, my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* mali; kurriji.

2 • your son-in-law or his sister, my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* mali.

jiyawu *v.* will burn or want to burn, will snatch or want to snatch. *See:* jiyarnana.

jiyijiyiyawung *n.* someone possessed by a 'munpa' or monster. The 'munpa' makes them fight or kill someone.

Jiyiljurrung *n.* people from Jiyil (Seale) Gorge. *See:* Pinkarrijpa.

jiying *cv.* call of a flying fox.



jiying marnana flying fox call.

-jpan *suf.* plural marker for some skin names e.g. Nimarrajpan, Japartajpan, Nangarijpan.

-ju *case.* **1** • this ending marks the one who performs the action (ergative). *Syn:* -tu, -ngku, -ku, -kulu, -u. Tapuk ngulu yuwanana karu-ngku ngayirrany-ju ngapuju-walija-lu. Our grandkids make the axe blunt. [VW: FM07 a050: 13:10min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental).

3 • adverb agreement. Kutij-ju na warra kangani. She watched her as she stood. [VW: FM10 23 1b: 6:04min]

jujup *cv.* start.

jujup manana Kaput-parni jujup manana. He is starting [work] early in the morning. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]Jujup ngurna mani japkarra. I started rough hewing [the wood]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

juka *n.* **1** • child of a woman, sister's children (for a woman or man). This is a Bilinarra word.

2 • sugar. It is likely this word means 'sugar' because it sounds like the English word. *Syn:* warrayarl, ngalayi.

jukamarnany *n.* **1** • (to a female) your son/daughter, my child/niece/nephew (the speaker's 'ngalawuny', the hearer's 'kurturtu'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju'. *See:* kurturtu; ngalawuny; ngapuju.

2 • (to a male) your niece/nephew, my child/niece/nephew (the speaker's 'ngalawuny', the hearer's 'kurturtu'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju'. *See:* ngalawuny; kurturtu.

3 • your niece/nephew, my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's niece/nephew). This means the hearer is the speaker's uncle. *See:* ngalawuny; kurturtu.

4 • your child/niece/nephew, my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali', the hearer's 'kurturtu'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'jawiji' (grandfather).

jukangaliny *n.* speaker's and the hearer's 'kurturtu': your son/daughter (female speaker, female hearer) your son/daughter, my niece/nephew (male speaker, female hearer). This means the hearer is the speaker's sister or brother. *See:* kurturtu.

jukap *cv.* group of people and dogs chasing prey towards another group waiting with spears. *Syn:* yurrap.



jukap yanana hunt towards.

jukajukap many chasing prey, a lot of prey being hunted. "Kangka-yi na nyawa kankulupal-a mayawun-ta jukajukap. Ngurna-rla, ngayirra marluka-ma an ngaji nguja karru liwart. Mart ngurna-rla karru." "Yuwayi ngantipa-ma jukap na yalangka ngarlaka-la-ma kurlarnimpa. Kaarnimpa-la." "Karu kiyakiyawu kiyakiyawu kiyawu kiyawu." Wirnangpurru na yurra yurra-yi yu nou. Kamparri-la-ma olabat jidan la im jarrk mirlarrang-jawung. Kuya na jukajukap-ma ngulu yanani. Nyila-ma yurrayurra-ma nyamu-rnalu manani. "Chase [the kangaroo] towards me up here on the windside. Me and this old man will wait here for it. I'll stop and wait for it," I said. "No worries, we'll chase it over the hill on the west side. The eastside," he said. "Karu kiyakiyawu kiyakiyawu kiyawu kiyawu," [he called]. That's how you hunt out kangaroos. Ahead of it, they were all down there [waiting] with their spears. That's what 'jukajukap' means - chasing prey towards a group. That's how we used to hunt. [VW: FM12 a173: 10:21min]

jukul *cv.* lie down (of dogs).

jukul karrinyana lie down.

jukuputu *n.* elbow. *Syn:* munyjuna, juutu.

Jukurlalarni *n.* Black Hill which is opposite Jawang (Seven Mile) on the west side of the Victoria River. This is a really nice fishing spot. You can reach it along the Halls Creek road. The turn-off is about 10kms from Kalkaringi and is marked by a 'wanyarri' (bauhina).

Jukurtayi *n.* skin name for a man. *Variant:* Jukurt. *Syn:* Jungurra, Jimija.

julaka *n. See:* jurlaka.

Julakkula *n. See:* Jurlakkula.

julakurr *n.* blue-winged kookaburra. *Variant:* julakurru. *Syn:* jalkurrurru. *Dacelo leachii*. This bird hunts for lizards and snakes and they often wake you up in the morning with their loud raucous calls. When someone close passes away they will sit near you and sing like they are crying.



Julakurrjawung *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

Julama *n. See:* Jurlama.

julankarra *cv. See:* jurlankarra.

julany *n.* **1** • smoke. *Syn:* jungkart.

2 • target. This is a Ngarinyman word. It is made from a piece of bark cut in a circle and rolled along for moving target practice by adults for fun, and by young people when learning to throw a spear.

julanta *n.* red-backed kingfisher. *Syn:* tikirrija, kurrakkurrak. *Todiramphus pyrrhopygia*. These small birds hunt insects. They are often seen near Kalkaringi sitting on power lines.

juljul *cv.* arrange for someone.

juljul marnana Malu-rla-nyunu juljul kuli-ngka-wu. Let's arrange to have a fight. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

julkap *cv. See:* jurlkap.

julkup *adv. See:* jurlkup.

julkuwarri *n. See:* jurlkuwarri.

julngurra *cv.* face away, have back turned. *Syn:* kurlu.

julngurra karrinyana face away. Karu kutij karrinyana jurlngurra. The child is standing with his back towards me. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

julngurra nyangana turn and look. Julngurra ngurla nyangana karrawarra. She turned back to the east looking for it. [VW: FM07 a054: 3:34min]

julngurra yanana go away, or sit, with back towards a person.

julpara *n.* hot coals or ground used for cooking or straightening a spear. Julpara-la ngurnalu kamparnana. We cook it on the hot ashes. [VW: FM07 a058: 2:18min]

julpun *cv. See:* jurlpun.

julu *n.* navel, umbilical cord. *Syn:* ngajurrujurru. Nyamu-lu waninyana karu, yapakayi, wal. Ngunyunu tingkirt na manana kuya julu-ngku-ma. Tingkirt ngunyunu manana. Wal ngurnalu nyangana kuya-ngku yu nou, yapakayi-ma nyila-ma. Wal ngurnalu ngarrka na manana kuya-ngka-ma. Nyawa-ma wartiwarti-said ngu karu-ma. Ngunyunu tingkirt manana julu-ngku kuya. Kuya na. When children are born, the umbilical cord can wrap itself around [the baby's neck]. It can get tied up. Well we'll look at that little baby. We'll know as a result [that] this is a left-handed child. [Because] it was born with its umbilical cord wrapped around its neck. That's how it is. [VW: FM10 a143: 8:45min]

juluj *cv.* carry under arm. *See:* karrwip.



juluj kangana carry under the arm. Ngurnayinangulu kangana julujuluj, kawarla-la-ma Now we carry our children under our arms in coolamons. [VW: FM07 a02 1c: 0:49min]

juluj manana take under the arm. Julujuluj manana nyila-ma Nangala-lu-ma. That is Nangala carrying the bark under her arm. [VW: FM08 a089: 9:15min]

juluj karrwarnana hold under the arm.

juluj-jawung karrinyana stand with something under your arm. Ngana-warla nyila juluj-jawung karrinyana kutij. Who's that standing up [with a bundle] under their arm. [ECh: RW & DD]

julujkarra carrying something under arm. Ngurnayinangkulu kangana julujkarra na. And we are carrying them under our arms in the coolamons. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 1:02min]

julujuluj carry a few things under arm.

julujulujkarra carrying a few things under arm. Ngulu yanana julujulujkarra, karu-ma. The kids walk around carrying the coolamons on their hips.

julujpurru *n. See:* jurlujpurru.

juluk *cv. See:* jurluk.

julukpari *n. See:* jurlukpari.

julukut *n. See:* jurlukut.

julul *cv. See:* jurlurl.

jululp *cv.* ricochet, graze.

jululp manana graze.

jululp waninyana ricochet.

jululu *cv.* come up dancing.

jululu kangana come up dancing.

jululu *n.* dancing procession.

julumi *n.* widow, spinster, single unmarried woman. *Variant:* jilimi. This term is also used to refer to the unmarried women's camp which is located west of the married camp.

julumila *n.* single women's camp. *Syn:* jilimila.

julumirri *n. See:* jurlumirri.

julup *n. See:* jurlup.

julurrk *n.* pregnant dog. Julurrk warlaku-ma nyila-ma, nantananta-yawung, ngarturr-jawung. 'Julurrk' is a dog with pups, a pregnant dog. [VW: FM12 a173: 11:27min] *See:* warlaku.

julurrp *cv.* cut up carcass or roast, either before or after it is cooked.

julurrp panana chop up a carcass, cut up a cooked carcass, carve roast. Nyila-ma wirnangpurru-ma turturl-nginyi-ma ngulu manani, yuwanani nyampayirla-la na, ngimal-la ngulu yuwanani, pakarli-la or bujij-ja. Ngimal, ngimal wi bin kolim. Nyila-ma-rnalu panani kuyangku-rnalu julurrp. After the kangaroo has roasted, they would get it out it and put it on a bunch of leaves - some paperbark leaves. We call this bush plate 'ngimal'. Then we would cut up [the meat] like this. [VW: FM12 a178: 13:31min]

julurrp jiyarnana cook a chopped up carcass. Maitbi yikili-ngurlu ngunku-rla nyangku karrap, "Nyawa nyawa kanyjal." Julurrp ngurna jiyarnana, warlu-ma-yina julurrp jiyarnana. Maybe from a long way away you can look for it, "Here down here". I'm cooking the carcass. The fire is burning and cooking the carcass for them. [VW: FM12 a173: 12:18min]

julujulurrp cut up again and again.

julurru *cv.* wrestle, grab someone.

julurru kangana grab someone.

julurru manana wrestle.

julurrulurru many people wrestling.

julurrulurruwarra wrestling.

juluwungkarra *cv.* stranded, everyone left you without a way of getting home.

juluwungkarra karrinyana stranded.

juluwungkarra waninyana become stranded.

july *cv.* wring, squeeze, milk a cow. *Variant:* julymip.

july manana wring, squeeze.

julyjuly squeeze again and again.

julyarra wringing, squeezing.

jum *cv.* hit the back of the neck. *Syn:* jurtakik, pirtuk.

jum panana hit back of neck.

jumpaka *cv.* constantly, permanently, all the time. *Syn:* ngajik. This is a Nyininy word.

jumpaka yanana Jumpaka ngurnangku yanana. I am coming to you all the time. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

jumpurlk *cv.* do hair, comb, tie hair in top knot. *Syn:* wangurtup, yamparliny.



jumpurlk manana do hair.

jumpurn *cv.* **1** • treat with smoke, like when you hold a child or a sick person over the smoke in order to make them strong, or to treat with smoke after a death.

jumpurn jiyarnana treat with smoke.

2 • smoke out prey or adversary from a hiding place.

jumpurn kamparnana smoke out prey.

3 • treat with smoke to straighten a boomerang.

jumpuru *n.* mean, hard hearted person.

junana *v.* swear, scold, tell off, 'growl' in Kriol (Class 5).

junana is swearing.

juni swore.

junku will swear, want to swear.

junta swear!

junani was swearing, used to swear.

junangku will be swearing, want to be swearing.

junu to swear.

Junani *n. See:* Jurnarni.

junani *v.* was swearing, used to swear. *See:* junana.

junangku *v.* will be swearing, want to be swearing. *See:* junana.

juni *v.* swore, told off. *See:* junana.

junjununung *n.* striated pardalote. *Pardalotus striatus*. This small bird digs a burrow in banks of creeks and road edges where it lays its 'kampij' (eggs). The small ones can be used as bait when fishing with a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line).



junku *v.* will swear. *See:* junana.

junkurluk *cv.* build up a fire.

junkurluk yuwanana Junkurluk yuwanana warlu. Tanjik nyamu-lu karrinyana warlu-ngka yu nou.Build up the fire. It's warm when they sit by the fire. [VW: FM12 a173: 13:44min]

junpa *n.* corroboree, song. *Syn:* wajarra. Ngulu manani kamparrijang-kulu nyawa na. Warrkawarrkap nyamu-lu junpa-ma yunparnani, kaarrayinkarra-jirri nyawa kanyjurra, Compound-ta. They used to get this one in the old days. When they used to perform a corroboree, on the east side of the river near the Compound. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 1:29min] Manani ngulu wajarrap-kula-wu. Nyamu-lu junpa wanyjanarni kaarrangkarra-jirri. They used to collect [white ochre] for corroborees. When they used to perform corroborees on the east side of the river. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 1:55min] This is a Nyininy word.



Junpayawung *n.* place on Hughie Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

junpunpi *n.* bush tobacco. *Lobelia arnhemica*. *Syn:* walmawalmak. This small plant grows in wet areas in gorges and beside springs. The 'junpunpi' type grows in rocky gorges and in 'jarriny' (caves). The 'walmawalmak' type grows near 'winyji' (springs) and beside 'pinka' (creeks) and 'lamarn' (rivers). The dried plant can be chewed as bush tobacco. It is often mixed with 'warlayarra' (tobacco) and 'kawurn' (ashes). In the past, people chewed this before commercial tobacco was available.



junpurlp *cv.* walk out of sight, walk a long way so someone can barely see you, a receding figure. *Syn:* kawayiyayap.

junpurlp yanana Yikili yanana. Kuyangka-ma-n nyangana junpurlp na yanana ngu kuya. He goes a long way away. So when you look he's a receding figure in the distance. [VW: FM12 a173: 14:08min]

junta *n. See:* jurnta.

junta *v.* tell him off! *See:* junana.

juntakal *n. See:* jurntakal.

juntang *n. See:* jurntang.

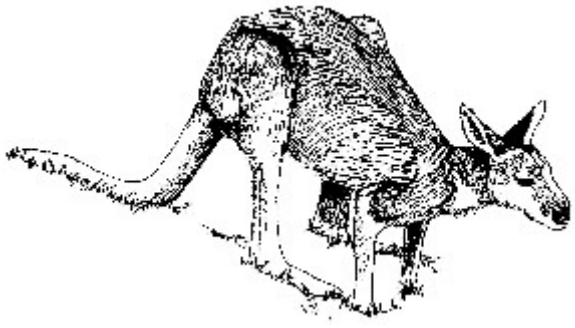
juntara *n. See:* jurntara.

juntiny *n.* enchanted object usually a sharp piece of wood, bone or string implanted in the body. It is used to kill someone.

juntu *cv.* prepare a camp or a place for a fight. Preparing a camp includes building windbreaks and fireplace.

juntu manana prepare a camp.

juntulang *n.* plains kangaroo, antilopine wallaroo. *Syn:* jaliny, jupanyiny, ngalijirri, jaji. *Macropus antilopinus*. This kangaroo is often seen in grassy plain areas. It has long thin legs and can hop fairly quickly. The meat is good to roast and eat. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). 'Ngalijirri' has the Nangala skin and 'jaliny' has the Japalyi skin. They are in a mother-son relationship.



juntup *cv.* heavy, press down on, put your weight on something. *Syn:* nurt, jampurlk.

juntup papanana put weight on.

juntutu *n. See:* jurnturtu.

junu *v.* to swear, to tell him off. *See:* junana.

-junu *pro.* each other, myself, himself, yourself and so on (reflexive and reciprocal pronoun). *Variant:* -nyunu. Nyantu-warij-junu ngalu na jaartkarra. She eats on her own. [VW: FM11a 164: 14:04min] Nganyanyangkarra ngun-juna

kangana. You take yourself away in fear. [VW: FM12a 165: 5:52min]

jungap *cv.* kill, die. Walima ngarnayin jungap-parni? How many died [in the accident]? [ECh: RWH]

jungap panana kill dead.

jungap waninyana killed. Jungap-parni ngurla waninya mirlarrang. He died when a spear got him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jungari *n.* flat grinding stone for crushing seeds. *See:* marang. This is the large bottom grindstone. The smaller top stone is called a 'marang'.

jungjungkarra *cv.* click tongue, tutt tutt sound, alveolar click, tsk-tsk. This is used to express disapproval.

jungjungkarra marnana click tongue.

jungkarra *cv.* decide or plan to travel somewhere or plot to fight someone.

jungkarra karrinyana Jungkarra ngurna karrinyana, "Wanyjirrirniny-pa-rna yanku?" I'm deciding, "Which way will I go?" [VW: FM12 a173: 12:44min]

jungkart *n.* smoke, steam, grey, dull blue, cigarettes. *Syn:* ngapurung. Ngurnayinangulu jungkart jiyarnani, yirrijkaji-lu marlarn-tu an lawa-ngku murlungku. And we used to smoke them with the leaves of the yirrijkaji, bloodwood and lawa [by burning a fire down to charcoal and then throwing leaves on top]. [BW: FM07 a01 1c: 2:32min] Kajirri-lu-ma kangana ngu jungkart-ma. The woman carries the cigarettes. [BW: FM07 a043: 6:55min] Yalanginyi-ma ngurnayinangulu lurlu yuwanana kuya yalangarna-ma tarlakurru-la-ma jungkart-ta-ma.After that we sit them in the hot pit in the smoke. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:21min]



jungkartjungkart smoky-tasting.

jungkartkaji *n.* firestick, pipe, cigarette packet, jet plane.

jungkuj *cv.* leave. *Syn:* warrij. This is a Nyininy word.



jungkuj pungana leave.

jungkul *cv.* distrust, disbelieve.

jungkul marnana disbelieve. Ngurna-rla jungkul marnana yaluwu ngumpin-ku. I am disbeliving of that man [I don't believe that man].

jungkul karrinyana there in distrust, there in disbelief.

jungkularra distrusting, disbelieving.

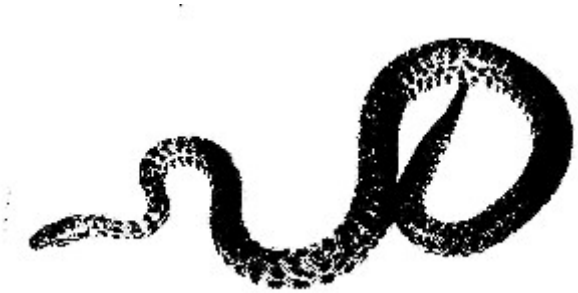
jungkurl *cv.* sick, weak or unhappy from lack of food, put off food.

jungkurl karrinyana weak from the lack of food. Jungkurlarra ngurna karrinyana. Tanku jeya ngarin. "Mangarri jayingka-yilu nunykuwarra ngurna karrinyana," kuya. I'm feeling weak from hunger. Food and meat are there. So I say, "Give me some bread. I'm hungry." [VW: FM12 a173: 13:10min]

jungkurl marnana miss out on food. Ngarin-kuja ngurna jungkurl marni. I'm no good from missing out on meat. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jungkurl kangana bad food or smoke causes one to be off food. Jungkurl kanya yalungku mangarri-lu partawan-tu. That hard bread has put me off food. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jungkurti *n.* Children's python, piebald snake. *Syn:* kujipatawan, kanpawaji. *Liasis childreni*. This small python is considered to be the offspring of 'mulyukuna' (black-headed python). It has pretty markings on the skin and is also sometimes called a pie-bald snake. It is a quiet snake that can be picked up and handled. It is too small to be eaten. This snake has a Dreaming site to the west of Gurindji and Bilinarra country. It has a Gurindji Dreaming story about when it cried because others teased it about its hair. The name 'kujipatawan' refers to it having strong bones.



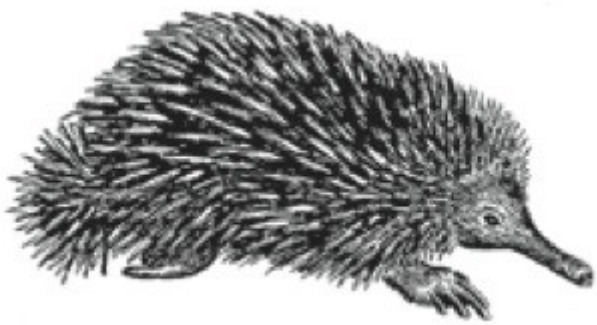
jungkut *cv.* give, like when you give away food or give a daughter in marriage.

jungkut jayingana give.

jungkut yuwanana give in marriage.

jungkuwurru *n.* echidna, 'porcupine' (in Kriol). *Syn:* pakayawung, nginyiwurta. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Jungkuwurru-ma kula-lu nyangku ngarturr-lu lawara. Ngulu karrinyana juyirna. Juyirna ngulu karrinyana

ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma kula nyangku. Ngaja pungku paka-ngku turrturrp nyila-ma, karu-ma kula ngarturr wankaj ngaja waninyana martartilyi. [Pregnant women] should not eat echidnas. They're not allowed to have it. When you are pregnant you can't eat it because the prickles poke the baby and they'll become a cripple. [BW: FM09 a122: 5:04min] *See:* purnukangu; ngurlunyjurna; waramarla; jurtip. Jungkuwurru often live in rocky country where they hide in crevasses and cracks. Their homes are called 'ngurlunyjurna'. They can be pulled out with wire hooks or hooked branches. They are much more commonly seen at night when they walk around looking for food. They are most active during full moon periods in the cold weather of the dry season. Night hunting for echidna is called 'waramarla'. When they walk they leave a little track where the prickles drag along the ground. When they are approached, they roll into a tight ball to protect themselves. Their favourite foods are 'pingi' (ants) and 'munkurt' (termites) which they eat with their 'jalany' (tongue). They are often found near termite mounds called 'tamarra'. During the hot weather of the build-up they can be found in cool areas near 'lamarn' (rivers), where they look for wet ground that is cool to sleep on. The name 'Jungkuwurru' is derived from Jaminjung (jungku=point of elbow plus -wurru=having). Porcupines or echidnas are also often called 'paka-yawung' (having spikes). Large echidnas are called 'purnukangu'. Echidnas are eaten. The meat is sweet like pork. It has a lot of tasty white coloured fat. You need to chop off the spines and feet prior to cooking the whole body in a ground oven. You can soften the spines by placing them on hot coals for a short time or by placing them in a bucket of very hot water. The flesh cannot be eaten by young boys and mothers during initiation ceremonies. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) cannot eat them because the spikes might poke the baby and it will be born a cripple. It can be eaten after a 'needle' from them is hammered into a 'wanyarri' or 'jingi' (bauhinia). They are a Dreaming or totem for some people who cannot eat them. There is an important Dreamtime or creation period story about Jungkuwurru that relates to how he got his prickles. Jungkuwurru got mad when he found out that the other animals weren't giving him the good beef. He took all the shade trees away, but the other animals speared him, giving him his prickles.



jungun *cv.* make dust or smoke. *See:* mayawun.

jungun manana Jungun manana janyja. [The wind] is stirring up dust. [VW: FM12 a173: 13:10min]

Jungurra *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Jimija, Jukurtayi, Jukurt.

juny *cv.* sunset, rain falling from morning until the sun goes down.

juny waninyana sunset.

juny karrinyana sun going down. Juny-ma karrinyani wulngarn-ma, kayirrangkarra wart-parni nguwula yanani. The sun was going down and the two of them returned north. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:49min]

junyju *n.* untouched, raw like an unfinished boomerang. *Syn:* jurntu, parntara.

junypari *n.* afternoon. *Syn:* purunyjirri. Junypari-la wart, ngurnalu karrinya kamparnup-kula kirrawa-la When the sun went down [we went] back to cook the goanna. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

jup *cv.* **1** • annoyed, sick of someone doing something, shut someone out, hurt someone. Jup ngurna-rla yaluwu-ma. I'm sick of him. [FM43.B]

jup karrinyana annoyed.

jup yuwanana shut someone down.

2 • pull out, pluck. *Syn:* tup, tip.

jup pungana pluck, pull out. Kula-lu jungkuwurru paka jupkarra pungku They can't pluck the spines off an Echidna. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

jupkarra plucking out, pulling out.

3 • stuff up, block up (like a goanna's hole with grass when hunting).

jup manana Warrwa, yuka nguwula mani rarrarraj wajawaja jawitiwiti-la nguwula jup, jup jawitiwiti-la wajawajarni. Spinifex, grass the two of ran to get and stuff up the entrance hole quickly. [DD: EC98 a014: Jalwa, Warlawurru, Kurlirrit: 6:44min]

jupak *n.* spit, spittle. *Syn:* jawul.

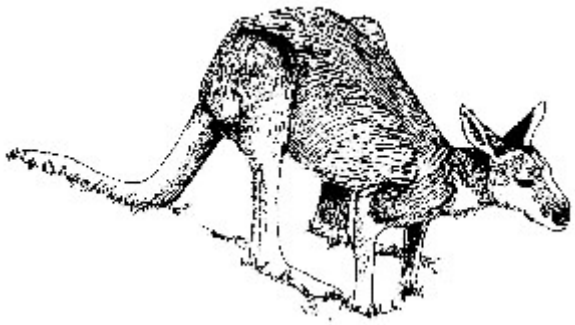
jupak *cv.* spit, spit at.

jupak panana spitting.

jupak yuwanana spit.

jupak wuyarnana spit at.

jupanyiny *n.* plains kangaroo or antilopine wallaroo. *Syn:* jaji, junalang. *Macropus antilopinus*. *See:* jaliny; ngalijirri.This kangaroo is often seen in grassy plain areas. It has long thin legs and can hop fairly quickly. The meat is good to roast and eat. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). 'Ngalijirri' has the Nangala skin and 'jaliny' has the Japalyi skin. They are in a mother-son relationship.



jupart *n.* hole in ground where a goanna camps; goanna while closed up in hole.

jupart *cv.* chucking dirt, like when a goanna burrows down into a hole or throwing dust at a kid when they first walk to make them a strong walker.

jupart karrinyana covered over with dirt.

jupart yuwanana chuck dust.

jupart waninyana cover itself in (goanna).

jupartkarraaji dust storm.

jupartkarraaji *n.* dust storm, wind blowing sand and dirt about. *Syn:* jakarrarraaji.

jupu *adv.* just, for a little while, not important, only. Jupu ngurnalu yani. We just went for a little while. [TD: FM07 021: 4:33min] Jupu ngurnangku kangku jala-wu jaartkarra-wu. I'll just bring you something to eat today. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kula-rnalu wumara manani lawara. Jupu ngungantipa tanku na jayingani. We didn't used to get money. He just used to give us food. [VW: FM09 a12 5b: 2:52min]

Jupurrularni *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Kurlarrawariny and kanimparra (downstream) from Warlija.

jupuyupu *cv.* puffed, out of breath, short-winded, short of breath. *Syn:* ngayirr, tungurungu.

jupuyupuwarra seriously ill, close to death.

jurinyin *n.* pretty boy, good-looking man. *Syn:* jalungurru.

Jurinykali *n.* place west of Kalkaringi which is a Luma (Blue-Tongue) Dreaming. Probably near Limbunya station.

Jurinykari *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jitpitpiwurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Marrangali. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

jurlaka *n.* any kind of bird. *Variant:* jurlak. Jurlaka-ma tiwu yani ngurla kajirri-wu makin-ta-wu. The bird flies to the old woman who is sleeping. [BW: FM07 a043: 3:30min] *See:* juru; kampij. Birds generally live in nests called 'juru' and produce 'kampij' (eggs).

Jurlakkula *n.* place 'kurlarra' (south) of Kalkaringi. Nyawa kaarnimpa Jurlakkula, kurlarnimpa nyawa kankulupa, ngarlaka jintaku karlarrawurluk palangari-la, kankula-ngurlu run-gate-ngurlu you can look kurlarnimpa Jurlakkula-ma karlarrak-ma one-bala ngarlaka; tank-marraj im jidan karlarra plain-ta, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma. Here to the east Jurlakkula, to the south up here, there's one hill to the west of the plain, you can see it from the top, from the run-gate, you see it, Jurlakkula to the south. One single hill looking like a tank on the western edge of the plain.

Jurlama *n.* skin name for a man. *Syn:* Jupurru. *Variant:* Jurla.

jurlan *cv.* thirsty, thirsting, dying of thirst, suffering because of no water, parched. *Syn:* kurranyku, ngawawunyja.

jurlankarra jiyarnana dying of thirst, really thirsty. Jurlankarra jiyarnana. Nyila-ma karrinyana yarti-ngka liwart ngawa-wu. He's really thirsty. That's him standing in the shade waiting for water. [VW: FM12 a173: 15:37min]

jurlankarra karrinyana thirsty.

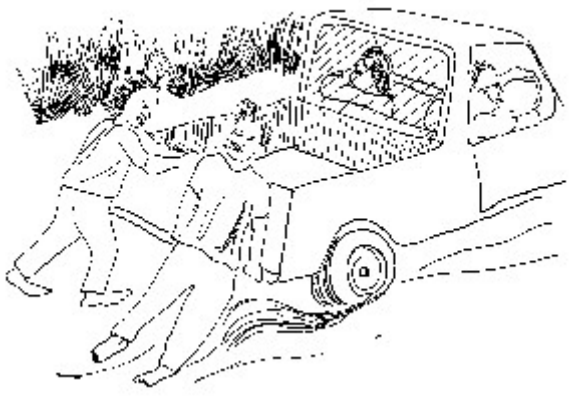
jurlankarra yanana walk along thirsty. Jurlankarra ngu yanana. He's walking along thirsty. [VW: FM12 a173: 15:25min]

jurlankarra dying of thirst. Jurlak-ma ... ngawa-ngkurra warrp jurlak-ma jurlankarra yala-ma kirri-walija marlarluka-ma ngawa 'Wanyjikarla ngawa?' paraj, 'Wanyjikarla ngawa?' Birds flocked to the water, parched, there were women, men, asked 'Where's the water?' they found it, 'Where's the water?'.

jurljurl *n.* pheasant coucal. *Syn:* kirriputputa, wupwupkaji. *Centropus phasianinus*. This bird is large and dark. It often runs along the ground looking for 'kawujin' (bush cucumbers) to eat. It is happy in the wet season when bush cucumbers are ripe. It calls with its loud booming 'wup..wup..wup' and so is sometimes called 'wupwupkaji'.



jurlkap *cv.* pushing something, for example 'warni' (spinifex fishing net) through water. *Variant:* jurlk.



jurlkap kangana push.

jurlkap panana push by hitting.

jurlkap yuwanana push together, heap up. Yuwanani jujurlk murlangkurra jujurlk, murlangkurra, nyamu-lu karrinyani wangiyip-ma, yawu-ma nyilarra-ma. Ngurnayinangulu manani warrwarrkuj ngulu manani kajijirri-lu warrwarrkuj, puntanup, kampanup-ku murlangka-wu. [The first rain] would push the fish to the river bank. They would get dizzy from the stirred up water. Then the women used to pick them up out of the water. They would collect them to cook them. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 3:16min]

jujurlk push a number of things.

jurlkup *adv.* straight away, to the point, straight up, without further ado.

jurlkuwarri *n.* initiand, boy awaiting initiation. *Syn:* warling.

jurlpun *cv.* cover up, put something underneath something like when you put a fish under grass or a blanket to keep the flies off. *Syn:* yurrurt. This is a Mudburra word.

jurlpun karrinyana covered.

jurlpun yuwanana cover something.

jurlujpurru *n.* women who lived in the birth camps. Nyila-ma narranyjana-la ngulu karrinyana. Jurlujpurru, janka nguyinangulu tal panani kamparrijang-kulu-ma. Jurlujpurru-ma nyamu-lu-wa purirripurirri-la karrinyani. Narranyjana-la, nyamu-lu pirrkap manani narranyjana-ma kuya. Yalangka-warla ngulu karrinyani jurlujpurru. Narranyjana-la-warla nyamu-lu karrinyani tupatupa-la. That's when they used to live in windbreaks. They used to call women 'jurlujpurru' a long time ago. 'Jurlujpurru' were women who lived in the birth camps. In windbreaks, when they used to make them. It was there that the 'jurlujpurru' lived. In windbreaks was where they used to live. [VW: FM11a 167: 0:05min] *See:* janka; purirri.

jurluk *cv.* squat shape.

jurluk kangana squat shape.

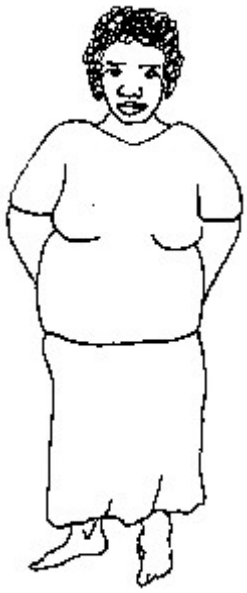
jurluk yanana squat shape.

jurluk-pari big belly.

Jurlukman *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Puul and kanimparra (downstream) from Mirriwang.

jurlukpari *n.* big fat stomach, pot belly.

jurlukut *n.* **1** • big fat stomach, pot belly. *Syn:* wilpirrng. This was also the nickname given to Tom Fisher who was the manager of Wave Hill station when the Gurindji went on strike in 1966.



2 • wood duck. *Chenonetta jubata*. This duck is can get quite fat. It is roasted and eaten.

jurlumirri *n.* young goanna. *Syn:* juwalwurru.

jurlup *n.* Friday, ration day. There was a lot of smoke on Friday because it was ration day so there was tea to be made.

jurlup *cv.* billowing smoke, clouds of dust, waves of crying. *Syn:* tunyjuwalarra.

jurlup karrinyana billowing smoke.

jurlup jiyarnana billow up (of smoke). Jurlup ngu jiyarnana jungkart The smoke billows up. [VW: FM10 a133: 10:45min]

jurlup yanana billow up.

jurlup manana make smoke billow up, like when you rub two sticks together to make fire.

jurlup lungarnana cry louder.

jurlupkarra billowing.

jurlurl *cv.* pour, spill.



jurlurl yuwanana pour something. Jurlurl yuwanana kartak-nginyi-ma ngapulu. She pours milk from the jug. [BW: FM07-043]

jurlurl manana pour something, make something spill out.

jurlurl waninyana fall down (of water or sand), spill out. Nyawa, kankula, winyji kayini-ngarna nyamu jurlurl waninyana ngawa. There's a spring up there further north where water spills down from [referring to the spring at Jampawurru]. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 0:47min]

jurlurl wuyarnana throw away something like water or sand.

Jurna *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kuyanpululu and kanimparra (downstream) from Japan.

Jurnarni *n.* place where the highway crosses Gordy Creek. It is kankarra (upstream) from Maminyawurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Warlila. Jurnarni-ngurlu ngurnalu yani kanimparra. From Jurnarni we came downstream. [VW: FM07 a058: 1:01min] Ngurnalu yanani Jinparrak-nginyi-ma. Ngurnayinangulu kajijirri-ma kayi panani. Yanani ngurnalu kaarniyin, Jurnarni. Jurnarni-ngurlu-ma kuya na kurlarrak. We used to come from old Wave Hill station. We would follow the old ladies. We'd go from the east to Gordy Creek. Then from Gordy Creek we went southwards. [VW: FM09 a15 2d: 0:20min]

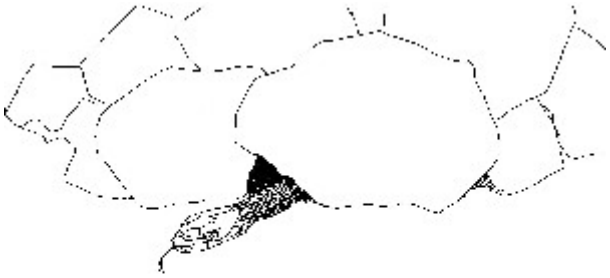
jurnpulp *cv.* squint, have clouded vision.

jurnpulp nyangana squint.

jurnta *n.* bush onion. *Syn:* jarrwana, kinyuwurra. *Cyperus bulbosus*. This is a Malngin word. These onions are eaten. They grow in patches called 'janangarn'. You can eat the small bulbs. You cook them in hot sand and then rub them between your hands to loosen the dark papery skin. 'Kurrarntal' (brolgas) and 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) also eat the small bulbs.



jurntakal *n.* dangerous snake. *Syn:* punalwa. This is a very dangerous and powerful snake or 'kuliyan'. It was around in the past but is no longer seen. It was extremely poisonous and was able to kill people. It is a Dreaming for some Gurindji people.



Jurntakarni *n.* place on Wattie Creek near junction of Victoria River.

jurntang *n.* end of spear shaft where the wax is put on to bind the tip. This word is from another language.

jurntara *n.* corroboree style done in the old days.

jurntu *n.* branch or block suitable for making a boomerang or other wooden tools. *Syn:* junyju.

jurnturtu *n.* dusty. *Syn:* jurtu. Jurnturtu-yawung ngawa karrinyana. The water is dirty. [RWH]

jurra *n.* crossing place on river. *Syn:* jarrmangka.

jurrajpinang *n.* kangaroo type.

Jurrang *n.* just south of Janiriyawung and Wattie Creek.

jurrk *cv.* tired, sore (after walking a long way etc). *Syn:* lanyjarrang.

jurrk yanana tired.

jurrkiny *n.* protruding entrance or 'nose' of sugarbag or bee hive. *See:* namawurru; ngarlu. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



jurrkjurrkkarra *cv.* spasm, have a fit, for example if you are epileptic.

jurrkjurrkkarra karrinyana spasm.

jurrkumurlung *n.* tall, anything tall. *Syn:* juwal.

jurrkupati *n.* goanna type which is tame one and found around Elliot. This is a Mudburra word.

jurrnginy *cv.* tilted.

jurrnginy karrinyana tipped over sideways, on an angle, hanging over an edge.

jurrnginy nyangana feel a tipping movement of the earth - a portent of someone's death; look sideways, with head to one side, look sideways in a dream, look upside down.

jurrnginy waninyana tip on an angle, become crooked.

jurrnginy yanana tip sideways, capsize, bank (of plane or bird).

jurrnginykarra tilting.

jurrp *n.* middle, centred, right in the middle of a something such as a waterhole.

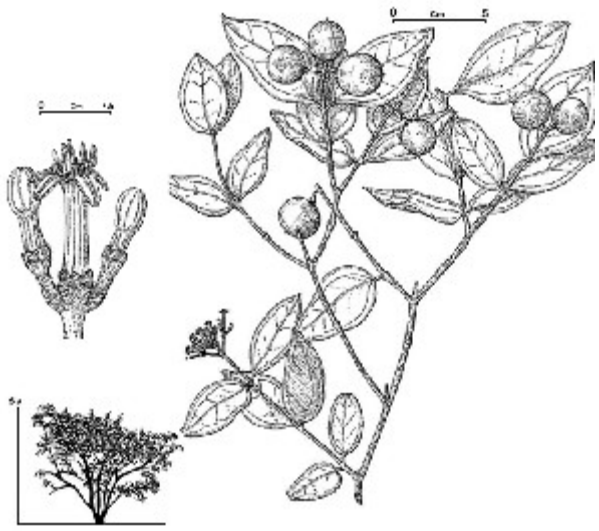
jurrp karrinyana centred.

jurrulana *n.* white currant, white plum. *Syn:* kumpulyu. *Flueggea virosa*. This is a Ngarinyman word. The fruit ripens in the middle of wet season. You can use the stems for bush matches. You can also use this plant to treat coughs and headaches. You cut the young roots from the tree, usually from the exposed roots on the side of riverbanks when the water level is low. You then scrape the bark off the root revealing the white root underneath. You shouldn't eat the bark. You then grate the white root and boil it which makes the water turn red. You can drink it like this or mix it with tea.

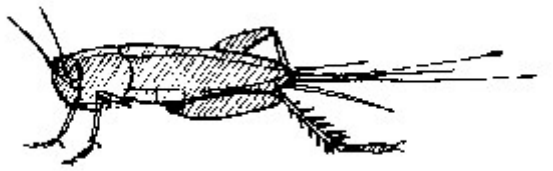
jurrulungku *n.* leg, trousers. *Variant:* jurrulungku-ngarna.

jurrungkij *n.* **1** • type of tree. *Variant:* jurungkij. *Celtis philippensis*. The reddish-fruit are eaten by birds but not by people. This small tree grows in rocky areas and has cool dense shade. The bark can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat itchy skin.

2 • strychnine tree. *Variant:* jurungkij. *Strychnos lucida*. This tree is considered to be poisonous, however the dense canopy provides cool shade.



jurrunyjurruny *n.* mole cricket, field cricket. *Orthoptera*, *Gryllotalpidae*, *Gryllidae*. These large black insects live in soft ground like creek banks. They make a noise in the ground but stop when people walk near them. They can be used as bait when fishing with a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line).



jurt *cv.* poke. *See:* jamawurntup.

jurt jayingana poke.

jurt pungana poke into (with stick etc).

jurtjurt poke into repeatedly (with stick etc).

jurtakik *cv.* hit on back of neck and kill, kill many times. *Syn:* jum, pirtuk, kurakik.

jurtakik panana hit on back of neck.

jurtakikkarra hitting on back of neck.

jurtart *cv.* heap up, be heaped up. *Syn:* kurlpap.

jurtart yuwanana Jurtart yuwarra marntaj jalyi-ma purrparni. Heap all the leaves together properly. [ECh: DD]

jurtawuny *n.* nape of neck. *Syn:* kurlarla, jikitikiti. This word is from Jaru.

jurtip *cv.* look for echidna by poking a hooked stick up likely hollow logs and pull it out. *See:* jungkuwurru.

jurtip pungana look for echidna by poking sticks into logs.

jurtip wungana look for echidna by poking sticks into logs.

jurtiyina *n. See:* jutiyina.

jurtu *n.* dust, dust cloud. *Syn:* jurnturtu.

juru *n.* nest.

jut *cv.* aim rifle or boomerang. This word comes from the English word 'shoot'.

jut yuwanana take aim.

jut-jawung karrinyana stand and take aim.

jutakik *cv. See:* jurtakik.

jutamaliny *n.* Swan Yard (or Swan Waterhole), country 'kurlarra' (south) of Limbunya. You get there by travelling along the WA road (Buntine Highway) then take the Limbunya station turn off 'kayirra' (north) then another turn off 'karlarra' (west).

jutat *cv. See:* jurtart.

jutawuny *n. See:* jurtawuny.

jutip *cv. See:* jurtip.

jutiyina *n.* tawny frogmouth. *Syn:* kuyutkuyut. *Podargus strigoides*. These birds look like a dead stick in a tree and sit quite still. On full moons they all sit together and sing, moving from side to side together. Some people are scared by their call, saying it sounds like the devil. They sing 'pungkiyit pungkiyit, titliwut titliwut, ngi ngi'. They have the Nalyirri skin.



jutu *cv.* straight, right-handed, right (man) i.e. culprit. *Variant:* jutungarrak.

jutu nyangana look straight at something, observe properly. Ngungaliwula nyangana jutu. He's looking straight at us three.

jutu manana get something straight. Ngun manku jutu. You'll get a straight partner.

jutu yanana go straight across. Ngurnangku jutu yanku. I'll go straight across in front of you. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jutuk *cv.* straighten, correct, do properly.

jutuk yuwanana straighten, correct. Yuwarra jutuk jaru. Settle it by honest discussion. Ngurna jutuk-pa-rningan yuwani. I got on the right track again. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

jutuk nyangana observe properly. Karrap ngurnayinangulu nyangani jutuk We watched how they cooked it properly. [VW: FM07 a058: 2:54min]

jutuk marnana talk straight or correctly. Jutuk malu He wants to talk properly. Ngurnayinangkulu kurru karrinyana karu yu nou kula-lu marnana jutuk. We listen to the kids, you know, and they don't talk correctly. [BWH: FM08 11 5: 2:51min] Ngungantipangkulu marnani jutuk. They used to talk to us properly. [BW: FM09 a122: 1:07min]

jutujutuk correct again and again, correct a few things.

jututuk correct again and again, correct a few things.

jutumparra *n.* **1** • right-handed. *Syn:* jutu, jirrpintikarra.

2 • straight. *Syn:* jutuk. Jutumparra-nginyi ngurna payarni kirtulkpari. I bit on it [to hold it] and made it crooked, from being straight. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyilarra na jutumparra-ma-rnawula pani, ngayirra Ngarnjal-lu.We cut down a whole bunch of straight branches, me and Topsy did. [VW: FM08 a101: 2:29min]

jutumparrak *cv.* straighten, make straight, correct. *See:* jutu.

jutumparrak yuwanana straighten.

jutumparrak marnana correct someone in conversation.

Jutunpunya *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Nunmarla and kanimparra (downstream) from Kaljingkarni.

juturl *cv.* see faintly (through mist etc), see hazily, eyes not good.

juturl nyangana see faintly.

juturlarra seeing faintly.

juturljuturl, jutujuturl see many things faintly, many people seeing things faintly.

juturljuturlarra looking again and again but with difficulty.

juurl *cv.* apologise. *See:* yajurrp.

juurl marnana Juurljuurl-warni manyja-wula-nyunu! You two just apologise to each other! [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

juutu *n.* elbow. *Syn:* munyjuna, jukuputu.

juwal *n.* long, tall. *Syn:* jurrkumurlung. Juwal-nginyi-ma, kujarra ngurna pirrkap manana. I cut the long piece of wood in two. [VW: FM08 a101: 8:57min] Juwal ngurlaa pirrkap manku majka. We'll try to make a long [fire drill]. [VW: FM09 a127: 23:22min]

Juwal *n.* Black Gin waterhole.

juwalmat *n.* large male goanna. *Syn:* jarrampayi. *See:* kirrawa. This is a Ngarinyman word.



juwalwurru *n.* young goanna. *Variant:* juwalurru. *Syn:* milapirta, jurlumirri, jiwayurru. *See:* kaniwurru. These goannas are considered too small to eat.

Juwarn *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Ngurlun and kanimparra (downstream) from Kalakujarra.

juwarra *cv.* shhh noise that turkeys make in their throat. *See:* jamut; ngamarti.

juwarra karrinyana Juwarra karrinya ngu ngamarti, yapawurru nyanawu, jamut. Small bush turkeys make a shhh noise in their throat. [VW: FM10a 154: 4:56min]

juwulumarnany *n.* **1** • your father-in-law or his sister, my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's 'lamparra').*Syn:* ngunyarri-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* lamparra; mali; ngapuju.
2 • your child, my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker). *Syn:* ngunyarri-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* ngapuju; kurturtu; ngalawuny.

juyirna *cv.* taboo, prohibited. *Syn:* jamuny.

juyirna karrinyana Juyirna ngulu karrinyana ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma kula nyangku. Pregnant women are not allowed. They can't eat it. [BW: FM09 a122: 5:13min]

juyu *n.* Kimberley pebble-mouse. *Pseudomys johnsoni*. This small mouse makes a nest of pebbles. It often lives in areas where there is gravel.

K – k

–k *suf.* make something happen (factive ending). *Syn:* –pijik, –kuk, –rrik, –pirrji. Ngayirra–rlaa punyu–k manku nyila–ma pakipaki–ma. We will make the chisels sharp. Ngurna karrwarnangku na ngajik nyamu–yilu–nga pirrkap–ma manku punyu–k–ma. I'll have it for a long time when they fix it for me. [VW: FM07 a021: 6:27min]

–ka *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, e.g. at, on, in (locative case ending). *Syn:* –kula, –ngka, –ja, –ta, –la, –a. Wurruja–la karnti–ka karrinya ngu. [The bush bananas] were hanging from a dry tree. [VW: FM07 a085: 8:22min] Karnti–ka partaj yanana. It climbs up the stick. [VW: FM10 a133: 9:34min] Yurtup na ngulu kiyarnani palwany–ja–ma winyji–ka–ma. They used to grind it down on a flat rock by the spring. [TD: FM10 a147: 3:15min]

2 • make something out of something else e.g. bread out of flour.

3 • with another human.

4 • time period. Nyawarra–ma bush–medicine–ma, janga–ngka–wu nyampa–ka–wu. This lot of bush medicine is for times when you're sick or whatever. [VW: FM10 a136: 10:40min] Punyu kukijkarra–wu du, janga–ngka–wu, kulykulya–la–wu nyampa–ka–wu yala–ngka–wu. It's good for drinking too when you are sick with a congestion [bad cold] or whatever. [VW: FM08 a089: 3:18min]

5 • purposeful location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time. Kula piyarr kangka–ngantipangulu pinka–ka–wu–rni wulaj–ja–wu. Don't report that we're hiding by the river for a reason. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

6 • warning, aversive.

7 • subordinate clause. Nyamu nyawa ngawa murlanginyi–la ngawa–ngku kamparnani, kurnkal–ka yawu–ma. When it first rains, the water [goes black like tea and] cooks the fish, killing them. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 3:11min] Nyamu–rnalu–nga kurnka–ka karru. When we pass away. [TD: FM10 21 1c: 02:09min]

kaajaaja *cv.* trick, lie, deceive, be anti-social, do criminal things. *Syn:* japalkarri, warrkuwuk, kururr.

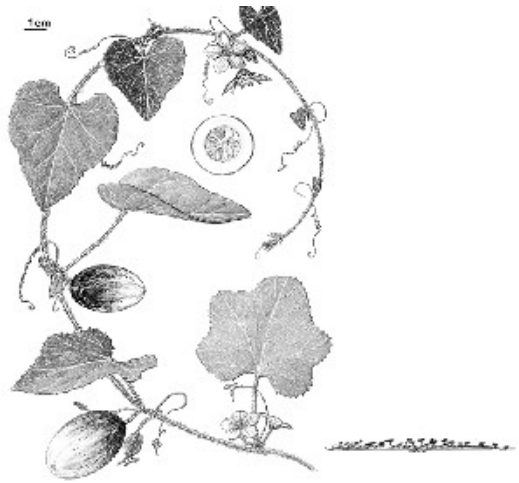
kaajaaja karrinyana trick, lie, deceive.

kaajaajaaji trickster, lying bugger.

kaajaajaaji *n.* trickster, lying bugger.

kaanuk *dir.* crossing a river towards the east. Kaanuk ngurna yanku, Jamangku–yirri nyila–ma Puwarraja mangaya–ma, nyawa–ma. I'm going east crossing the river to Jamangku, that place with a Dreamtime story. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati–lu: 0:34min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaaril *n.* little bush cucumber. *Syn:* kawujin, martawuk. *Cucumis melo*. *See:* kirriputputta; kirtparn. This plant is similar to 'kirtparn', but the fruit are smaller and sweet tasting. You can eat the fruit when they are ripe, light green. The fruit must be rubbed before eating to remove any short hairs that may be on the outside. If these are not removed, the lips and tongue can become sore and painful. The fruit have sweet taste and crispy texture when ripe. When fully ripe they have a strong sweet fruity smell. Sometimes the fruit are mixed with sugar and then eaten. When the 'kirriputputta' (pheasant coucal) calls, he is singing to this plant to make it produce more fruit.



kaarni *dir.* east and up. Kaarni kuya yawarta–ma, turlkkaji–ma nyila–rni parnnga–ngka jaarl–ta turlkkaji–ma karlarni kuyamarraj. The horses were off up east and in the saddles, the rifles up in the west, like that. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 5:41min] Wal warlik yani ngu yikili–rni marri murla–marraj–ngurlu–ma nyawa–marraj kayirni nyamu school there kaarni yaluwu–marraj murlangka–ma nyila–ma (...) ngumpit–ma. Well he went around keeping north, a little bit of a long way, like from here to the school there up and east, he was that far away that man.[RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 4:14min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarniin *dir.* coming from the east. *Variant:* kaarniyin. *Syn:* kaarrayin. Kaarniin, jawurruk ngurnalu waninya, murlangkurra. We would come down here from the east. [VW: FM09 a12 2a: 3:42min] Ngurnalu yanani Jinparrak–nginyi–ma. Ngurnayinangulu kajijirri–ma kayi panani. Yanani ngurnalu kaarniin, Jurnarni. Jurnarni–ngurlu–ma kuya na kurlarrak. We used to come from old Wave Hill station. We would follow the old ladies. We'd go from the east to Gordy Creek. Then from Jurnarni we went southwards. [VW: FM09 a15 2d:

0:20min] Ngulu yanani kaarniin kaput-parni, yikili-ngurlung, ngurra-ngurlung-ma kaarniin kuya-ma kankula partaj ngulu yanani waruk-ku-ma. They would come here early in the morning from their camp a long way off in the east and climb the river bank to go to work. [BW: FM09 17 1c: 1:09min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarniinkarra *dir.* up on the eastside of the river. *Variant:* kaarniyinkarra. Kaarniinkarra nyamu breedim karrinya bullock larrpa murlangka. On the east side of the river where they were breeding cattle a long time ago. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 1:36min] Jintapa-ma nguyilu yurrk marnani, karlangkarla nyawa, ngulu yanani nganta nyanawu Seale River murlangurlu-rni kaarniinkarra. Another one they told me about, along the west from here, they went down to that Seale River, on the eastern side of it. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 18:21min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarniinnganang *dir.* coming from the east to the west. *Variant:* kaarniyinnganang. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarniinnginyi *dir.* originating from a place to the east. This might be your traditional country, where you were born or where you live. *Variant:* kaarniyinnginyi. *Syn:* kaarrayinnginyi. Kaarniinnginyi ngulu yani nyawa nganayirla-yirri tarukap. Nyawa kanyjurra. Jartpula-la. From the east they went to whatsitsname and swam around. This place down here. At Jartpula. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 5:17min]

kaarniinta *n.* sunrise. *See:* jik.

kaarnimpa *dir.* (stationary) on the eastside of somewhere. *Syn:* kaarrampa. "Nyawa-ma kurlangkurla yanku-rli kanyjurra kaarnirra kankula", Jurlakkula nyawa kurlarnimpa kaarnimpa Nero Yard-ta kaarnimpa ngarlaka."Let's go up east along the southern side" There's a hill south east of Nero Yard, that hill to the east. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 3:51min] Nyawa-ma-lu kamparrijang-kulu kuya marnana, nyamu-rnalu karrinyani kaarnimpa Jinparrak-kula-rni, kuyarra. That's what they used to say in the old days when we were living right on the east side of old Wave Hill station. [VW: FM09 a123: 10:45min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarnimpal *dir.* (moving or lying) across the eastside. Nyila-ma-lu kanya, kula lawara nyila-ma-lu kanya kaarnimpal nyawa marru ngilyipurr ngarni. They took him then, but it wasn't for nothing they were on their way out with the bloke who had drowned the homestead here east. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 8:27min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarnimpawariny *dir.* further on the eastside. *Variant:* kaarnimpariny. *Syn:* kaarrampawariny. Kayirnimpa nyawa, ... Daguragu-la kayirnimpa kuya kaarnimpariny Tartarr-warla ngarlaka-ma nyila-ma Blackbala Knob, Tartarr, kaarnimpa partik-kula piyarti ngantipanguny dinnercamp, yalangka ngulu paraj punya bullock-ma. To the north of here, ... to the north of Daguragu off to the east there's that hill Blackfella Knob, Tartarr, then to the east, by the fence is our old dinner camp, that's where they found the cattle. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 7:24min]*See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarninjarrk *dir.* crossing to the east side of the river. Yirrap-ma-lu lirlarlaj yani kaarninjarrk. The others swam across to the east. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 7:24min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarnirra *dir.* east. *Syn:* karrawarra. Kaarnirra wart-parni jirrpu, nyanpula, wiringwiring. The two of them dived back in again, east, grabbing fish from the water. [DD: EC98 a014: Jalwa, Warlawurru, Kurlirrit: 10:14min] Kangana nguyina, karu-walija-ma kaarnirra-ma karrawarra-ma, Barunga-yirri. She is taking the kids east to Barunga for me. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 2:05min]

karrawarrak eastwards, to the east.

kaarnirrak eastwards, to the east.

kaarrampa in the east, on the eastside.

kaarnimpa in the east, on the eastside.

kaarni east and up.

kaarnirrawariny further east.

kaarrampawariny further on the eastside.

kaarnimpariny further on the eastside.

kaarniwariny further east and up.

kaarrayin from the east.

kaarniin from the east.

kaarrayinkarra on the eastside of something (such as a tree, house or hill).

kaarniinkarra up on the eastside of the river.

kaarrayinnginyi originated from a place in the east.

kaarniinnginyi originated from a place in the east.

kaarnirranganang orientated east from west.

kaarrayinnganang orientated from the east to the west.

kaarniinnganang coming from the east to the west.

karrayarra going around in the east.

kaanuk crossing to the east side of the river.

kaarninjarrk crossing to the east side of the river.

kaarrangkarra east and down.

kaarrangkarrak eastwards and down.

kaarnirrak *dir.* eastwards, towards the east. *Syn:* karrawarrak. Nguwula nyangana karrap nyangana kaarnirrak kayirnirrak marri kuyamarraj. The two are looking to the east and back from the north, like that. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 5:49min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarnirranganang *dir.* orientated east from the west. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarnirrawariny *dir.* further east. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarniwariny *dir.* further up east. Ngurnawula panana kujarrap-parni kaarniwariny karlarniwariny. We both cut down a pair of trees further up east and west. [VW: FM08 a101: 12:56min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrampa *dir.* in the east. *Syn:* kaarnimpa. Kankayit kaarrampa yawarta-ma kaarrampa ngulu-rla yawarta-ma kiyarni kaarni-kuya. Down from there to the east were their horses; they tied up there horses to the east like that.[RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 5:34min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrampawariny *dir.* further on the eastside. *Variant:* kaarramparinу. *Syn:* kaarnimpawariny. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrampawuk *dir.* facing east. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrangkarra *dir.* east and down. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrangkarrak *dir.* eastwards and down. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrawurru *n.* afternoon shade, shade on the eastern side of a tree or shelter. *See:* karlarrawurru.

kaarrayarra *dir.* going around in the east. Ngurlaa yanku kapurt-ma Parrjirta-la nyawa kaarrayarra, nyawa-ma pinka yanana Number Seven-jirri kurlangkurla. We'll go tomorrow east from around Parrjirta, this creek runs along the south to Number Seven. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrayin *dir.* coming from the east. *Syn:* kaarniin. Ngurnalu wart na yani kaarrayin We came back from the east.[VW: FM07 a058: 4:00min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrayinkarra *dir.* (situated) on the east side of something (a hill etc) reached when coming from the east. Kayirra nyila Parntamirn waluwalu-ma partaj kurrurij-ku-ma kaarrayinkarra nyila-ma, kuya-ma wurrumu kurrurij-ku. There's Parntamirn to the north where the rocks are, to the east of the motor car road. [DD: EC98 a018: Jamangku: 2:10min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrayinnganang *dir.* orientated from the east to the west. *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaarrayinnginyi *dir.* originating from a place to the east. *Syn:* kaarniinnginyi. "Nyurruluny-parla nungkiying?" "Lawara, kaarrayin-nginyi, Queensland" "Wanyji-ngarna wayi nyila-ma ngumpin-ma?" "Kaarrayinnginyi" "Is he family for you mob?" "No, [he's] from the east, from Queensland." "Where's that man from?" "From the east". [DD: EC98 a024: Boxer: 24:38min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

kaj *cv.* summon people, call people by shouting or using sign language.

kaj yuwanana summons.

kaja *n.* bush, scrub, desert country.

kaja-ngarna plants or animals from the bush.

kajakaja *n.* spear as used by stockmen, shovel nosed spear. *Syn:* kurlarta. This is a Mudburra word.

kajangarna *n.* bush medicine or tucker, land-dwelling animal. *Syn:* pujngarna. "Hey ngawa-ngarna nyuntu-ma ngun. Ngayu ngurna kaja-ngarna. Kaja-ngka ngurna karrinyana ngayu-ma," ngurla marnani kirrawa-wu-ma. "Hey you're a real water creature. I must be a land creature. I must live on land," Crocodile said to Goanna. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 3:10min]

kaji *cv.* make trouble for relatives.

kaji manana cause problems. Nguyi kaji manana ngayiny-ju kurturtu-lu. My daughter is causing family problems for me. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kajikaji cause problems for a lot of people. Ngamayi-yu-ma nyampa-wu-ma jaju-wu-ma kajikaji marnana kuli. He was making trouble for his mother, grandmother and everyone. [VW: FM12 a173: 6:17min]

-kaji *suf.* person or thing that does something. This is the same as the English ending '-er', as in 'driver' (agentive). *Syn:* -waji. Nyamu-yilu manku punyuk-ma nyila-ma pakipaki-ma pirrkapirrkap-ku yunparnupkaji-wu nyampawu-waji-wu. When they make the chisel for me, I can make singing-sticks. [VW: FM07 a021: 6:58min] Warlaku-ma nyila-ma kirrawawaji paraj-kaji. That dog is a good finder of goannas. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kajingurlarl *n.* boy about 8 years old, ready for first initiation. *Syn:* lurtangarna. *See:* kampirripart.

kajirri *n.* old woman, married woman, term of respect for any woman. This term is also used affectionately for little girl babies. For example, people often exclaim 'kajirri!' if a baby girl falls over. The forms 'kajijirri' and 'kajikajirri' often refer to women from the old days who have since passed away. *Syn:* japaka. Kajirri nyamu-ngalang jangkarni nyamu yumi wart manku, kula-n kuya-ngka-ma pakarrji marlu, kuliyan-ma nyanawu-ma. If the Queen of England brings back that Aboriginal law of the old days to us, you won't talk hard anymore in the cheeky way you have been. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]



kajijirri many old women, many women from the old days. Ngulu kamparnani kamparrijang-kulu kajijirri-lu.In the old days, the women used to cook them. [TD: FM07 a059: 1:00min]

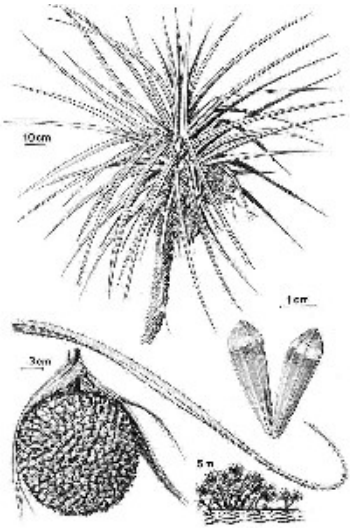
kajikajirri many old women, many women from the old days.

kajajirri many old women, many women from the old days.

kajiwa *n.* **1** • corkwood. *Erythrina vespertilio*. This tree grows by the river. The flowers indicate that freshwater crocodiles or 'warrija' are laying eggs and that they will be ready to collect and eat soon. You can use the pale light weight timber to make spear-thrower shafts or 'jalkaji' and coolamons or 'kawarla'. You can also rub the soot from the burnt bark onto the skin to make it look darker. People did this in the old days to light-skinned children to prevent them from being taken away. The red bean-like seeds can be used to make necklaces.

2 • type of tree. *Albizia canescens*. The pale, light weight timber can be used to make spear-thrower shafts called 'jalkaji' or 'warlmayi' and 'kawarla' (coolamons). The name 'kajiwa' is more often applied to the common and well-known 'corkwood'. Albizia is not well known and is considered to be an introduced plant by some people.

kajkuru *n.* river pandanus. *Pandanus aquaticus*. *Syn:* jangawa. Lawi-ngka kanimparra kuya kajkuru-yawung-kula, yalangka ngurnalu-rla wuyarni. We went fishing downstream of Lawi where there is pandanus. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Kajkuru yeah, mana kanyjupal nyamu karrinyana ngapulu-marraj. Karrinyana ngu kuya na. Nyila-ma-rnlu ngurnalu panana na. Manana ngurnalu tajkarra ngurnalu panana. Karu ngurnayinangulu kamparnana kuyany-tu, tingarri-kujarra yapayapa nyawa. Tingarri-kujarra ngurnayinangulu kamparnana. Kalu-wu karu ngurnayinangulu kamparnana. Kajkuru-ma, karu-wu-ma-yina punyu-rningan. The pandanus roots at the bottom of the plant contain a milk-like substance. That's where you find it. That's the part we chop for. We get it and pound it. We treat the babies' knees with it. We treat their knees after we've cooked the roots. We treat the babies so they can learn to walk. The pandanus root is good for the children. [VW: FM10 a145: 20:10min] *See:* wirnpi. This plant grows by the river. The fruit are called 'wirnpi'. When they break into small pieces and fall into the water, they are eaten by 'yulwa' (black bream) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles). You can use the roots and stems of this plant as medicine. The roots and dried stems are put on the fire until they are hot. They are then mixed with warm sand and water and a small baby is placed in the mix. This makes the baby strong and healthy.



kajup *cv.* deceive, won't give someone something. *Syn:* katik.

kajup manana Kajup manana nguyi. He's deceiving me. [ECh: RWH & DD]

kajupari *dir.* close, near. *Syn:* wijkupari.

kajurta *n.* bone tool. *See:* jarluyurr. It's made of turkey bone or the forearm of the kangaroo and is used to scrape fruit flesh from skin.

kajurtkarra *n.* small flowering plant. *Syn:* jarnak. *Abelmoschus ficulneus*. This plant is named after the action of skinning the stem. It grows on the seasonally flooded plains country. It used to be more common but Brahman cattle like to eat it and there are fewer around now. The white inner pith of the stem may be lightly roasted and eaten.



Kakakuny *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Parnuwarnku and kanimparra (downstream) from Yarlwarla. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

kakapala *n.* thrush found in the mouth, particularly in babies. *See:* ngirrirli. 'Kakapala' is treated with 'ngirrirli'. This grass has thin prickly stems. The roots are dug up and burn to ash. Mothers lightly cut their breasts and rub the ash onto them. Babies then suckle, allowing the mixture to enter their mouths and treat the 'kakapala'.

kakapara *cv.* paralysed, disabled, crippled. *See:* martatilyi.

kakapara karrinyana paralysed, disabled, crippled.

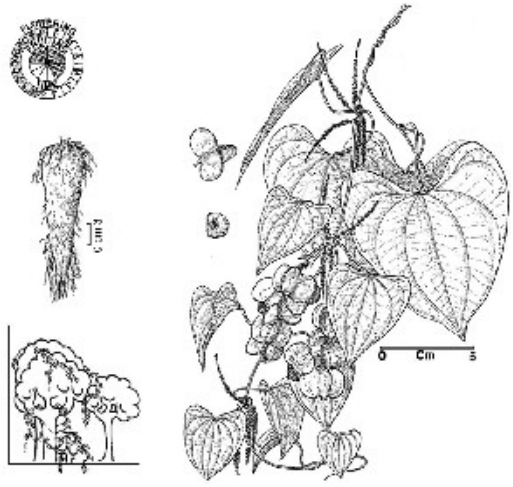
kakaparaarra get about crippled. Kala-ngkurra, jarrwaj ngurla punya, karrinyana kakaparaarra na kuya.Someone speared him in the thigh. He gets about crippled now. [VW: FM12 a173: 18:33min]

kakaparaaji *n.* paralysed person, disabled person. *Syn:* martiki, pingkilywari, martartilyi, marlumarlu.



kakarti *n.* uncle, mother's brother, aunt's (father's sister's) husband. *Syn:* ngamirni, kakayi. This is a joking and hitting relationship.

kakawurli *n.* long yam. *Variant:* kakawirli. *Syn:* kururl. *Dioscorea transversa*. The long yam is common around Timber Creek and Bulla areas, but is not known in more southern areas. It is dug up, then lightly roasted and eaten. These yams can get up to about 30 cm long and are very tasty.



kakayi *n.* uncle, mother's brother, aunt's (father's sister's) husband. *Syn:* ngamirni, kakarti. This is a joking and hitting relationship.

kakkak *n.* baby talk word for any animal.

kaku *n.* father's father, paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather's siblings, child of man's son. *Syn:* kilaki.

kakumarnany *n.* your 'kaku' (used when the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju', father, aunty, mother, uncle, son, niece, daughter, nephew or 'lamparra'). *See:* kaku; ngapuju; lamparra; ngalawuny; kurturtu.

kakunga *n.* **1** • your brother/sister, my son/daughter (male speaker), my niece/nephew (female speaker) (the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker), niece/nephew (female speaker), the hearer's brother/sister). *Variant:* kaku-marnany. This means the hearer is also a male speaker's son or daughter, or a female speaker's niece or nephew. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku.

2 • your brother/sister, my father/aunty (the speaker's 'father/aunty' the hearer's brother/sister). *Syn:* papa-marnany. *Variant:* kaku-marnany. This means the hearer is also the speaker's father or aunty. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku; ngaji; mukurl.

kakungaliny *n.* **1** • our grandfather or his sister (the speaker's and the hearer's 'kaku'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister. *See:* kaku.

2 • our brother or sister (the speaker's and the hearer's brother or sister). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister. *See:* papa; kapuku.

kakurrk *cv.* massacre, finish everyone off. *Syn:* kujilirli.

kakurrk panana massacre.

kakuya *n.* nail-tail kangaroo, left-hand kangaroo. *Syn:* wanyil. *See:* kururrungku; ngungungmarna. *Onychogalea unguifera*. This nail-tail wallaby has a distinctive humped back which is called its 'pungkurl'. Like all nail-tail wallabies, it has a 'lipi' (nail) in the end of its tail and often makes a 'oo..oo..oo' noise when it is hopping. There is a special song that it sings as it hops along. It also holds its left arm up to its chest when hopping, and is sometimes called 'Left-hand Charlie' because of this habit. The flesh can be roasted and eaten, but it does not taste very good. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers).



kala *interj.* leave it! let it stay! *Syn:* karrurra.

kala *n.* thigh. *Syn:* miri. *Variant:* kalawara. Jamana-ma nyawa-ma kala kujarra-ma yarlpyarlp ngurnalu karrinya. We were energetic in our legs, these two thighs. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Kala-ngkurra yuwani. She put him on his lap. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] A boy's mother's mother puts him on his promised wife's brother's lap in initiation.

kalaj *n. See:* karlaj.

kalajawuny *n.* start of the cold season. *See:* makurru.

Kalakujarra *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Juwarn and kanimparra (downstream) from Jilinypuk.

kalampa *dir. See:* karlampa.

kalamparr *n. See:* karlamparr.

kalampawariny *dir. See:* karlampawariny.

kalampawuk *dir. See:* karlampawuk.

kalanarang *n. See:* karlanarang.

kalaniinnganang *dir. See:* karlaniinnganang.

kalanimpal *dir. See:* karlarnimpal.

kalanpuka *n. See:* kalanypuka.

kalanuk *dir. See:* karlanuk.

-kalang *suf.* person who is, something which is. *Syn:* -kilang. Winyjarlma-kalang Hairy person. Mankij-kalang Good dodger. Jaru-kalang Chatterbox. Yumi-kalang Law keeper.

kalangarna *n.* trousers. *Syn:* jurrulungku. *See:* kala.

kalangkala *dir. See:* karlangkarla.

kalangkurrap *cv.* spear in the leg.

kalangkurrap pungana spear in leg.

kalany *cv.* follow a fish, kangaroo, bird or other game after it has been speared.

kalany yuwanana follow speared game.

kalanypuka *n.* **1** • grey cloud indicating rain will come. *See:* karakarak.

2 • Rain Cloud Dreaming. This Dreaming is from the matrilineal social section (ngurlu). *Syn:* yipuru.

kalapa *n. See:* karlapa.

kalarirri *n.* small brown frog. *Cyclorana australis*. This frog calls loudly in the wet season. It is considered to be similar to the green tree frog.

kalarni *dir. See:* karlarni.

kalarniinkarra *dir. See:* karlarniinkarra.

kalarninjarrk *dir. See:* karlarninjarrk.

kalarnirrak *dir. See:* karlarnirrak.

kalarniwariny *dir. See:* karlarniwariny.

kalarr *n. See:* karlarr.

kalarra *dir. See:* karlarra.

kalarrak *dir. See:* karlarrak.

kalarranganang *dir. See:* karlarranganang.

kalarrawariny *dir. See:* karlarrawariny.

kalarrawurru *n. See:* karlarrawurru.

kalawarr *n. See:* karlawarr.

kalayin *dir. See:* karlayin.

kalayinkarra *dir. See:* karlayinkarra.

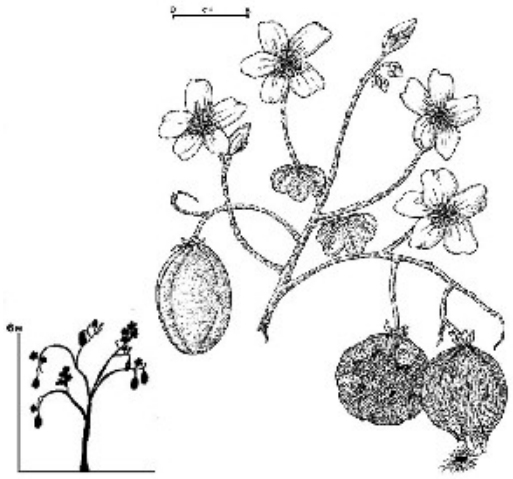
kalayinnginyi *dir. See:* karlayinnginyi.

kalayirra *dir. See:* karlayarra.

kali *n. See:* karli.

kalij *cv. See:* karlij.

kalijpa *n.* **1** • yellow kapok. *Syn:* pulki. *Cochlospermum fraseri*. *See:* marrkinti. In the past people used to lightly roast the roots and eat them when they were thirsty. But if you drink water after you eat them, they will taste bitter and make you feel sick. Malngin people used to boil the bark to make a medicinal wash. They also used the inner bark as bandages. A woman's 'marrkinti' (pubic tassel) is made from the bark.



2 • 45, numeral forty five. Number in counting series from 1-50.

kalikarli *n. See:* karlikarli.

kalin *n. See:* karlin.

kalirr *n. See:* karlirr.

kalirrinyja *n. See:* karlirrinyja.

kalirrwari *n. See:* karlirrwari.

kaljak *cv.* sink into ground, like a spear which has just landed; dig for yams or for water like when you sink a dam. It is better not to use this word because it is also a swear word.

kaljak pungana sink into ground.

kalji *n.* white ochre. *Syn:* yatu, makirra.

Kaljingkarni *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jutunpunya and kanimparra (downstream) from Tirnti.

kalkalang *cv.* talk to someone.

kalkalang marnana Marluka-wu-rni ngurla marni nyanuny-parni kalkalang yarrulan. The young man just talked to his father. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kalkalp *cv.* talk rudely, make impertinent request. *Variant:* kalpkalp.

kalkalp marnana Kalkalp ngun marnani. Punyuk manyja-rla yuwaliwali. Yajurr punyuk manyja-rla, kuya. You were talking rudely. Speak nicely to her. Speak politely to her. [VW: FM11a 160: 1:04min] Marluka-wu-rni ngurla marni nyanuny-parni kalpkalp yarrulan. The young man talked to the old man rudely.

Kalkarriny *n.* **1** • Hughie Creek junction. This place is on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Karrunkajpa and kanimparra (downstream) from Kalngayawung (Edgar Creek junction). Note that there is another waterhole between Kalkarriny and Kalngayawung. The name for this waterhole has been forgotten.

2 • place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Waluru and kanimparra (downstream) from Parrampart.

3 • place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) near Blackgin Bore.

kalmung *cv.* nip, small bite.

kalmung manana nip.

kalnga *n.* red ochre. *Syn:* murtu. Ngurna pungani nyila kurrijkarra, karntawarra an kalnga an nyila pirlkiya, ngunyjungunyju. I'm digging there for yellow, red and that white and yellow ochre. [VW: FM07 a085: 15:23min]

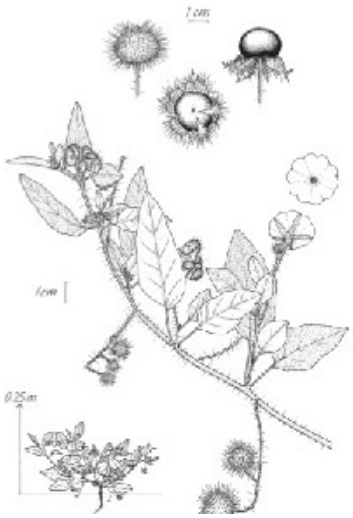
kalngarrng *n. See:* karlngarrng.

kalngatarta *cv.* rant and rave.

kalngatarta marnana rant and rave.

Kalngayawung *n.* Walnginta junction or Edgar Creek junction. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kalkarriny (although there is another waterhole between Kalkarriny and Kalngayawung). Kalngayawung is also kanimparra (downstream) from Kunkarlarlayawu. Kalngayawung is a Walngin or Fly Dreaming. Note that 'kalnga' is red ochre.

kalngi *n.* bush tomato or spiny gooseberry. *Solanum echinatum*. The fruit are eaten when they turn yellow in colour. They are excellent food and much sought after when ripe. The seeds cannot be eaten.



kalnguniny *cv.* interrupt talking, intercept, deceive. *Syn:* katik.

kalnguniny jiyarnana take what is already designated. Nguyi kalnguninykarra jiyarni. He was taking [my wife] on me.

kalnguniny manana intercept. Kalnguniny nguyi manana. Nyila-ma ngayiny nguyi, jalak yuwani. He deceived me. That was for me. Someone sent it to me. [VW: FM11a 160: 2:00min]

kalnguniny marnana interrupt.

kalnguniyinkarra interrupting, intercepting, deceiving.

kalnguninykaji swindler.

kalnguninykaji *cv.* swindler, 'katikrajkarraaji' (Kriol).

kalp *cv.* catch onto, grasp, understand.

kalp payarnana learn quickly.

kalp manana catch onto. Kartipa-wu yumi kula-n kalp mani, ngumpit-ku yumi ngantipany kula-n kalp mani lawara. You haven't caught onto the white law and you haven't caught onto our own Aboriginal law.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

kalpanga *n.* your mother/uncle, my son/daughter (male speaker) or my niece/nephew (female speaker) (the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker) brother's son/daughter (female speaker) the hearer's mother/uncle). *Variant:* kalpayi-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin, grandfather or grandfather's sister ('jawiji') (or vice versa).*See:* ngamayi; ngamirni; jawiji; pakutu.

kalpayi *n.* your mother/uncle (only said to some people). *See:* kalpayinga.

kalpuman *n.* manager, boss. *See:* yakapi. This is term which was used in the old Wave Hill station days, but is originally used for ceremonies and land, i.e. the boss of a ceremony, or owners of land.

kalpun *n.* whistling kite. *Milvus sphenurus*. Kites whistle when they see something. They are often seen hunting near grass fires. They are able to pick up burning sticks and drop them in grassy areas to start and spread fires, so that there are more fires to hunt near.



kalu *cv.* walk. Kalu-ngkurra-warla ngurna-rla jalngak waninya yawarta-la I got on the horse while it was walking.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



kalu yanana Tirrip-parni kalu-ma-lu yanani-ma karu-ma, marlurluka-ma, kajijirri-ma jangkakarni-ma. They were walking all through the night [looking for water] - all of the children, men, women and adults.[VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 9:19min]
Kalu ngurnalu yani yalangkurra karnti-kurra. We walked that way to the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 0:19min]

kalumarrimarri *n.* fast walker. *See:* marrimarri.

kalungkapanyja *cv.* lie on back. *Syn:* kankarrarlak.

kalungkapanyja karrinyana lie on back.

kalungkawarrp *cv.* busy, no time to stop e.g. just keeps on walking.

kalungkawarrp yanana Kalungkawarrp ngula yanku, kula-rlaa yawarra manana Top Springs-kula. We'll go straight through, we won't have a break at Top Springs. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kalunyjurr *cv. See:* karlunyjurr.

kalunyjurrwaji *n. See:* karlunyjurrwaji.

kalunyjurrwaji *n. See:* karlunyjurrwaji.

kalurirrp *cv.* walk around.

kalurirrp yanana walk around. Palangari-la kalurirrp ngurnalu yanana nyila-ma. We walk around the blacksoil country. [VW: FM07 a054: 2:58min]



kalurirrpkarra walking around. Kula yanku na kalurirrpkarra-ma. He can't be walking very far. [VW: FM12 a174: 7:40min]

kaluwaji *n.* **1** • toddler, a baby who has just learnt to walk.

2 • someone who walks a lot, likes walking.

kaluyawung *n.* newcomer, traveller. *Syn:* kamaliwang, wanayak, manyingkari.

kalwiri *cv.* get, catch and hold (e.g. goanna, dogs, or in game), catch up with.

kalwiri yuwanana Kurlarniny ngarlaka-ma Nirrina-ma, ngarlaka-ma jangkarni-ma. Yalangkurra ngunga laswan-ta partaj-ku, lawara ngulu kalwiri yuwani, tampang. To this big hill to the south, Nirrina, he finally went up there, but it was no use they got him, he was dead. Kamurra nguwula yanani, kalwiri, lawara. They went down the middle, (he) made a grab [for them], and missed. [PP: EC98 a021: Puyukpuyuk: 3:06min]

kalyja *n.* shallow, like a waterhole or a depression in the ground.

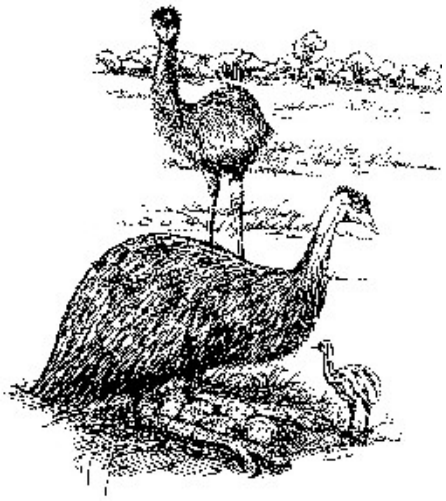
kalyp *cv.* soften, swelling go down. *Syn:* kalypak, kalywarr.

kalyp yanana soften.

kalypa *n.* soft, weak, flexible. Ngamurrurru kalypa-ma nyanya ngun jaartkarra. You ate a soft bush banana called a 'ngamurruru'. [VW: FM07 a085: 12:44min]

kalypak *cv.* soften, swelling going down. *Syn:* kalywarr, kalyp. Kalypak ngurnalu panana tajkarra. We pound [the 'muying'] until they're soft. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 8:30min] Ngawa-ngku mani kalypak. The water made [the white ochre] soft. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 4:14min]

kalyupurr *n.* emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. *Syn:* yiparrartu, karnanganyja, yunturrman, wanyayarung. *See:* wanya; wininiwinini; warnangaliny. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Emus are not seen much near Kalkaringi, but they are plentiful in some bush areas on Gurindji country. Emus eat many of the bush tucker fruit that people also eat. They also eat many insects. In the early days people hunted them with 'mirlarrang' (spears) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). If a spear missed, a boomerang would be thrown at the legs to make it fall down. Hunters also waited for them at billabongs where they knelt to drink. They were easy targets then. When killed, emus are gutted and the 'karnngirri' (guts) are throw away, but the 'tulang' (heart), 'marlumpa' (liver) and 'wararr' (fat) can be put back in for cooking. The bird is then cooked in a ground oven using a method called 'turturl', with 'kuruwarrany' (hot stones) placed inside the gut cavity, then covered with paperbark to keep the meat clean. The meat is dark and smells strong. You can also eat the eggs. Baby emus are called 'wininiwinini', a family of emus is called 'warnangaliny' and the feathers of an emu are called 'wanya'. A number of major Dreaming tracks associated with Yiparrartu go through Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



kalyurr *cv.* break the law, talk the wrong way. *Variant:* kalyurra.

kalyurr manana break the law.

kalyurrka *n.* 37, numeral thirty seven. Number in counting series from 1-50.

kalywarr *cv.* swelling going down. *Syn:* kalypak, kalyp.

kalywarr yanana swelling going down.

kalywarring *n.* **1** • soft, weak.

2 • light, not heavy.

kamaamap *cv.* delouse head by picking them out.

kamaamap manana delouse.

kamali *n.* strange, foreign place. *Variant:* kamalik.

kamaliwang *n.* stranger. *Syn:* kaluyawung, wanayak.

kamamurru *n.* blind, someone who is blind. *Syn:* milawunyja, kartuku.

kamang *cv.* spoil, erase, rub out e.g. the rain or wind wiping away tracks or to stop 'business', or when you rub out your tracks so that other people don't know that you were there (so they don't perform sorcery on you).

kamang manana spoil, rub out.

kamang-kaji spoiler, loudmouth.

kamangkaji *cv.* loudmouth, 'spoiler' in Kriol.

kamangkirr *n.* **1** • three-pronged spear. *Syn:* rawurru, karlamparr, lirra-murrkun.

2 • little bamboo or cane grass. *Phragmites vallatoria*.

kamanyji *n.* bulwaddy tree. *Macropteranthes kekwickii*. The wood of this tree is hard and strong. It can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs), 'mirta' (shields) and 'kuturu' (fighting sticks). The timber makes excellent 'warlu' (firewood). The bark can be burnt to make 'kawurn' (tobacco ashes).

kamara *n.* blacksoil long yam. *Syn:* wirnjirrki. Kamara-wu na ngurla nyangana Ngarnjal-lu warlakap. Topsy was looking around for yams. [VW: FM07 a054: 2:33min] *See:* kurliji; kururl. *Ipomoea diamantinensis*. This plant grows on 'palangari' (black soil plains) that become very water-logged in the wet season. The yams are good to eat and are long like sweet potatoes. The yam may be dug up easily as they are

not very deep and the black soil is easy to dig. They are best dug up soon after the wet season finishes when the soil is still soft. They are eaten after a short roasting in hot coals. In the old days, the small sweet and tasty yams were called 'julu' which also refers to navels or umbilical cords. These days the young yams are called 'pilyilya', which is a more general word for anything young. These are like baby carrots and are probably the first year tubers that are tender. They are attached to the trailing branches of the vine.



kamarrwa *cv.* spear or wound in a fatal place such as heart or lungs. *Syn:* kankalurlu. Kamarrwa-rni wayi-rla-nga wanta yingka-ma. The spear point nearly hit into a vital organ. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kamarrwa panana mortally wound.

kamarrwa payarnana bite somebody in a potentially fatal place.

kamarrwa waninyana (of spear) stick into a fatal place.

kamarrwa yuwanana direct hit.

kamarrwa wuyarnana direct hit.

kaminyjarr *n.* grandchild, child of a woman's daughter. *Syn:* jaju. Ngurnayinangkulu pirrkappirrkap manana kawarla-ma kaminyjarr-u nyampa-wu. We make the coolamons for our grandchildren. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 1:19min]

kamirrinyji *n.* star. *Syn:* jajalya, kiki.



kamirripart *n.* young girl (with newly growing breasts). *Syn:* parnmarra. *See:* kajingurlarl.

kamiyimiyi *n.* light rain.

kampa *v.* cook it! *See:* kamparnana.

kampangayi *n.* firefly. *Syn:* pinyjiwunarra, yirntimirimiri. *Coleoptera*, *Lampyridae*, *Luciola*. This small insect can be seen at night. It has a blinking light in its body. When they blink at night it tells you that conkerberries called 'ngamanpurru' and black plums called 'muying' have fruit and are ready to eat.





kamparnana *v.* cook (Class 2). This verb is also used to describe bush medicine treatments. Kangani nganta nyila-ma wayita-ma kamparnu-nginyi-ma. So he took the bush yams after they were cooked. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 2:03min] Ngurnayinangulu kamparnana karu, nyamu-lu ngajkula karrinyana. We 'cook' [treat the kids with medicines] when they have diarrhoea. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:20min]

kamparnana cook.

kamparni cooked.

kampawu will cook, want to cook.

kampa cook it!

kamparnani was cooking it, used to cook it.

kamparnangku will be cooking it, want to be cooking it.

kamparnu to cook.

kamparnani *v.* was cooking it, used to cook it. *See:* kamparnana.

kamparnangku *v.* will be cooking it, want to be cooking it. *See:* kamparnana.

kamparni *v.* cooked. *See:* kamparnana.

kamparnu *v.* to cook. *See:* kamparnana.

kamparnup *cv.* cook. *Variant:* kamparnu. Nyila-ma ngulu kangani na kampanup-ku na. They would bring [the fish] to cook now. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 4:53min]

kamparnu kamparnana cook. Nyamu-wa wurruja-ma karru nyilarra-ma parnngirri-ma, kamparnu na ngurnalu kamparnana na, kuliyan, kuliyan-pirrji When the bark is dry we burn it make it cheeky. [VW: FM07 a089: 8:35min]

kamparnup kamparnana cook. An ngurna mangarri na kamparnup kampawu nyawa-ma. And here I'm going to cook some bread.

kamparra *cv.* front, ahead, first, in front, lead. *Syn:* kamparri. Kamparra-la karrinyana makin, nyawa-ma warlaku-ma. The dog is sleeping in front [of something]. [BW: FM07 a043: 4:31min]

kamparrajang *n.* first, before someone else. *Syn:* -warluk, kamparrijang.

kamparrak *n.* chest, brisket, rib bone. *Syn:* mangarli.

kamparra-rni *n.* previously, before, in the old days. *Variant:* kamparri-nginyi.

kamparrawurru *cv.* lead, go out in front, initiate, debut.

kamparri *cv.* front, ahead, first, in front, lead. *Syn:* kamparra.

kamparri yanana go ahead, lead. Nyawa ngurna yanana kamparri, karralu. I'll go ahead, you stay here [waiting for me]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kamparri-ngularra. one behind the other.

kamparri karrinyana in front of. Ngurna-rla kamparri karrinyana lurlulurlu lurlulurlu. I'm sitting in front of her. [VW: FM09 a127: 1:20min]

kamparrijang *n.* **1** • long ago, of former times, from before, olden days, previous generations. Kajijirri-lu kamparrijang-kulu, ngulu manani. A long time ago the women used to collect it. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 2:11min]

2 • first i.e. before someone else. *Syn:* -warluk, kamparrajang. Ngurna ngayu kamparrijang. I'm first. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kamparrik *cv.* take lead. *See:* kamparra.

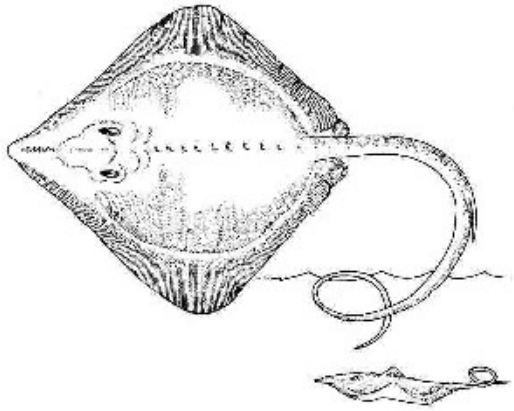
kamparrik wurrwarnana in the front line of defence. Kamparrik-kula nguyinangkulu wurrwawu. He is going to take the lead in defending. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kamparrikkarra taking lead.

kamparrkarra *cv.* report back, translate, pass on message.

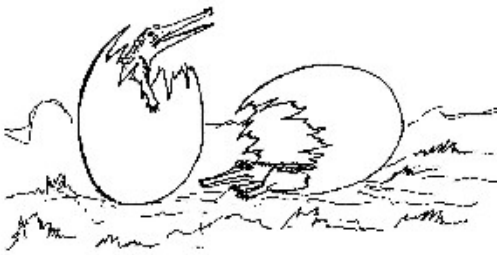
kamparrkarra marnana Nyamu-ngku-nga malu nyatparra manyja-yi ngayiny-parla kamparrkarra. When she tells you, report it back to me. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kamparrngan *n.* stingray.



kampawu *v.* will cook, want to cook. *See:* kamparnana.

kampij *n.* egg. *Syn:* kirtpa, puluuj.



kampirri *n.* black-necked stork or jabiru. *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*.



kampiya *n.* 16, numeral sixteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

kampulumi *n.* yellow-jacket tree. *Terminalia canescens*. *See:* martiya. This tree grows on stony slopes and has grey coloured leaves. You can chew the gum from this tree. It is called 'martiya'. You can spot the gum from a long way off because it sparkles in the sun. You can also use the wood to make 'kuturu' (fighting sticks).

kampun *n.* sinew from a kangaroo tail or leg, vein, root of tree, electrical wire. Sinew is used to bind the head of a weapon or tool to the wooden shaft.

kamurra *n.* middle, half way, beside. *Syn:* majurru. Jangala kamurra-la tungkuj-ja karrinyana. Jangala was in the middle of the large stone. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngarlaka-rla kamurra-la Karungkarni. On the side of the hill, Karungkarni. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngarnani ngu kamurra-la-rni kamurra-la-rni, purrp jaartkarra kuya.The child had eaten it half-way back. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 4:49min]

kamurrjuwa *n.* rich, popular, having lots of relatives, lots of things. Kamurrjuwa ngurla ngumpit-ku-ma yaluwu-ma, nyila-ma kirri-ma, kuya. Women think the man is popular. [VW: FM11 a161: 6:14min]

kamurrk *cv.* go past someone.

kamurrk yanana go past.

kamurrkamurr *n.* middle child. *Syn:* kamurrkilang.

kamurrkari *n.* middle (e.g. of sky), half-way. Karnati-lu-ma kanya kankayit, kankayit kankayit lun yuwani kamurrkari. The bush-girl took it from higher up and higher and higher and put it down half-way. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 9:34min]

kamurrkart *n.* middle, half-way. Kamurrkart na ngurnalu parru kuya. We will cut it in the middle. [VW: FM07 a027: 6:47min]

kamurrkilang *n.* **1** • middle child. *Syn:* kamurrkamurr.

2 • middle-sized joey, young kangaroo. This is a Malngin word.

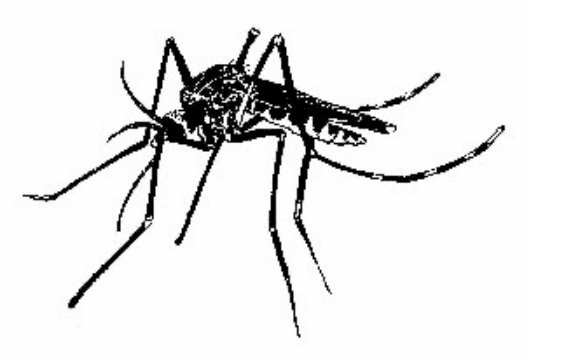
kamurrwariny *n.* midnight.

kana *n. See:* karna.

Kana *n. See:* Karna.

kanali *n. See:* karnali.

kanamarurru *n.* big mosquito. *Variant:* kanamarurruny. *Syn:* ngiingkaji, pululu. *See:* kinali; ngiing. *Diptera*, *Culicidae*. Mosquitoes are often flying around at dawn and dusk and they suck your 'kungulu' (blood). They can be chased away by lighting a smoky fire or by placing dry manure from horses or cattle on the coals. The smoke from burning 'manyingila' (gutta-percha) and 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry) is especially good for repelling mosquitoes. The activity of mosquitoes, including their noise and bite, is referred to as 'ngiing'. There is a Mosquito Dreaming site near the Nitjpurru (Pigeon Hole) turnoff along the highway which is a cluster of small stony hills.



Kananjaj *n. See:* Karnanjaj.

kananganyja *n. See:* karnanganyja.

kanangarna *n. See:* karnangarna.

kanangarriny *n. See:* karnangarriny.

kanari *n. See:* karnari.

kanati *n. See:* karnati.

kanatit *cv. See:* karnatit.

kanatiti *n. See:* karnatiti.

kani *n. See:* karni.

kanimparra *dir.* downstream, down following a line, 'low down' (in Kriol). Ngurnalu yani kanimparra. We came downstream. [BW: FM07 a021: 2:31min] Yanku-rli-wula kanimparra Lawi-ngkurra palwany-jirri. "Let's go downstream to the Lawi flat rocks". [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Pirrka mani ngurla jawurt kanimparra kartpi nyila, kankunungkarra-ma murlangka, kurlarla-la. He patched him up from head to toe [Lit. tail up to hair] and right on top of the back of his neck. [RWH: , Warrija Kirrawa: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3 2:57]

kaninyjal *dir.* underneath. Ngapa-kula kaninyjal. Underneath the water. Kaninyjal wumara-la-ma karrinyana. It is underneath the rock. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] *See:* kanyjurra.

kaniwurru *n.* young goanna. *See:* juwalwurru; kirrawa. At this stage in growth goannas are young, bigger than a hatchling, but not yet 'juwalwurru'. They are too young and small to be eaten.

kankalurlu *cv.* spear or wound in a fatal place such as heart or lungs. *Syn:* kamarrwa. Jintapa-kari-ma tuliny-ma yanana, jintapa-kari-ma wartpaj nyawa kankalurlu wawu. Another one got up, another one went down with a direct hit [the spear] sticking up. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 22:10min]

kankalurlu panana mortally wound.

kankalurlu waninyana (of spear) stick into a right place.

kankalurlu yuwanana direct hit.

kankalurlu wuyarnana direct hit.

kankanpalarra *n. See:* karnkarnparlarra.

kankapa *dir.* upstream, 'high up' (in Kriol). Kankapa ngulu jarrwa kartiya langa-wu nyirnkaji. Upstream there are a lot of white men who'll deafen your ears [with the noise of their machinery]. Kankapa ngulu rungap marnana warlaku-lu. Some dogs are barking upstream.

kankarra *dir.* **1** • towards higher country, (going) upstream, 'high up' (in Kriol). Ngurnalu yani kankarra nyanya. We went upstream to have a look for bush onions ourselves. [TD: FM07 a059: 0:27min] Kankarra ngurnayinangulu kangani Seven Mile-la ngurra ngurnayinangulu karrwarnani jintakurt. We used to take them out to the country around Seven Mile and keep them there one night. [VW: FM08 01 3: 1:08min]

2 • further into (cave, hole, animal's guts (for stuffing) etc). Jawinti-la nyawa kankarra walyak waninya. It went down into the hole. [VW: FM10a 154: 4:40min] Kankarra walyak-parla yanta! Go further into the rock hide! [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Yanana ngurla kurrwararn-ku kankarrak walyak jarriny-ja. He went to the doctor entering his office. [BW: FM07 a043: 14:00min] Kankarra ngurla-nyanta jimak punya kuyangku karnti-ku na. He stuck [the hot rock] down her throat with a stick like this. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 6:51min] Jimak ngurnalu-rla yuwanana karnti-ku na kuyangku. We push some hot rocks up into the chest cavity with a stick. [VW: FM10 a148: 3:33min]

kankarrak *dir.* going high up, going upstream. *See:* kankarra.

kankarralaj *cv.* position a long sharpened stick firmly in the hole of another stick in order to make fire.

kankarrarlak *cv.* lie on back, belly up. *Variant:* kankaarlak. *Syn:* warrngarlap.

kankarrarlak karrinyana lying on back. Ngurna kankarrarlak karrinya. I lay on my back. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ai bin jidan makin, kankarra, ngurnayina karrinyani trap-ma kankulupal. Ngayu-ma jarlaparl, nomo jarlaparl, kankarrarlak ngurna karrinyani, liwart jurlak-ku wajilany-ku. I lay down, I was waiting for them up there, the trap on top. I was lying belly down, not belly down, belly up I was lying there waiting for the birds, for the galahs. [ECh: DD: Ngarlmirarlangkurla]

kankarralak waninyana roll over so you are lying on back.

kankayit *dir.* from higher country, (coming) downstream. Kankayit-ma ngurli yani. The two of us came from upstream.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Karnati-lu-ma kanya kankayit, kankayit kankayit lun yuwani kamurrkari. The bush-girl took it from higher up and higher and higher and put it down half-way. [ECh: DD: Karnatirlu]

kankilkkarra *cv. See:* karnkirlkkarra.

kankula *dir.* on top, up, above, overhead. Nyawa kankula ngun nyangku. You look up here. [VW: FM07 a021: 2:44min] Kankula yani ngu kilipi-wu partaj, kajirri-ma. The old lady climbed up to get the bananas. [VW: FM07 a085: 9:00min] Ngurna kankula karrinyana yalangka ngurra-ngka. I am a traditional owner of that country [Lit. I am on top of that country]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kankulak upwards.

kankulupal above.

kankuliyit from above.

kankuliyitnganang from the top to the bottom.

kankunungkarra on top of something.

kankulak *dir.* upwards. Kankulak ngun pani nyuntu, Nangala-lu bat najing. You Nangala chopped [the tree] upwards, but didn't get it. [TD: FM07 a028: 04:43min] Karrap ngurla nyangana kankulak, Ngarnjal-lu-ma, kilipi-wu. Topsy is looking upwards for the bush bananas. [VW: FM07 a085: 14:38min] *See:* kankula.

kankulangarna *n.* wedge-tailed eagle, eagle-hawk. *Syn:* warlawurru. *Aquila audax*. *See:* warlawurruwuny. If a young black eagle sees a murderer, the murderer will live for a long time. But if an old light eagle that sees the murderer, he will die soon.



kankuliyit *dir.* from on top, from above. Nyila kankuliyit jupu kumpaying-ma. The honeycomb is just above it. [TD: FM07 a021: 4:04min] Ngurnalu yani wart kankuliyit. We went back from on top [of the rocks]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Kankuliyit ngarlaka ngungku jirrip mani kayiliyin-tu. [Throwing a boomerang] from the north, he ripped your head down from the top. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* kankula.

kankuliyitnganang *dir.* from top to bottom. *See:* kankula.

kankulupal *dir.* above, overhead. Warlayara yuka kankulupal nyila kankarra karrinyana ngu, kalypa. That soft white grass grows upstream up on the river bank. [VW: FM07 a085: 6:21min] Kankulupal yanana tiwu na warlawurru nyila. The eagle flies overhead. [TD: FM10a 166: 13:13min] *See:* kankula.

kankunungkarra *dir.* on top of something. Nyawa ngurla rail karrinyana parnnga kankunungkarra karrinyana partaj-ja. The saddle is sitting on the rail. [BW: FM07-043: 4:21min] Kawurn ngurna mani kankunungkarra. I just got some ashes from high up [on the riverbank at Four Mile - Yurru]. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 0:55min] Kurrijkarra na kurrijkarra mulurrp ngurna-rla pungana kankunungkarra-la. I am digging away at it, boring from above. [VW: FM11a 160: 0:43min] *See:* kankula.

kanngirri *n. See:* karnngirri.

kanpak *n. See:* karnpak.

kanparna *n.* **1** • seed pod of 'kinyjirrka' (kurrajong). *Syn:* kurta.

2 • empty box of any kind such as a matchbox, paperbark for putting on a little baby's head. *Syn:* kurta.

kanpawaji *n.* pie-bald snake, Children's python. *Syn:* jungkurti, kujipatawan. *Liasis childreni*. This small python is considered to be the offspring of 'mulyukuna' (black-headed python). It has pretty markings on the skin and is also sometimes called a pie-bald snake. It is a quiet snake that can be picked up and handled. It is too small to be eaten. This snake has a Dreaming site to the west of Gurindji and Bilinarra country. It has a Gurindji Dreaming story about when it cried because others teased it about its hair. The name 'kujipatawan' refers to it having strong bones.



kanpij *n. See:* karnpij.

kanpirrkanpirr *n. See:* karnpirrkarnpirr.

kantaarra *n. See:* karntaarra.

kantalung *n.* bush banana. *Syn:* ngunyal. *Tylophora sp.*. *See:* kilipi. This is a Ngarinyman and Bilinarra word. There are two types of bush bananas: 'kilipi' which grows on trees, and 'ngunyal' which grows on the ground. The 'ngunyal' is rounder than the 'kilipi' which is longer. The fruit of the 'ngunyal' ripens at the start of the wet season. They are eaten in the same way as 'kilipi' and are more tender and tasty when they are still young. When they get full sized they are too stringy and fibrous to eat.

kantarrkantarr *n.* windpipe. *Syn:* parrangartpa, parranganngan.

kantarta *n.* backbone, spine, roof of building. *Syn:* kumungku. *See:* parntawurru.

kantawarra *n. See:* karntawarra.

kanti *n. See:* karnti.

kantiya *n.* brother-in-law. *Syn:* ngulngang, ngunang. *See:* murlku.

Kantu *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

kanturlp *cv. See:* karnturlp.

kanung *n.* useful, handy, favourite (trees or anything). *Syn:* marulu. Yangki parra-ngali mangarri-wu kanung-ku. Ask for food for us from an easy-to-get place. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kangana *v.* take, bring (Class 3). Juluj ngurnayinangulu kangani karu-ma yapayapa-ma. They used to carry the babies [in coolamons]. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:52min] Yamak kangana kurrurij Jangari-lu. Jangari is driving the car slowly.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] "Ngurra-ngkurra ngurna kangku nyawa-ma, kampij-ma." "I'll take this egg back home". [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:06min]

kangana take, bring.

kanya took, brought.

kangku will take or want to take, will bring or want to bring.

kangka take it! bring it!

kangani was taking it or used to be taking it, was bringing it or used to be bringing it.

kanganku will be or want to be taking it, will be or want to be bringing it.

kangu to take, to bring.

kangani *v.* was taking it or used to take it, was bringing it or used to bring it. *See:* kangana.

kanganku *v.* will be or want to be taking it, will be or want to be bringing it. *See:* kangana.

kangarnta *n.* **1** • mouth, teeth. *Syn:* lirra. Yuwanani ngurnayinangulu, kangarnta-la-ma punyuk. We used to rub it in their mouths to make them better. [VW: FM10 a141: 3:48min]



2 • point of spear.

3 • 'head' of a boil (in English) which contains the pus. *Syn:* wurrkal. Wilyjirrij nyawa ngurla yanana, nyila-ma karlapa-ma. Jik ngurla yanana jangkarni-ma. Kangarnta ngurnalu tal panana nyila-ma wurrkal-ma. [Pus] comes out of boils. A lot can come out. We call this green stuff the 'mouth' [of the boil]. (Note that in English you would call it the 'head' of the boil). [VW: FM10 a145: 01:59min] Boils are called 'karlapa' and can be treated with a number of bush medicine plants including 'partiki', 'kilirrwarla' and 'wariyili'. The pus can also be sung out of the boil.

kangarntayawung *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* lirrayawung, tirrmirt, nakakany, tarrmart, warrija. *Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks) . The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, people would follow the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs were collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs were ready to be collected was when 'purrju' (march flies) started biting. There is a Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who lived at Liyapiti near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.



kangiliny *n.* deaf, does not hear properly, children before they can talk. *Syn:* langamurlung, wilangarna. This is a Ngarinyman word.

kangilip *cv.* unaware of what is happening around yourself.

kangilip karrinyana unaware.

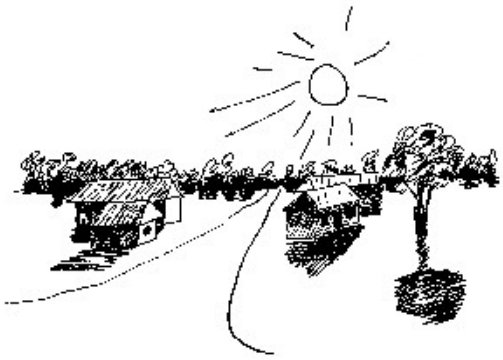
kangilipkaji *cv.* someone who is unaware of what is happening around them.

kanginy *cv.* not know or recognise a person, forget someone, not understand.

kanginy pungana not recognise.

kanginy manana not recognise.

kangirriny *n.* sun. *Syn:* wurlngan. This word comes from Bilinarra and Ngarinyman.



kangka *v.* take it! bring it! *See:* kangana.

kangku *n.* molar tooth. *Variant:* kangkung.

kangku *v.* will take or want to take, will bring or want to bring. *See:* kangana.

kangu *v.* to take, to bring. *See:* kangana.

kangunya *n.* 3, numeral three. Number in counting series from 1-50.

kanya *v.* took, brought. *See:* kangana.

kanyirri *n.* your uncle's daughter's child who is a half brother or sister, or sibling of different skin. Nguyinangulu-rla karrinyani waruk, kapuku-yi ngayiny kanyirri. Others used to work for them, like a half-sister of mine. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 1:02min]

kanyjal *dir.* bottom, low such as water level, something low in the sky such as the sun or a place, car suspension which has bottomed out. Kanyjal Nangkurru-warla pirrka mani ngawa-ngku-ma. At the bottom of it, the water made Nongra Lake. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Kanyjal-warla ngungali wulngarn-ma. The sun's getting low on us [it's getting late]. [ECh: RWH] *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjalngurlung *dir.* from below, low in the sky. *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjalwaji *dir.* something underground. *Variant:* kanyjalkaji. *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyji *n.* lower half of body, legs. *Syn:* jurrulungku.

kanyji-ngarna trousers.

kanyjingarna *n.* **1** • distant thunder, lightning. *Syn:* janginyina.



2 • trousers.

kanyju *dir.* beneath. *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjuk *dir.* downwards. Kanyjuk ngaja-ngku waninyana. In case you fall down. [VW: FM12 a178: 6:29min]*See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjuliyit *dir.* from below. Lurlu-ngka jiyarnana ngu kanyjuliyit-ngarna kuya. The baby is smoked from below while he sits there. [VW: FM07 a085: 4:50min] Mangarri ngu kanyjuliyit kutij karrinyana. The bulb is comes from underneath the ground. [VW: FM07 a054: 6:54min] Kanyjuliyit ngurnalu yani. From below [Kalkaringi] we came here.[TD: FM07 a021: 3:42min] *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjulurr *n.* water yam. *Triglochon dubia*. This plant grows in creeklines and wet areas. The small yams are dug up from the bottom of the creeks and billabongs. They are lightly roasted and then eaten.

kanyjupalngarri *n.* **1** • wrongdoer, low life.

2 • secret, hidden away (language, information).

3 • underneath. *Syn:* kanyjupal.

kanyjurra *dir.* down, below. This term is also used to refer to Kalkaringi when you are travelling from Daguragu.

kanyjurrak downwards.

kanyjupal underneath, under, below.

kanyjuliyit from below.

kanyjal bottom.

kaninyjal underneath.

kanyjalngurlung from below, low in sky.

kanyju beneath.

kanyjuk down.

kanyjalpiya! keep [the noise] down!

kanyjalwaji underground.

kanyjurramurla long way down.

kanyjurrawurt people who belong to a particular place or a Dreaming.

kanyjurramurla *dir.* long way down. Rurruj ngu mani kanyjurramurla. She dug a long way down. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 2:51min] *See:* kanyjurra.

kanyjurrap *cv.* bow head such as when you pray.

kanyjurrap karrinyana bow head.

kanyjurrawurt *n.* traditional owner, people who really belong to a particular place or a Dreaming who stay in one area and do not travel around. It is often used of traditional owners but it implies people that live and spend most of their time in an area and do not move away much. *Syn:* ngurramala. Ngurra-ngka kanyjurrawurt. [Living] on your own country.[McConvell 1970s wordlist] *See:* kanyjurra.

kapaj *cv.* **1** • let go of something, like when a fish escapes after being hooked.

kapaj manana let go.

2 • die or lose your will to live. *Syn:* nyurrun.

kapaj manana lose, die.

kapany *cv.* beckon, sign to come, summon someone. *Syn:* marrawan. The hand is upraised, palm away from speaker, then hand brought down quickly in an arc.

kapany marnana beckon. "Yanta-lu-rla" kapany kuya nguwula yani lirlaj kurlarninjarrk. You mob go over to it, waving them over, and so they swam across to the south. [RW: EC97 a005: Kamparrilang Kartiya: 21:05min]

kapanykapany wave someone over repeatedly.

kaparru *n.* haze from rain.

kapartkarra *cv.* stumble, like a children learning to walk.

kapartkarra yanana stumble. Kapartkarra-la yanana kalu nyila-ma karu-ma yapakayi-ma. The toddler is walking around stumbling. [VW: FM12 a174: 3:40min]

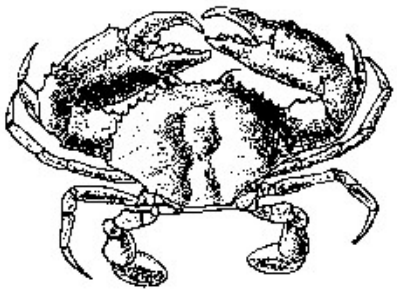
kapartkarraaji toddler.

kapartkarraaji *n.* toddler learning to walk and still falling over.

kapatarrji *cv.* confuse a story, repeat parts of it or mix up the events.

kapatarrji marnana confuse a story.

kapirtij *n.* freshwater crab. *Syn:* murlkurriny, karlarr. *Holthuisana transversa*. Crabs live in burrows in the mud near creeks and swamps. In the past crabs were cooked and eaten. Now people use them as bait.



Kapirtija *n.* place on a southern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point). You get there by travelling along the WA Road (Buntine Highway) then turning off onto the Limbunya road to the station. Then go from Turtungkayak (Lindeman's Bore) to Kapirtija.

kapkap *cv.* gang up to fight together against someone, 'double-bank' in Kriol. *Syn:* wawurrk. This is a Ngarinyman word.

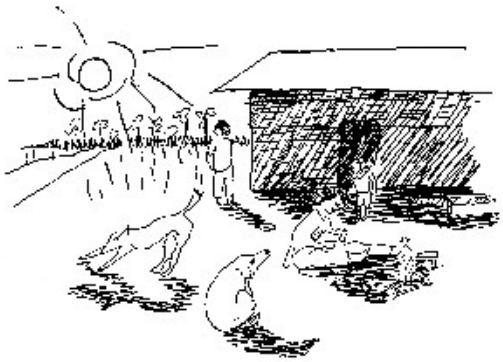
kapkap pungana "Pungka-yilu-rla kapkap," nguyina marni. "You mob - gang up on him for me," he said to them. [VW: FM11a 164]

kapuku *n.* sister, aunt's (mother's sister) daughter. *Syn:* kawurlu. Ngurna-rla kangku ngayiny-ku kapuku-wu, majul yurak-ku. I'm going to take some for my sister to make her well, [TD: FM07 a028: 9:23min] Puntanup mani ngayiny-ju kapuku-lu ngu. My sister collected the hair. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 4:06min] Opposite sex siblings cannot say each other's names after a brother goes through ceremony. They also cannot share the same shade and a brother cannot eat food prepared by his sister.



kapurtij *n. See:* kapirtij.

kaput *n.* morning, tomorrow.



kaputa last night. Kaputa yapakaru-ma ngayani. She had the baby last night. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kaputkaput early tomorrow morning. Kaputkaput warrij yani. She left early in the morning. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 6:37min] Kaputkaput-ma warrij nganta-wula yanani. Early in the morning they left them then. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:18min]

kaput-kari day after tomorrow.

kaput-parni early in the morning. Kawarla, pirrkap mani ngu, kaput-parni, ngayiny-ju marluka-lu. My husband made the coolamon early in the morning. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:33min] Nyawa ngurna pirrka mani kaput-parni. I made this early in the morning.

karaaja *n.* dew, something moist such as an open sore or a weeping sore. *Syn:* karrngan.

karakarak *n.* silver, yellowish or off-white (of hair, cloud). This word is also used for dangerous lightning.

karan *cv.* scratch, dig with hands.

karan manana dig. Ngurna mani nyawa na, janyja-ka karan. I dug for this one in the ground. [VW: FM07 a058: 3:32min]

karankarra digging, scratching.

Karan *n.* **1** • place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in area between Buntine Highway and Lajamanu Road.
2 • place on Seale River kanimparra (downstream) from Purrurany near Maparn.

karankaji *n.* something itchy, including scabies. *Syn:* yikarrpkaji. *Arachnida*, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

karang *n.* salt.

karaparr *adv.* all night (singing, travelling, anything). *Syn:* kartarr. Karaparr kayi pani. They sang all night long.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

-kari *suf.* other, another. Kirtkirt mani murrkun-kari-ma, nguwuliny jayinya Nangari-kujarra-wu. She broke off three more and gave them to the two Nangaris. [VW: FM07 a085: 11:42min]

karij *cv.* lead singing, sing so that the others start dancing.

karij manana Karij manku warrkap-ku. He will start the singing for dancing. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

karil *n. See:* kaaril.

Karintiwart *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Wangkumaliny. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

karlaj *n.* younger brother or sister. Ngumparna-ma-yinangulu waninyani-ma. Wal yaluwu ngurla karlaj-ju na nyanuny-ju, karrwarnani. [When] their husbands used to pass away on them. Well his younger brother would look after her then. [VW: FM12 a175: 3:17min] Opposite sex siblings cannot say each other's names after a brother goes through ceremony. They also cannot share the same shade and a brother cannot eat food prepared by his sister.

karlampa *dir.* in the west, on the westside. *See:* karlarra. Ngun paraj punya Nanaku-lu-ma. "Nyawa-ja karlampa Japalyi". Then you found another one Nanaku [and you said] "This one in the west Jimmy". [BW: FM09 a119: 0:56min] Jarrwa tumaji Mungamunga ngurnalu karru karu-ma karlampa-rni kuya. But there are too many Mungamungas here so we'll stay with the kids right in the west [at Alan Bore]. [CN: FM10 28 2a: 3:44min]

karlamparr *n.* three-pronged spear. *Syn:* rawurru, kamangkirr, lirra-murrkun.

karlampawariny *dir.* further on the westside. *See:* karlarra.

karlampawuk *dir.* facing west. Nyila-ma-wula kartipa-ma karrinyani karrap karlampawuk-parni waninya nyamu-yinangkulu nyila purtuj jiyarnani nyampayirla-lu warlu-ngku. The two white men were watching, they turned to the west again to where they had burnt [the bodies] with the fire. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 7:22min] *See:* karlarra.

karlanarang *n.* big spinifex. *Syn:* mirrkiliny. *Triodia sp*. The sticky leaves and stems can be used for medicine. They are boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) or itchy skin. The 'jikala' (wax) may be obtained by burning the sticky leaves and stems. This resin is soft when it is hot but as it cools it sets very hard and is used as glue. It may be used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads), 'kurrwa' (axe heads) and spear-thrower 'narra' (hooks). Burning the leaves also produces smoke that repels 'kanamarurru' or 'kinarli' (mosquitoes). The spinifex is also used in a fishing technique called 'kilkilp' where the grass is rolled along in the water. g technique called 'kilkilp' where the grass is rolled along in the water. *See:* kilkip; jikala.

karlaniinnganang *dir.* going east from the west. *Variant:* karlaniyinnganang. *See:* karlarra.

karlanuk *dir.* crossing a river towards the west. *See:* karlarra.

karlangkarla *dir.* west and down (although the meaning of this direction word is not clear). Nyila-ma ngayiny-ku jawiji-wu ngamayi-wu ngamarni-wu nguyina nyila-ma ngurra-ma, kankula nyawa na karlangkarla Jijaljawung. This story is about my mother's, uncle's and mother's father's country which is down and west of here called Jijaljawung. [VW: FM08 a071: 0:34min] Jintapa-ma nguyilu yurrk marnani, karlangkarla nyawa, ngulu yanani nganta nyanawu Seale River murlangurlu-rni kaarniinkarra. Another one they told me about, along the west down from here, they went down to that Seale River, on the eastern side of it. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 18:21min] Nyawa-ma-rna paraj punya karlangkarla-jirri nyawa. I found this one (when I went) down in the west [at Jampawurru]. [VW: FM10 23 3: 1:15min] *See:* karlarra.

karlangkarlak *dir.* west and down (although the meaning of this direction word is not clear). *See:* karlarra.

karlanyinang *n.* clever man who lives in the bush. *Syn:* wurrungarna, janpa, kiliny.

karlapa *n.* boil. Karlapa karrwarni. She had a boil. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyila na nyampayirla kirliny kula nyangku ngarturr-lu-ma lawara ngaja-rla nyila-ma karu-ma nyama-nga wanku paraj-ma ngaja karrinyana maitbi, jangkarni-piya-ma nyila-ma-nga karru wumpulungkarraaji-ma karlapa-yawung-parla wankaj, kula-lu nyangku. An expectant mother shouldn't eat goannas with eggs in case the child is born with [sores]. When the baby is a bit bigger and can roll over itself - it will still have sores. [BW: FM09 a122: 2:42min] Boils can be treated with a number of bush medicine plants including 'partiki', 'kilirrwarla' and 'wariyili'. The pus can also be sung out of the boil. The pus from the boil is called 'wurrkal' (green one) and the head of the boil 'kangarnta' (mouth).

karlapakarlapa boils.

karlarni *dir.* west and up. *See:* karlarra.

karlarniin *dir.* from up west. *Variant:* karlarniyin. *See:* karlarra.

karlarniinkarra *dir.* westside of river. *Variant:* karlarniyinkarra. Kurlarniinkarra Nawurla, kayiliinkarra-la Namija, karlarniinkarra ngayirra. Nawurla was on the south side, Namija was on the north side; Namija and I were both facing towards the west. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Tank-ma-lu pirrkap mani nyila karlarniinkarra. They made a bore on the westside of the river [at Ngurlma]. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 0:58min] *See:* karlarra.

karlarnimpa *dir.* (stationary) up on the westside. *See:* karlarra.

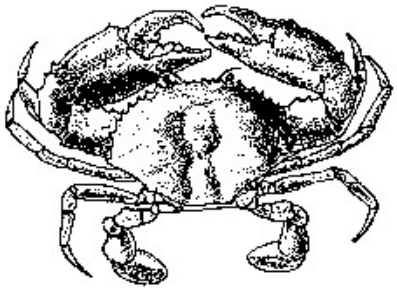
karlarnimpal *dir.* (moving or lying) up across the western side. "Nyawa-ma ngarlaka-ma mapiny!" nguwuliny marnani warlirlik nyawa karlarnimpal-a, nyawa kayirnimpal-a, kurlarnimpal-a, kuyarra, mapiny nguwula yuwani. "All around this hill," they said to each other, and they went here around the western side, here on the northern side, the southern side, like that, all around they went. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 10:26min] Karlarnimpal-nginyi, nyawa-ma wurturrji-ma, walngin nguyi-rla, nyawa partaj waninyana wayi, ngayiny-ja wurturrji-la. The fly lands on my leg up across the westside. [VW: FM10 a133: 6:09min] *See:* karlarra.

karlarninjarrk *dir.* crossing a river to the west. Nguyina marni, murnungku-ma, "Yanta-lu karlarninjarrk, kankulungkarra-yirri". The policeman used to say to them, "You mob go across to the westside of the river and up the bank". [BW: FM09 17 1c: 1:27min] *See:* karlarra.

karlarnirrak *dir.* further westwards. Number-Six-kula karlarnirrak. At Number 6 in the west. [TD: FM08 a11 2b: 1:01min] *See:* karlarra.

karlarniwariny *dir.* further west and up. Ngurnawula panana kujarrap-parni kaarniwariny karlarniwariny. We both cut down trees further up east and west. [VW: FM08 a101: 12:56min] Karlarniwariny yalangka kututijkarra-la karrinya, makin, ngu yani warrij. He stood about further west up [there], slept, then left. [VW: FM09 15 1a: 2:46min]*See:* karlarra.

karlarr *n.* freshwater crab. *Syn:* murlkurriny, kapirtij. *Holthuisana transversa*. This is a Malngin word. Crabs live in burrows in the mud near creeks and swamps. In the past crabs were cooked and eaten. Now people use them as bait.



karlarra *dir.* west. Pirrkap mani ngu ngaliwula-ma karlarra na ngurliwula yani. He made it while the three of us went west [maybe to Mud Spring]. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:40min]

karlarrak westwards, towards the west.

karlampa in the west, on the westside.

karlarni west and up.

karlarrawariny a long way west.

karlampawariny further on the westside.

karlampawuk facing west.

karlarnimpa up on the westside.

karlarnimpal lying across the westside.

karlayin from the west.

karlarniin from up west.

karlayinkarra (situated) on the westside of something (a hill, hosue, tree etc) reached when coming from the west.

karlarniinkarra up on westside of the river.

karlayinnginyi originating from a place to the west.

karlarranganang orientated west from the east.

karlarniyinnganang coming from the west heading east.

karlayarra going around in the west.

karlayinnginyi originating from a place to the west.

karlanuk crossing a river towards the west.

karlarninjarrk crossing a river towards the west.

karlangkarla west and down.

karlangkarlak westwards and down.

karlarrak *dir.* westwards, going towards the west. "Ya kutirni, kutirni, kutirni," nyawa wiit karra-rla yawarta parnnga-yawung, jaarl-jawung karlarrak-ma-wula nyanya. "Hey wait, hang on hang on" here he pointed at the horse with the cover, with the saddle, the two of them saw it to the west. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 6:04min] *See:* karlarra.

karlarranganang *dir.* orientated west from the east. *See:* karlarra.

karlarrawariny *dir.* long way west. *See:* karlarra.

karlarrawurru *n.* morning shade on the western side of trees and shelters. Parunga-la-ma, karlarrawurru karru-rlaa. In hot weather time, we will sit in the morning shade. [VW: FM12 a174: 4:02min] *See:* kaarrawurru.

karlawarr *n.* spinifex pigeon. *Geophaps plumifera leucogaster*. The spinifex pigeon is sometimes called 'Indian-head' because of the feathers sticking up from its head. It only stands on the ground or on ant-beds and never perches in trees. He calls out "coo.coo...coo.coo..coo.coo". The meat is good to eat after roasting on hot coals. According to the Dreaming story, Karlawarr has a red eye from crying.

karlayarra *dir.* going around in the west. "Ngurna-rla manana nyawarra-rni, karlayarra kurlayarra-rni, nyuntu-ma yanta, kurlarra nyawa". "I'll gather around here to the west and south, you go there south". [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 3:23min] "Warra na kangka-lu warlik na yanana warlik karlayarra warlik karlayarra warlik karlayin nyawa na". Look out it's coming around along the west from the north". [DD: EC97 a002: Tiwu-waji: 12:38min] *See:* karlarra.

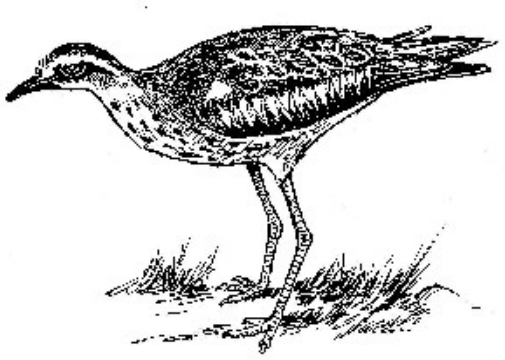
karlayin *dir.* coming from the west. Ngurnalu yani karlayin, ngantipa, ngayirra Nana ngayu, Nangari-kujarra.We came from the west, me and Nanaku that is, actually two Nangaris. [TD: FM07 a059: 0:06min] *See:* karlarra.

karlayinkarra *dir.* (situated) on the westside of something (a hill, tree etc) reached when coming from the west. Karlarra nyawa ngurnalu yani, jurruj-ku-warla, karlayinkarra Lucky Creek, karlarra, yalangka-rla. Then we went west for the coming out, to the west side of Lucky Creek, west there. [RW: EC98 a010: Wajarra: 18:05min] *See:* karlarra.

karlayinnganang *dir.* orientated from the west to the east. *See:* karlarra.

karlayinnginyi *dir.* originating from a place to the west. Nyila-ma-lu marnani karlayinnginyi miyat, "Jangala yunpa go on". All the men from the west spoke, "Go on Jangala, sing!" [RW: EC98 a010: Wajarra: 19:39min] *See:* karlarra.

karli *n.* **1** • bush thick-knee or stone-curlew. *Syn:* wintuk. *Burhinus grallarius*. This is a Malngin word. This bird hides during the day by staying very still and blending in with the bush. At night it moves around hunting for food. In the cold weather, it calls at night for the rain to come. When you hear them calling with an echo it is telling you that someone close has passed away.



2 • boomerang. *Syn:* kurrupartu.

karli-kujarra two boomerangs, twins.

karlij *cv.* across.

karlij yanana go across, come across.

karlij marnana talk across (someone). Ngurna-rla karlij marni. He was talking across him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

karlijkarlij repeatedly talk across.

karlikarli *n.* an internal organ which might be the pancreas.

karlikurlang *n.* twins. *Variant:* karlikujarra.

karlin *n.* wattle. *Vachellia pachyphloia*, *Vachellia valida*. This is a good shade tree. You can chip the bark off and boil it in water. Once the liquid has cooled down, you use it as a wash to treat 'marntara' (skin sores). The gum that comes from damaged areas of the branches and trunks can be eaten. It is clear and has a sweet taste. The timber can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and fighting-sticks or 'kuturu'.

karlinta *n.* widower, man whose wife has died, single man, lone male emu. *Syn:* jawimurlung, warlumurlung.*See:* wangu.

karlirr *cv.* look cock-eyed, unable to look straight ahead or to focus.

karlirr nyangana look cock-eyed.

karlirrwari person unable to look straight ahead.

karlirrinyja *n.* polygamist, a man who has many wives. *Syn:* punyjuju. Ngu karrinyana karlirrinyja. He's got a lot of wives. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Karlirriyinyja nyila-ma ngumpit-ma, jarrwa-yawung kirri-yawung. A 'karlirrinyja' is a man with many wives. [VW: FM11 a161: 4:40min]

karlirrwari *n.* person unable to look straight ahead or focus.

karlngarrng *n.* knee cap, patella. *Syn:* kurliji. Karlngarrng tingarri nyawa kuyuwarn. Kurliji du ngulu tal panani kamparrijang. The patella is this knee bone. They used to call it 'kurliji' in the old days. [VW: FM12 a174: 4:56min]

karlunyjurr *cv.* cause an upset, break up ceremony, spoil something. *See:* kalyurr.

karlunyjurr manana cause an upset. Karlunyjurr manana nguyinkurla You spoiled it for me. [FM: VW & TD: Nov10]

karlunyjurrwaji criminal.

karlunyjurrwaji *n.* criminal. *See:* karlunyjurr.

Karna *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi. It is kankarra (upstream) from Murnkurrumurnkurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Jalipiyawung. It is 'kurlarra' (south) of Kalkaringi and kankarra (upstream) on the the east side of the river (kaarnimpa). The Karu (Dreaming children) left a spear here hence the name Karna. It is also sometimes called Mirlarrang. Ngurlaa kangku kankarra ngawa-ngkurra na, kanyjurra Karna-ngkurra. We'll take them upstream to Karna. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 1:36min]

karna *n.* spear. *Syn:* mirlarrang. Malyju-ngku kayikayi panana karna-yawung-kulu jamut. The boy chases the bush turkey with a spear. [BW: FM07 a043: 16:42min] Warlmayi karna-wu ngamayi. The spear-thrower is mother of the spear. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

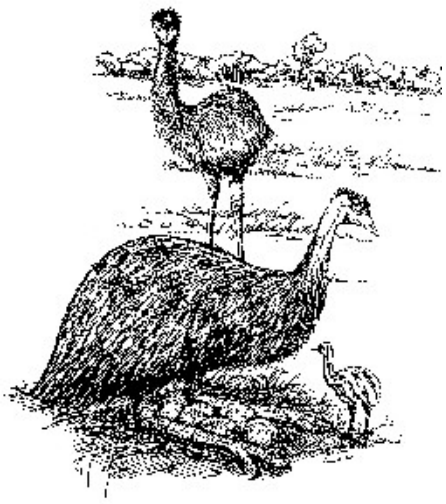


karnali *n.* small of back just above kidneys where you can be fatally wounded with a spear.

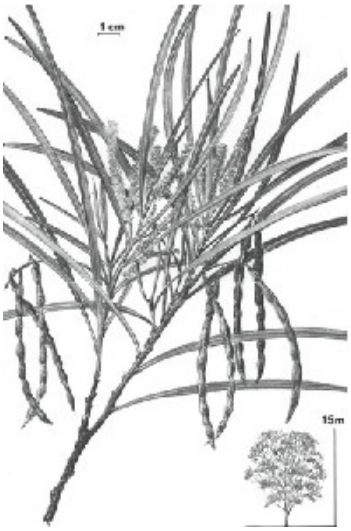
Karnamanyja *n.* place in Horse Creek area. Horse Creek flows off the Victoria River.

Karnanjaj *n.* place in the area of Neave River kanimparra (downstream) from Martpirliny.

karnanganyja *n.* emu. *Syn:* yiparrartu, kalyupurr, yunturrman, wanyayarung. *See:* wanya; wininiwinini; warnangaliny. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Emus are not seen much near Kalkaringi, but they are plentiful in some bush areas on Gurindji country. Emus eat many of the bush tucker fruit that people also eat. They also eat many insects. In the early days people hunted them with 'mirlarrang' (spears) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). If a spear missed, a boomerang would be thrown at the legs to make it fall down. Hunters also waited for them at billabongs where they knelt to drink. They were easy targets then. When killed, emus are gutted and the 'karnngirri' (guts) are throw away, but the 'tulang' (heart), 'marlumpa' (liver) and 'wararr' (fat) can be put back in for cooking. The bird is then cooked in a ground oven using a method called 'turturl', with 'kuruwarrany' (hot stones) placed inside the gut cavity, then covered with paperbark to keep the meat clean. The meat is dark and smells strong. You can also eat the eggs. Baby emus are called 'wininiwinini', a family of emus is called 'warnangaliny' and the feathers of an emu are called 'wanya'. A number of major Dreaming tracks associated with Yiparrartu go through Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



karnangarna *n.* lancewood. *Syn:* purrurru, mirlkurta. *Variant:* karnawuna. *Acacia shirleyi*. The wood of this tree is hard, strong and dark in colour. It makes excellent 'warlu' (firewood) as it burns evenly for long periods. The smoke from burning wood repels mosquitoes. The stems can be used for bough shelters, fence rails and fence posts. The wood is also used for 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs), 'kilkilpkaji' (clap sticks), spear heads, 'mirta' (shields) and 'kuturu' (hitting sticks).



karnangarriny *n.* expert hunter with spear.

karnari *n.* ring-tailed dragon. *Variant:* karnaring. *Ctenophorus caudicinctus*. This lizard is like a small goanna but it has a long tail. It lives in rocky country and the meat tastes like goanna meat.

karnati *n.* bush girl; sprite. Karnati-lu-ma kanya kankayit, kankayit kankayit lun yuwani kamurrkari. The bush-girl took it from higher up and higher and higher and put it down half-way. [DD Karnatirlu] They are dumb and a lot live around Cattle Creek.

karnatit *cv.* carry yoke on your shoulders to get water. This is how people got water in the old days when they lived at Jinparrak (old Wave Hill station).

karnatit kangana carry yoke.

karnatitkarra carrying yoke. Karnatiti karnti nyila-ma. Ngawa ngurna kangana-rla lajap, karnatitkarra. A yoke is a type of stick. I used to carry water on my shoulders using it, carrying a yoke. [VW: FM12 a174: 4:56min]

karnatiti *n.* yoke. Karnatiti karnti nyila-ma. Ngawa ngurna kangana-rla lajap, karnatitkarra. A yoke is a type of stick. I used to carry water on my shoulders using it. [VW: FM12 a174: 6:22min] Karnatiti-yawung ngurna yanana, ngawa-wu ngurna kangana. I walk along with a yoke to get water and I bring it back. [VW: FM12 a174: 6:57min] Karnatiti-yawung ngurna ngawa kangana, lajap. Kangani ngurnalu kuya na Jinparrak-kula-ma. I can carry water on my shoulders using a yoke. We used to carry (water) like that at Jinparrak [old Wave Hill station]. [VW: M12 a174: 7:10min]

karni *n.* 6, numeral six. Number in counting series from 1-50.

karnka *cv.* together, alongside. Karnka-ka-rni nguwula jalngak yanana. The two of them right rode alongside each other. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

karnka kangana take together.

karnka yanana go together. Nguwula karnka-rni yanana. Those two always go together. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

karnka panana spear with mark.

karnkarnparlarra *n.* crested bellbird. *Oreoica gutturalis*. This bird is only found in eastern Gurindji country. It has a distinctive deep note when it sings out 'karn..karn'.

karnkirlkkarra *cv.* look from the corner of your eye in a shy way or sly way.

karnkirlkkarra nyangana look shyly.

karnngirri *n.* guts. *Syn:* lupu. Nyila nyamu-rnalu mani, malumpa nyampa-kayirnikayirni nyila-ma wupkarra na ngurnalu kamparnani, linyart-ta. Wupkarra, malumpa-ma nyampayirla-ma. Yaya-ma lupu nyanuny karnngirri, lupu. Jangkarni, yapawurru, yapayapa. Ngurnalu wupkarra-ma kamparnana nyila-ma. The liver and whatnot which we get out, well we cook that lot on the hot coals. Roast it - the liver and whatsitcalled. The lungs, its guts. The big organs and the small ones too. We roast those bits. [VW: FM10 a148: 3:59min]



karnpak *n.* clapsticks. *Syn:* karnpij, tarlmuka, kilkilpkaji.



karnpij *n.* clapsticks. *Syn:* karnpak, tarlmuka.



karnpirrkarnpirr *n.* type of plant. *Senna venusta*. This plant is used in bush medicine. You boil the leaves and use the liquid to treat 'marntara' (skin sores). The leaves are also ground on a rock and the pulp dabbed directly onto sores.



karntawarra *n.* yellow and yellow things like yellow ochre. *Syn:* karrikurn. *Variant:* karntaarra. Ngayu lurlu ngurna karrinya, ngurna pungarni nyila kurrijkarra, karntawarra an kalnga an nyila pirlkiya, ngunyjungunyju. I sat there digging for yellow, red, white and brown ochre. [VW: FM08 a085: 5:21min]

karnti *n.* tree, wood, stick, branch. *Syn:* watiya. Ngurnalu nyangana tirnung-ku, karnti-ka nyamu-wa karrinyana. I'm looking for the sap which is from the bloodwood tree. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 0:49min] Karnti-ka karrinyana kajirri-ma makin. The woman sleeps under

the tree. [BW: FM07 a043: 29:26min] "Ngurna parru karnti-yawung-kulu," ngurna-rla marni, kuya. "I'll hit it off with a stick," I said to her. [VW: FM08 a085: 9:09min]

karnti punjart tree blossoms.

karnturlp *cv.* splash. *Syn:* tijkurlp.

karnturlp panana hit water with hands, making noise.

karnturlpkarra karrinyana splashing about in the water.

karra *v.* stay! sit down! *See:* karrinyana.

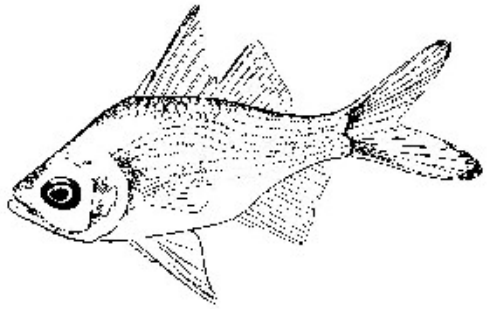
-karra *suf.* **1** • -ing, keep doing something (continuative). *Syn:* -arra, -karra. Kukijkarra-wu ngurna manana I'm going to get it for drinking. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 2:27min]

2 • marker of reported speech (quotative). "Arrgh" -karra binij jiyarni tampang nyila-ma kajirri-ma. "Arrgh," she went and that's it - the old lady died. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 6:54min]

karrajkarraj *n.* curry orange. *Ziziphus quadrilocularis*. The fruit ripen during cold weather time. The fruit are brown, sweet and tasty. The pulp is eaten but the seeds and skin are spat out. The fruit can also be collected from the ground when they are dry. If the fruit are bitter they can be boiled with sugar to make them sweet. Another way of preparing them is to warm them on the hot coals. They are also cooked wrapped with 'marlin' or 'nalij' (green water weed). This moistens them and makes them nicer to eat. If there are lots of unripe fruit they can be lightly cooked in a ground oven to make them ripen quickly. The leafy, rounded canopy provides dense, cool shade. The timber can be used as 'warlu' (firewood).



karralpirnang *n.* silver bream or glass fish. *Ambassis spp.*. These small fish are used as bait to catch larger fish. Larger ones are roasted on hot coals and ashes and then eaten. They look like a silver coloured bream.



Karrama *n.* name of a language at Port Keats, also name of a Dreaming at Jamangku (new Wave Hill station). The Karrama people were around Jamangku at one time. They blew the didgeridoo to the west, no good, to the south, no good, to the east, no good, to the north, really good. So they all went north to Port Keats. That is why there are no didgeridoos at Daguragu. If they had stayed we all would have had the same language. This is a Dreaming for men with Japalyi skin.

Karramawuny person who speaks Karrama.

Karrama *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

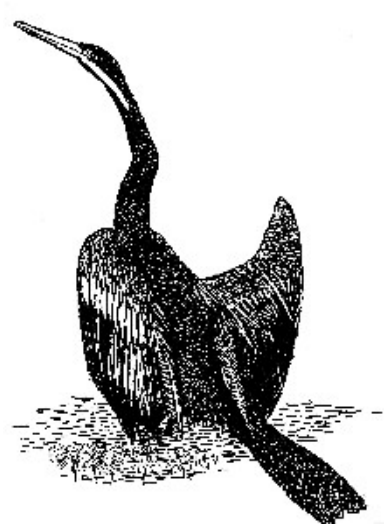
karrama *n.* squirrel glider or sugar glider. *Petaurus breviceps*. This small animal lives in 'mapan' (hollow logs) and can glide from one tree to another. It has an important Gurindji Dreaming story relating to the Didgeridoo Dreaming associated with the Japalyi skin. There is a Dreaming site on Jamangku country (new Wave Hill station). This animal is not known to current Gurindji people, but the biocultural knowledge was recorded in the 1980s.



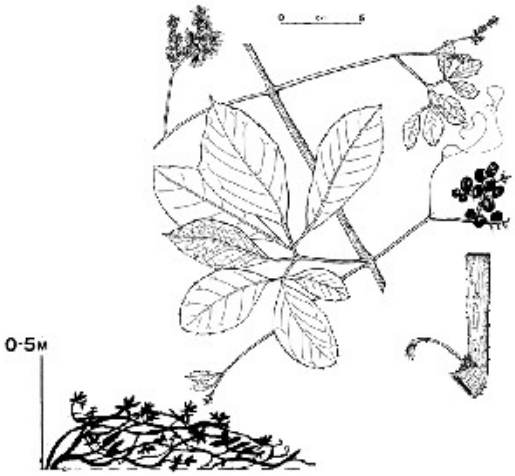
karrankarran *n.* red hair.

karrantal *n.* ladder or a useful object such as a stick that can be used a ladder. Karnti-wu yani ngu, juwal paraj punya, karrantal pirrka mani, juwal, kujarra karnti. He went for some poles, he found some long ones, to make a ladder, long ones, two poles. [DD: EC97 a001: Purnkali: 6:54min] This is a Bilinarra word.

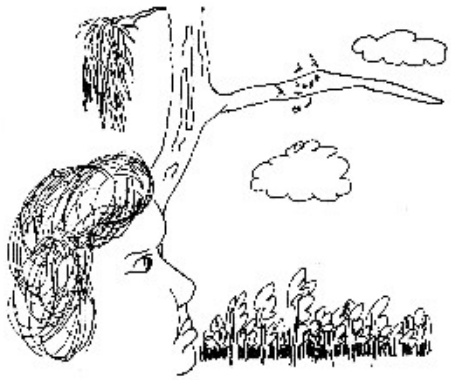
karrangkarrang *n.* darter, diver duck and cormorants. *Anhinga melanogaster*, *Phalacrocorax spp*. These birds live near the water. They hunt for fish underwater and swim very well. Afterwards they perch on trees and hold their wings out to dry. You can roast and eat the meat. It is delicious and tastes like chicken.



karrangkil *n.* bush grape. *Ampelocissus frutescens*, *Ampelocissus acetosa*. You can eat the grapes when they turn black, however if they are not properly ripe they can leave a strong aftertaste in your mouth. The small yellow tuber is crushed and cooked in ashes. If it is eaten raw, it makes a person behave as if they're drunk.



karrap *cv.* look at, stare at, watch.



karrap nyangana look at, watch, stare. Karrap ngurnayina nyangani pirrkap-jirri-ma. I watched them while they made it. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 0:33min] Wirnangpurru-lu ngurla karrap nyangana. The kangaroo is watching him. [VW: FHM098: 5:24min] Karrap ngurla nyangana kankulak, Ngarnjal-lu-ma, kilipi-wuTopsy is looking upwards for the bush bananas. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:01min]

karrap yanana go and look.

karrapkarra looking, staring, watching.

karrakarrap look at a few things, a few people look.

karrakarrapkarra looking here and there. Ngurna kankula karrakarrapkarra nyawa na paraj punya nama waninya ngu. I was looking up here and there and then I saw a bee going into a tree. [BW: FM07 a021: 2:32min]

karrapkaji someone who stares a lot.

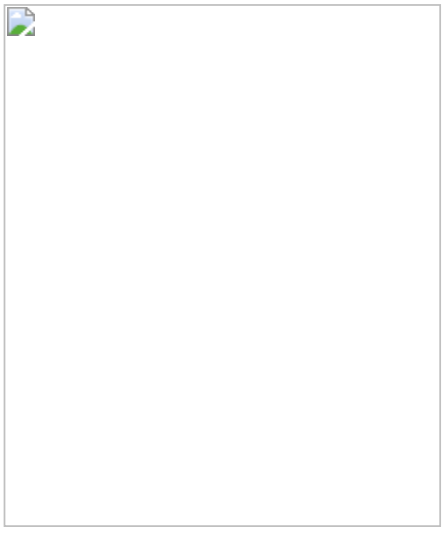
karrapirti *cv.* throw a boomerang, boomerang flying along. *Syn:* warntarrija. *See:* larrangka; parntarrangka.

karrapirti yanana boomerang flying along.

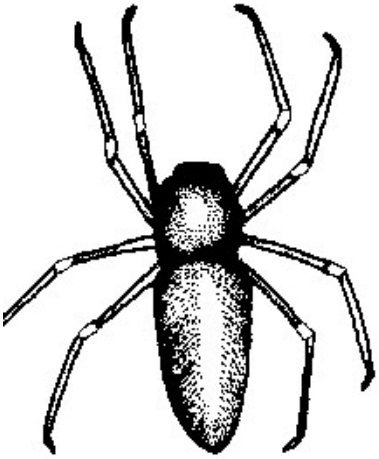
karrapirti yuwanana throw a boomerang. Kurrupartu yuwani karrapirti. He threw a boomerang. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

karrapirti wuyarnana throw a boomerang. Wuya karrapirti majka. Try to throw the boomerang. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

karrapula *n.* black flying fox. *Syn:* tijuna. *Pteropus alecto*. This is a Mudburra word. Black flying foxes live in river country areas and are more common in the northern areas. Their skin name is Jampin. They eat 'yirna' (flowers) from many trees, especially 'pakarli' (paperbarks). They also like the fruit of 'nampula' (cluster figs) and 'nyimili' (Leichhardt trees). In the past they were killed by throwing hunting sticks into the roosting colonies. The flesh was roasted and eaten. The meat has a strong distinctive smell and taste. 'Warrija' (crocodiles) also eat them when they roost in paperbark trees hanging over 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'langkarna' (billabongs). This is also a good place to fish as there are many fish under the colonies.



karrata *n.* **1** • spider. *Syn:* yumpu, tarru. *Araneae*, *Arachnida*. All spiders have the same name though many different types of spider are recognised and some are dangerous. Some of the larger spiders live in burrows in the ground. Others live in webs.



2 • spider web. *Syn:* yumpu, tarru.

karrawarra *dir.* east. *Syn:* kaarnirra. Karrawarra yanku-nga Nangala-ma, Barunga-yirri. Nangala might be going east to Barunga. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 14:38min]

karrawarrak eastwards, to the east.

kaarnirrak eastwards, to the east.

kaarrampa in the east, on the eastside.

kaarnimpa in the east, on the eastside.

kaarni east and up.

kaarnirrawariny further east.

kaarrampawariny further on the eastside.

kaarnimpariny further on the eastside.

kaarniwariny further east and up.

kaarrayin from the east.

kaarniin from the east.

kaarrayinkarra on the eastside of something.

kaarniinkarra up on the eastside of the river.

kaarrayinnginyi originating from a place in the east.

kaarniinnginyi originating from a place in the east.

kaarnirranganang orientated east from west.

kaarrayinnganang orientated from the east to the west.

kaarniinnganang coming from the east to the west.

karrayarra going around in the east.

kaanuk crossing to the east side of the river.

kaarninjarrk crossing to the east side of the river.

kaarrangkarra east and down.

kaarrangkarrak eastwards and down.

karrawarrak *dir.* eastwards, towards the east. *Syn:* kaarnirrak. "Jarrwaj punya ngarlaka-la, nyantu-ma walywalyp karrawarrak kanya." Kuyany-ja-ma tampang. "(The eagle) got [the child] by the head and took him, hanging limp, off to the east" That's how he died. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 10:32min] *See:* kaarnirra; karrawarra.

Karrawinpurru *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yamajati and kanimparra (downstream) from Kurntu.

Karrawurt *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Tirnti and kanimparra (downstream) from Palka.

karrayil *n.* middle-aged person. *Syn:* kinirrji.

karrij *cv.* old aged, disabled from old age, decrepit.

karrij manana Karrij na manana. Kula yanku na kalurirrpkarra-ma, yikikili-ma. Wankaj ngu karrij manana. He's disabled from age. He can't walk very far. He's no good because he's decrepit. [VW: FM12 a174: 19:08min]

karrikurn *n.* yellow, anything yellow like ochre or egg yolk. *Syn:* ngunyjungunyju, kuntarrikuntarri, karntawarra.

karrikurnkarrikurn yellow.

karrilili *cv.* rattle boomerangs. This technique is often used for the last song of a sequence.

karrilili karrwarnana hold rattling.

karrilili yuwanana rattle together.

karrililiwarra rattling boomerangs together.

karrimala *n.* rainbow spirit. *Syn:* kurraj, ngurrkpana. *See:* karrmaninmanin; mungku; wajpinya; kawurrwarang; lawirtawirta. The Rainbow Spirit lives in deep waterholes. It comes out sometimes during very heavy rain events. When 'pulngayit' (floodwaters) come, it may move to another waterhole. Kurraj gets angry when it hears another language being spoken and the water where it lives may begin to bubble. If it is disturbed, there will be heavy rains and flooding. Kurraj has a number of messengers including 'karrmaninmanin' or 'mungku' (red-faced turtle) and 'wajpinya' (little water goanna). Their eggs and the animals themselves are left alone for fear of aggravating Kurraj. Baby rainbow spirits are called 'kawurrwarang' or 'lawirtawirta'.

karrinpuri *n.* water store in a tree. It may be split open to obtain water.

karrinya *v.* was, sat. *See:* karrinyana.

karrinyana *v.* is, was, are, am, sit (Irregular verb). Marluka jintaku karrinyana. The old man sits there. [BW: FM07 a043: 7:38min] Karra-rra kutirni yet, murlangka-ma ngurra-ngka-ma. Let's stay here for a bit in this country. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 04:06min]

karrinyana is, sit.

karrinya was, sat.

karru will be or want to be, will sit or want to sit.

karra stay! sit down!

karrarra leave it, let it stay.

karrinyani was sitting or used to sit.

karrinyangku will be or want to be sitting.

karrinyu to be, to sit.

karrinyani *v.* was sitting or used to sit. *See:* karrinyana.

karrinyangku *v.* will be or want to be sitting. *See:* karrinyana.

karrinyu *v.* to be, to sit. *See:* karrinyana.

karriti *n.* crooked leg.

karrjan *n.* 'double tongue' (in Kriol), speech impediment, lisp, stutter.

karrkany *n.* chickenhawk and large kites. *Variant:* karrkulany. *Milvus migrans*. Manku nyangunyangu-pijik karrkany-ju. Chickenhawk will make him a 'doctor'. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* tirriny. This bird can make you into a traditional healer or witch-doctor in a process called 'tirriny'. It does this by calling out 'karrk ... karrk' and throws a small stick at you. This stick can then be used to heal a person by placing it on the part of the body causing problems. Both men and women can be traditional healers.

karrmaninmanin *n.* **1** • young turtle. *See:* narrinyjila.

2 • red-faced turtle. *Syn:* mungku. *Emydura victoriae*. *See:* kurraj. These turtles are quite common and have a distinctive yellow or reddish stripe on their face which is from Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). These turtles act as guards and messengers for 'kurraj'. They are the rainbow spirit's 'jawiji' or grandson). When you see it travelling across land away from water, it is an indication that 'kurraj' is angry and 'pulngayit' (floodwaters) are coming.

karrngan *n.* dew, something moist like an open sore or a weeping sore. *Syn:* karaaja.

karrp *cv.* put feathers on your body for corroboree.

karrp panana decorate body.

karru *v.* will be or want to be, will sit or want to sit. *See:* karrinyana.

Karrunkajpa *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Warlija and kanimparra (downstream) from Kalkarriny (Hughie Creek junction).

karrwa *v.* hold it! keep it! *See:* karrwarnana.

karrwang *n.* Achilles' tendon. *See:* tari.

karrwangkuja person unable to walk because of an injured Achilles' tendon.

karrwarnana *v.* hold, keep, remember (Class 2). Ngurnawuliny yangki pani, "Wayi-warla-npula karrwarnana kartpi?" I asked the them, "Do you have any hair [for making hair string]? [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 0:40min] Jaju-ngku ngamayi-lu ngungantipangulu pinak mani, nyawa na karrwa-lu. Our grandmothers and mothers taught us this. "You mob remember this," they said. [TD: FM08 a11 2b: 1:12min]

karrwarnana hold, keep.

karrwarni held, kept.

karrwawu will hold or want to hold, will keep or want to keep.

karrwa hold it! keep it!

karrwarnani was holding it or used to be holding it, was keeping it or used to be keeping it.

karrwarnangku will be holding it or want to be holding it, will be keeping it or want to be keeping it.

karrwarnu to hold it, to keep it.

karrwarnani *v.* was holding it or used to hold it, was keeping it or used to keep it. *See:* karrwarnana.

karrwarnangku *v.* will be holding it or want to be holding it, will be keeping it or want to be keeping it.*See:* karrwarnana.

karrwarni *v.* held, kept. *See:* karrwarnana.

karrwarnu *v.* to hold it, to keep it. *See:* karrwarnana.

karrwawu *v.* will hold or want to hold, will keep or want to keep. *See:* karrwarnana.

karrwi *n.* armpit, underarm hair and smell.

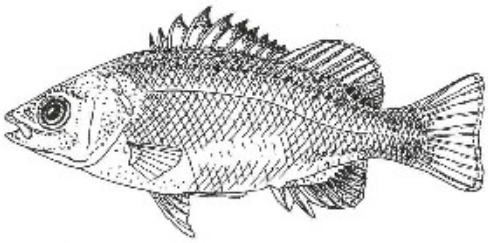
karrwiwuny marna place under your arm parallel to your heart. If you are speared here, the wound is fatal.

karrwip *cv.* carry under arm. *Syn:* juluj.



karrwip kangana carry under arm.

karrwuring *n.* **1** • black bream or sooty grunter. *Hephaestus fuliginosus*. This is one of the most sought-after fish because the flesh is very tasty. They are quite common and they are easy to catch on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines) in waterholes and creeks. They take bait really well. The flesh is roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. Jenkins' Grunter is very similar to the black bream and has the same name and uses.



2 • Butler's grunter or sharp nose grunter. *Syncomistes butleri*. This fish is very similar to the black bream, above. It is very good to eat.

kart *cv.* sleep soundly, lose someone when they die. *Syn:* purntapa.

kart manana Karukany-ma kart ngunyunu mani makin. The mermaid lost herself in sleep. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Yani ngun yikili-nginyi. Nyila-ma kart mani ngun-nyunu makin na. You walked from a long way away. So then you lose yourself in sleep. [VW: FM12 a174: 3:53min] Kula-ngku yalungku-ma kurru karrinya. Kart mani ngun-nyunu makin-tu. That one can't hear you. You've lost yourself in sleep. [You're sleeping really soundly]. [VW: FM12 a177: 7:52min] Nyawa-ma-nyunu kart manana nyila-ma, tampang-kula yu nou. She lost herself in death. [VW: FM12 a177: 3:13min]

kartaj *cv.* choke.

kartaj manana choke someone.

kartaj nyangana choke on food. Ngurna kartaj nyanya ngarin. I choked on some beef.

kartak *n.* container, cup, tin, billycan, pannikin. *Syn:* wirtaka, jawaranya. Kartak-kula ngurna yuwani ngayu-ma. I put it in the cup. [VW: FM07 a021: 3:29min]



kartang *n. See:* katang.

kartapi *cv.* stiff in the joints, sore muscles, tight joints. *See:* yakapi.

kartarr *adv.* all night (singing, travelling, sitting, anything). *Syn:* karaparr.

kartarrkartarr on and on at night.

kartarr *cv.* rattle. *Variant:* kartarrp. *Syn:* kurturr.

kartarrp panana rattle something.

kartarrkartarrarra karrinyana there rattling things together.

kartakartarr rattle a few things.

kartarrkartarr rattle a few things.

kartarrp *cv.* clear ears, pop ears, re-pressurize.

kartarrp karrinyana Kartarrp ngurna karrinyana nyamu-rna nyiny marnana. I clear my ears when I blow my nose. [VW: FM]

kartakartarrp clear ears a few times.

kartikap *cv.* interrupt talking, intercept, 'cut across' (in Kriol). *Variant:* kartik.

kartikap manana intercept.

kartikap marnana interrupt.

kartipa *n.* white person, whitefella, someone of European descent, non-Aboriginal. *Syn:* kartiya. Kartipa ngungku-wula lirlaj yanana," Nawurla marni. "A white man is swimming towards you two" Nawurla said. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Afghans are called 'hapkin', Asians are called 'tjayinimin'. Africans are often called 'ngumpin' because they have black skin.

kartirrk *cv.* bite hard, crush with teeth, bite neck to kill.

kartirrk payarnana bite hard.

kartirtijkarra *cv.* grind or gnash teeth. *Syn:* murrk.

kartirtijkarra panana Kartirtijkarra pani makurru-lu. The cold made him grind his teeth. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kartiya *n.* **1** • white person, whitefella, someone of European descent, non-Aboriginal. *Syn:* kartipa. Afghans are called 'hapkin', Asians are called 'tjayinimin'. Africans are often called 'ngumpin' because they have black skin.
2 • bad spirit, ghost.

kartiyi *n.* deep wide coolamon (for carrying water), dish, boat, shopping basket, billy can, drum (44 gallon). Tanku-ma nyawa parik wanyjani kartiyi-la. She left the food behind in the dish. [BW: FM07 a043: 3:19min]

kartpi *n.* **1** • hair, fur, feathers. *Syn:* yamparra, winyjarlma. Nyawa ngurnalu manana kuya na, kartpi-ma, kuya.This one here, we [separate] it like this, the hair. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 4:45min]



kartpi karakarak chestnut hair.

kartpi jutumparra straight hair.

kartpi mungarrngarna black hair.

kartpi jangkarni long hair.

kartpi marrimarri long hair.

kartpuralang hairy, woolly.

2 • skin of bush onions. Nyawa-ma-nta nyangana kartpi-ma, nyawarra-ma, kirlkak ngurnalu manana, kuya-ngku. You see all of this skin here, well we rub it off, like this. [VW: FM07 a058: 0:21min] *See:* kinyuwurra.

kartpiralang *n. See:* kartpuralang.

kartpung *n.* raw, uncooked, unripe. *Syn:* kurnka, kijal.

kartpuralang *n.* hairy or woolly or a hairy dog or sheep. *Syn:* yamparrakalin. *See:* winyjarlmakalang.

kartuku *n.* blind, blind person. *Syn:* milawunyja, kamamurru. This is a Ngarinyman word.

karu *n.* child. Ngurna-rla kampawu ngayiny-ku karu-wu. I'm going to cook it for my kids. [VW: FM07 a01 1c: 6:22min]



karungka first boys ceremony.

karukirlikirlaj doll.

karuyawung with child, pregnant woman, expectant mother.

milarnta karu baby still in a coolamon.

karukany *n.* mermaid found in Gurindji and Mudburra areas such as Jamparta (Lonely Springs). Mermaids have light brown skin, long black hair and a fish tail.

karukirlirlaj *n.* doll, literally 'pretend child'. Karukirlikirlaj parnngirri, ngulu pirrkap manani karu-ngku. The kids used to make bark dolls. [VW: FM11 a169: 1:06min]

karumarnany *n.* **1** • your child, my cousin (the speaker's cousin 'pakutu', the hearer's son/daughter (female hearer) niece/nephew (male hearer). This means the hearer is the speaker's father or aunty. *See:* pakutu; ngalawuny; kurturtu.

2 • your child, my grandchild (the speaker's grandchild 'kaminyjarr', the hearer's son/daughter (female hearer) niece/nephew (male hearer)). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* pakutu; ngalawuny; kurturtu.

3 • your child, my grandchild (the speaker's grandchild 'jawiji', the hearer's son/daughter (female hearer) niece/nephew (male hearer)). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker), niece/nephew (female speaker).*See:* jawiji; pakutu; ngalawuny; kurturtu.

karungaliny *n.* speaker's and the hearer's 'kurturtu': your niece/nephew (male speaker, male hearer), your niece/nephew my son/daughter (female speaker, male hearer). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother. *See:* ngalawuny; kurturtu.

Karungka *n.* ceremony held around Christmas time for boys. Nyawa na ngurnalu manana Karungka-wu-ma.We're collecting it for the children's ceremony too. [BW: FM08 a11 2a: 22:33min]

Karungkarni *n.* hill near Kalkaringi which has two rocks (one male child and one female child). It is a Child Dreaming place. Women find their children here. They go to this place and become pregnant.

Karunya *n.* waterhole at Stevens Creek and Victoria River Crossing.

karuyawung *n.* with child, pregnant woman, expectant mother. *Syn:* ngarturr, tankujjawung. Kula ngalu yiparrartu du, karuyawung-kulu-ma. An expectant mother can't eat emu either. [VW: FM09 a123: 15:57min] See 'ngarturr' for more information about pregnancy food taboos.

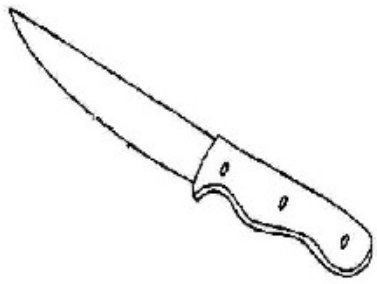
-kata *suf.* precisely, immediately, right here, directly. Nyila-ma-kata karrinyana mirntaarraj-jawung kuyany. That place has water lilies growing right here. [VW: FM09 a13 2a: 2:24min]

kata *part.* though, but (counter expectation). Kata-yin-nga marni ngajik-ku yanu-wu, kayi-n yanana wart-parnirni wajija-rni I thought you told me you would go for a long time, but here you are coming back quickly. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kataj *cv.* cut.

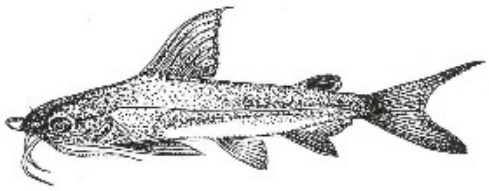
- **kataj panana** cut. Kataj na ngurna panana kamurrkart. I cut it in the middle now. [VW: FM07 a027: 5:11min]Karnti kataj parra wirlka-ngku. Chop the tree with an axe. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]
- **katajkarra** cutting. Katajkarra ngurnayinangulu pani, kartpi-ma nyawarra-ma katakataj-nginyi. We were cutting their hair, so this hair comes from hair cuts. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 7:18min]
- **katakataj** cut a number of times, cut a number of things.

katajkaji *n.* knife. *Syn:* pinymala.



katak *n. See:* kartak.

katang *n.* young catfish. *Syn:* ngirnngirta, ngiknngikkaji. *See:* jalarlka; warlujurlurrru.



katapi *cv. See:* kartapi.

katarr *n. See:* kartarr.

katarrp *cv. See:* kartarrp.

kati *dem.* that (in the distance). *Variant:* katikati. *See:* nyila; yala.

katik *cv.* trick, deceive, intercept, for example when someone sends you something and someone else picks it up for you but doesn't give it to you. *Syn:* kajup, kalnguniyin.

- **katik manana** Katik manana nguyi. He's deceiving me. [ECh: RWH & DD] Warta katik manana nguyin ngayiny nyila-ma. Goodness you tricked me. That was for me. [VW: FM11 a160: 3:52min]

katikap *cv. See:* kartikap.

katipa *n. See:* kartipa.

katirrk *cv. See:* kartirrk.

katitijkarra *cv. See:* kartirtijkarra.

katiya *n. See:* kartiya.

katiyi *n. See:* kartiyi.

katji *cv.* **1** • keep someone from going, hold someone back.

katji manana Nyila-ma karu-ma katji manana. He's keeping the child from going.

2 • very sick, not able to stand.

katkat *cv.* chop up something, cut something in half.

katkat panana chop up something.

katpi *n. See:* kartpi.

katpung *n. See:* kartpung.

katpuralang *n. See:* kartpuralang.

katuku *n. See:* kartuku.

katurl *cv.* bite. *Syn:* wirrikwirrik.

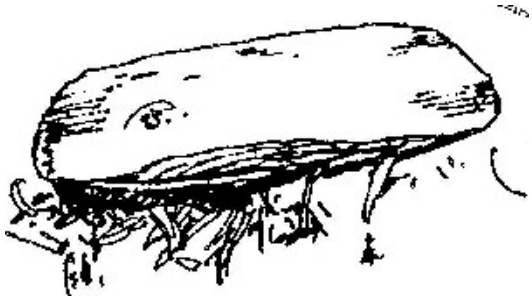
katurl payarnana Ngayu-ma-rna-nga payawu katurl, ngurna-rla kangarnta-ma tarap wanku. I might bite [back], I'll sink my teeth in [to him]. [ECh: RWH & DD]

kawa *cv.* blurry, find it difficult to see in the distance, bad eyesight, cataracts. *Variant:* kawakilang; kawaj.

kawa nyangana see with blurred vision.

kawakilang *n.* old. *Syn:* kawa.

kawarla *n.* coolamon. Kawarla ngurnalu pirrkap manana. We make coolamons. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 2:27min]*See:* kartiyi. Coolamons are generally made from 'ngimpija' or 'kulunjurru' wood which is light and easy to cut. Wood from 'nampula' or 'nyimirli' trees can also be used to make coolamons.



kawayi *interj.* come here!



kawayiwalu! come here you mob!

kawayiyayap *cv.* go a long way out of sight. *Syn:* junpurlp.

kawayiyayap yanana go a long way out of sight.

kawayiyayayap really long way away.

kawijin *n. See:* kawujin.

kawilarl *cv.* lose your memory (but can still hear), dementia, Alzheimer's disease.

kawilarl karrinyana Kawilarl ngu nyila-ma, kula-ngku kurru karru. This one isn't aware of much. She won't listen to you. [VW: FM12 a174: 0:30min]

kawilarlkari *n.* someone who has lost their memory, someone with dementia or Alzheimer's disease. These people can still hear.

kawirirr *cv.* hug, embrace. *Syn:* nunyju, lawurr.

kawirirr manana Kawirirr manta-rla nyila. Go give him a hug.

kawirri *n.* described as white soil, possible clay, for example near the airstrip at Kalkaringi.

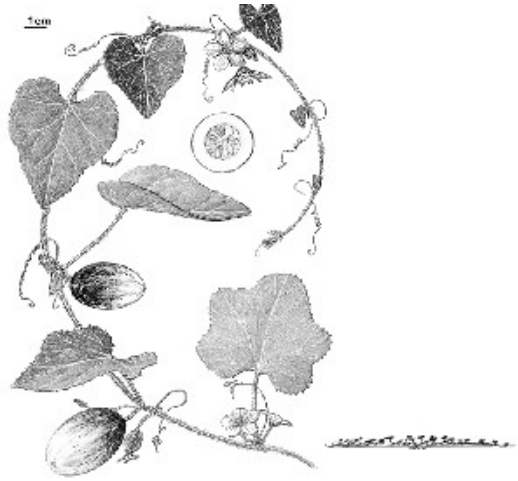
kawiyawiyap *cv.* blurry, difficult to see in the distance. *Syn:* kawa.

kawiyawiyap nyangana blurry vision.

kawu *cv.* intend to give something to someone.

kawu karrwarnana Kawu karrwarni nguyi, kula-yi jayinya. He was going to give it to me, [but] he didn't.[McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kawujin *n.* bush cucumber. *Syn:* martawuk, kaaril. *Cucumis melo*. *See:* kirriputputta; kirtparn. This plant is similar to 'kirtparn', but the fruit are smaller and sweet tasting. You can eat the fruit when they are ripe, light green. The fruit must be rubbed before eating to remove any short hairs that may be on the outside. If these are not removed, the lips and tongue can become sore and painful. The fruit have sweet taste and crispy texture when ripe. When fully ripe they have a strong sweet fruity smell. Sometimes the fruit are mixed with sugar and then eaten. When the 'kirriputputta' (pheasant coucal) calls, he is singing to this plant to make it produce more fruit.

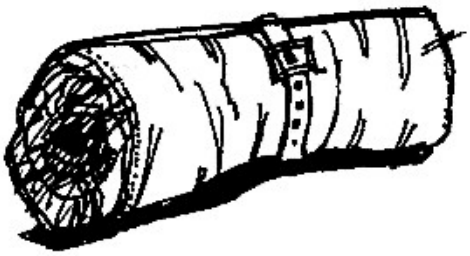


kawulnga *n.* **1** • evil sorcerer, kidney fat man. *Syn:* kawulnga.

2 • Rufous (Nankeen) Night Heron. *Variant:* kawurrnga. *Syn:* parrakparrak. *Nictocorax caledonicus*. This bird lives in thick bush near rivers and makes strange noises. It always hides and is rarely seen. This bird calls out 'kawu-kawu'. When you hear it calling it signals that danger is approaching. This bird has special powers and can be dangerous.



kawulpul *n.* blanket. *Syn:* palyja, palkiny, jakarrwaji. Ngurra-ngka-ma ngayiny-ja-ma makurru nguyi-rla yanana. Blanket-ta kujarra-la kawulpul kawulpul-la kujarra-la, ngurna karrinyana. The cold crept up on me at my camp, even though I was under two blankets. [VW: FM12 a177: 0:44min]



kawurlang *n.* sibling pair called by mother's family (mother, uncle, grandfather) or niece. *See:* kawurlu. Nyawa-ma-npula-nyunu jala-ma yini-rni manku kawurlang-kulu-ma. You sister and brother call each other by your names [this is not allowed]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

kawurlu *n.* sister, aunt's (mother's sister) daughter. *Syn:* kapuku. Kula-nku-rla warrij yanku kawurlu-ngurlu-ma yikili. You won't walk far away from your sister. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Opposite sex siblings cannot say each other's names after a brother goes through ceremony. They also cannot share the same shade and a brother cannot eat food prepared by his sister.



kawurlumarnany *n.* **1** • your sister, my cousin or 'jawiji' (the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' the hearer's sister).*Variant:* papa-marnany.

2 • your sister, my cousin or 'jawiji' (the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' the hearer's sister). *Variant:* papa-marnany. This means the hearer is also the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa). *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku.

kawurn *n.* ashes for chewing tobacco. *Syn:* jani, puna, kulikuli. Nyawa-ma kawurn-ma ngurna mani kaarninkarra yalangka. I got these ashes from the other side of the river. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 2:47min] *See:* wanyarri; walarri; warlayarra. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.

kawurru *n.* **1** • lower chest. Punyuk kawurru-lu marnana. S/he is feeling better. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

2 • seat of feelings, gut feeling, 'heart creak' in Kriol. This is the feeling you get when your child, husband or wife approaches. *Syn:* milykmilyk. Ngayiny-ja nguyi kawurru-la punyu. I like it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngurna kayi pani kawurru-lu. My thoughts go out to him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kawurru-lu marnana kula purrulyu. He feels like he can't part with it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngurnayina kawurru-ma wirrminy waninyana. I was angry at them, resentful of them [Lit: My stomach turned on them]. Kawurru yuwani mirntarlk karrinya. He was feeling scared. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kawurru wankaj feel bad, upset.

3 • life force, soul. Kawurru-lu wanyjanana, warlu-ngka nyamu-rnalu kiyanana-ma. [The turtle's] life leaves it when we put it on the fire [as shown by its death throes]. [TD: FM10 a146: 14:01min]

kawurrwarang *n.* young rainbow spirit which is the child of 'kurraj'. *Syn:* lawirtawirta. *See:* kurraj. Kawurrwarang comes out of a egg laid by Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). You shouldn't collect these eggs for fear of enraging Kurraj.

kaya *n.* **1** • monster, devil, bad spirit, ghost. *Syn:* nirnirni.

2 • dead person.

3 • white person. *Syn:* kartiya.

kayalarriny *n.* rubber yam. *Typhonium liliifolium*. This plant grows in the wet season and it has fleshy leaves and large purple flowers. The tubers are like an onion and were eaten in the past after repeated crushing and cooking. If not properly prepared they would burn the lips and tongue.

kayamarr *n.* golfball frog or desert spade-foot toad. *Variant:* kayalarr. *Syn:* wartanyji, ngurlurlu. *Notaden nichollsi*. This small frog is round like a golfball. It lives in burrows in sandy country and comes out at night, it makes a loud repeated 'whoop..whoop..whoop' call at night. There are often a lot of them living in each hole. In the past they were eaten. They were squeezed to get the urine out, and the cooked on hot coals. They could then be eaten. They have not been eaten in recent times.

kayanana *v.* kick, strike with upward motion (Class 1). Ngurna yawarta-la jalngak karrinya kayanu-yirri. I rode on the horse while it was kicking. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript Gramma]

kayanana kick, is kicking it.

kayani kicked it.

kayarru will kick it, want to kick it.

kayarra kick it!

kayanani was kicking it, used to kick it.

kayangku will be kicking it, want to be kicking it.

kayanu to kick it.

kayanani *v.* was kicking it, used to kick it. *See:* kayanana.

kayani *v.* kicked it. *See:* kayanana.

kayanu *v.* to kick it. *See:* kayanana.

kayangku *v.* will be kicking it, want to be kicking it. *See:* kayanana.

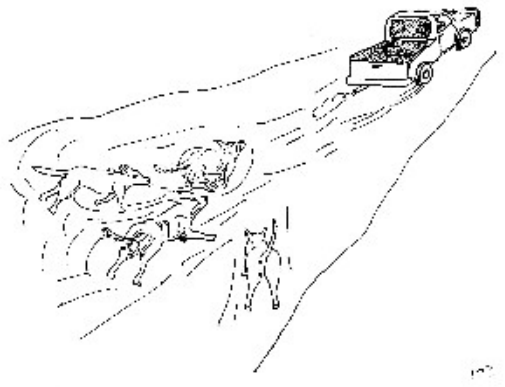
kayarra *v.* kick it! *See:* kayanana.

kayarru *v.* will kick it, want to kick it. *See:* kayanana.

kayawulurr *n.* before, previously, in the old days. *Syn:* kamparrijang, larrpanginyi.

Kayawurru *n.* upstream part of Ten Mile waterhole which is on the Victoria River. It is kanimparra (downstream) from Niyinta and kankarra (upstream) from Tujkurn (also called Ten Mile waterhole).

kayi *cv.* **1** • chase, follow. *Syn:* jayijayi, palapala.



kayi panana chase, follow. Ngurnayinangulu kayi na panana ngantipa-ma, nyarrulu na. Well we are following in their footsteps [Lit: we're chasing them]. [VW: FM07-a01-1b: 15:30min] Jaru-ngku kayi parra-wula-nyunu [Don't fight with weapons) you two argue it out [Lit. you two chase each other with talk]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kayikayi chase quickly. Kayikayi panana karu-ngku nyawa jamut. The kid is chasing this bush turkey. [BW: FM07 a043: 4:00min]

2 • perform ritual, song. Karrapal kayi kujingka. Perform 'kujingka' initiation song with clicking boomerangs all night long. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kayiliin *dir.* coming from the north. *Variant:* kayiliyin. Kankuliyit ngarlaka ngungku jirrip mani kayiliin-tu [Throwing a boomerang] from north, he ripped your head down from the top. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* kayirra.

kayiliinkarra *dir.* northside of something such as a hill or house. *Variant:* kayiliyinkarra. Kurlarniinkarra Nawurla, kayiliinkarra-la Namija, karlarniinkarra ngayirra. Nawurla was on the south side, Namija was on the north side; Namija and I were both on the westside. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] *See:* kayirra.

kayiliinnganang *dir.* orientated from the north to the south. *Variant:* kayiliyinnganang. *See:* kayirra.

kayiliinnginyi *dir.* originating from a place to the north. *Variant:* kayiliyinnginyi. "Aah nyawa na" kayiliinnginyi, kayiliin kayiliin kanya nyanuny-ja ngurra-ngka kayirra... "Ah here he is" from the north, he brought it from the north where his camp was in the north. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 1:31min] Nyila na Yiparrartu-ma yani kayiliinnginyi. That's about the Emu who came from the north. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 11:27min] *See:* kayirra.

kayiliyarra *dir.* going along the north. Ngayu-ma wajajarra, kayiliyarra-la ngurnalu ngantipany, malyjumalyju na, playin' aroun'. Kayilirra karlarra kayirrak ngurna nyanya. I was off to the north playing with the other boys. I looked around the north, west and to the north [again]. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 2:58min] *See:* kayirra.

kayinuk crossing a river towards the north. *See:* kayirra.

kayirni *dir.* north and up. "Ayi nyila-ma marlarluka-ma kayirni ngarlking nyarrulu. Nyampa-wu-ja kuya?"."Hey those old men further up north are really greedy. Why's that?" [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 5:00min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirniin *dir.* from up north. *Variant:* kayirniyin. *See:* kayirra.

kayirniinkarra *dir.* up on the northside of a river. *Variant:* kayirniyinkarra. *See:* kayirra.

kayirniinnganang *dir.* going from up north to the south. *Variant:* kayirniyinnganang. Mayawun-ma kaarninnganang. Ngurna-rla yanani kayirniinganang-nginyi, kuya warlik kayirniinnganang. The wind was coming from the west and I went around approaching from the north. *See:* kayirra.

kayirniliinkarra *dir.* north side of the river. *Variant:* kayirniliyinkarra. *See:* kurlarra.

kayirnimpa *dir.* up on the northside. Tiitititi kurlampa tuwa langa olabat "Nyawa-ngurlu kartipa-ma kayirnimpa karrinyana kankulupa". Running south they went to them, "From here there's white people up on the northside, up there". [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 20:12min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirnimpal *dir.* (moving or lying) across the northside. Tirrip ngurnalu karrinya, karrawarra nyawa-rla mum, Wurlwaji-ma karlayarra, kaarrayarra ngarlaka-ma, ngarlaka-ma, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma yini-ma ngurla Wararrangpurru, kurlarnimpa kayirnimpal ngarlaka-kari, Lumutu, kayirnimpala ngarlaka-kari, murrukun ngulu ngarlaka-ma Yirakina, nyamu yanani yipu kurlayin, nyila yalarni na yipu-ma, kaarnimparra, kurlayin yanani, yipu-ma larrpa-ma yani. We were camped over east, it was dark now, to the west of Wurlwaji [waterhole], to the east of that hill, it's name is Wararrangpurru. From the south, along the north was another hill, Lumutu and to the north another hill Yirakina, where the rain passed coming up from the south a long time ago. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 20:12min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirninjarrk crossing a river towards the north. *See:* kayirra.

kayirniwariny *dir.* further up north. *See:* kayirra.

kayirra *dir.* north. Kayirra ngurna kangku. I've got to take her north. [TD: FM07 a021: 12:58min]

- **kayirrak** towards the north, northwards.
- **kayirrampa** in the north, on the north side.
- **kayirrampawariny** further north still.
- **kayirrampawuk** facing or turning north.
- **kayirni** north and up.
- **kayirniwariny** further up north.
- **kayirrawariny** off in the north.
- **kayirnimpa** up on the northside.
- **kayirnimpal** (moving or lying) across the northern side.
- **kayiliin** coming from the north.
- **kayirniin** from up north.
- **kayiliinkarra** (situated) on the north side of something (hill, tree, house etc) reached when coming from the north.
- **kayirniinkarra** up on the northside of a river.
- **kayiliinnginyi** originating from a place to the north.
- **kayirranganang** orientated north from the south.
- **kayiliinnganang** orientated from the north to the south.
- **kayiniinnganang** coming from the north heading south.
- **kayiliyarra** going along the north.
- **kayinuk** crossing a river towards the north.
- **kayirninjarrk** crossing a river towards the north.
- **kayirrangkarra** north and down.
- **kayirrangkarrak** northwards and down.
- **kayirniin** *dir.* from.up.north; from up north. *Variant:* kayirniyin. Kayirniyin, pina-ngka pina-ngka-rni nguwula yanani. From up north they went back to the same place. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story] *See:* kayirra.

kayirrak *dir.* towards the north. Kankarra ngurnalu yanani kankula Inverway kayirrak Limpanyung-jirri. We used to walk upstream and uphill to Inverway and northwards to Limbunya. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] *See:* kayirra.

kayirrampa *dir.* in the north. Nyawa-ma-rla kayirrampa nyila-ma yirrap-ma ngulu marnani, "Kujarra-kari-ma-wula yani ngajik na". Over in the north, the others were talking, "Those two have been gone for a long time". [DD: EC98 a022: Ngamarlang & Ngumpin Kujarra: 2:28min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirrampawariny *dir.* further on the northside. *Variant:* kayirrampariny. *See:* kayirra.

kayirrampawuk *dir.* facing north. *See:* kayirra.

kayirranganang *dir.* going or facing north from the south. Yalanginyi-ma yanani wart kurlarranganang. Nyamu-wa yuwani kurlayarra-tu wantarrija kayirranganang. Then he went south from the north. Because he threw the boomerang north from the

south. [VW: FM10 23 1a: 4:53min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirrangkarra *dir.* north and down. Nyila na yani kayirrangkarra-jirri Palyilarra ngulu yani. They went down and north [from Karungkarni] to Palyilarra. [VW: FM07 a01 2a: 3:56min] Winyji-ka na kayirringkarra ngulu waninya Palyilarra-la. They came down to a spring on the north side of Palyilarra. [VW: FM10 30 1a: 1:38min] *See:* kayirra.

kayirrangkarrak *dir.* northwards and down. *See:* kayirra.

kayirrawariny *dir.* long way north. *See:* kayirra.

kayuwa *interj.* can't be! Warta kayuwa ngawa-rni jilngjilngkarra jiyarnana warlu-ngku-ma. Hey it can't be true - the fire is making water seep out even. [VW: FM10 23 4: 7:44min]

kiirtij *cv.* tease by touching, feel each other up the way girlfriends and boyfriends do. *Variant:* kiyirtij.

kiirtij kangana tease by touching.

kiirtij manana feel up.

-kijak *case.* as far as, up to, the extent of something (terminative case ending). Palngana, Pirntipirnti, yalakijak ngulu yanani ngarin-ku. They used to go hunting as far as Flora Valley and Sturt River. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Yalakijak karlayarra nyawa na ngurnalu kayi pani kankuliyit. We followed the old road right up to there on the southside up on the ridge. [BW: FM09 a121: 1:25min] Karlayarra-kijak-ma kula-lu pinarri, lawara. As far as the west they are not very knowledgeable. [VW: FM08 a08 4a: 1:03min] Yalanginyi wirrminy ngurnayinangulu yuwanana kuya, kankulupal parntawurru jiyarnana ngu maru-kijak. After that we turn them over and treat their backs as far as their bottoms. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:58min] Paraj punya nyila-ma kampij-ma. Jangkarni kuyakijak dat kampij jangkarni. Then she found that egg. It was as big as this. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:12min]

kijal *n.* raw, unripe, uncooked. *Syn:* kartpung, kurnka. This is a Nyininy word.

kijiji *n.* extremity (of hill), point of something, sharp edge (of knife). *Syn:* jawuku, japiyapi.

kijikijik *cv.* tickle. *Variant:* kijikap.

kijikijik manana Kijikijik manani ... manani, lawara He was tickling him ... he was doing it (tickling) but nothing [happened]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kiki *n.* **1** • star. *Syn:* jajalya, kamirrinyji.



2 • shooting star. *Syn:* marilng.

3 • charms, ornaments.

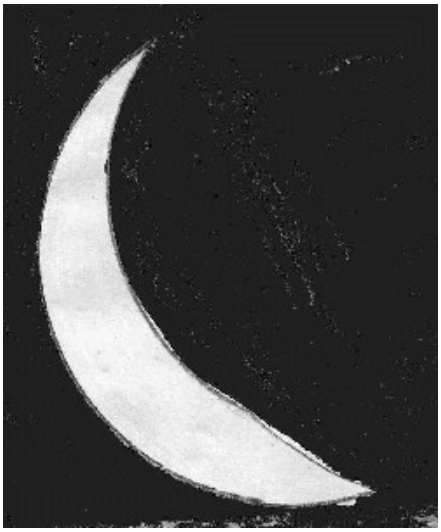
kikik *n.* red, anything red.

kila *n. See:* kirla.

kilaki *n.* father's father, paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather's siblings, child of man's son. *Syn:* kaku. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

kilakin *n.* your brother, sister or 'jawiji', my husband or wife.

kilang *n.* new moon, crescent moon, indicates a new month. *Syn:* kumpuyawung. Nyawa-ma kilang yuwanana karlarnimpa. Now there's a new moon up in the west.



-kilang *suf.* person who is, something which is. *Syn:* -kalang. Kawa-kilang Something worn out. Kamurr-kilang Middle child.

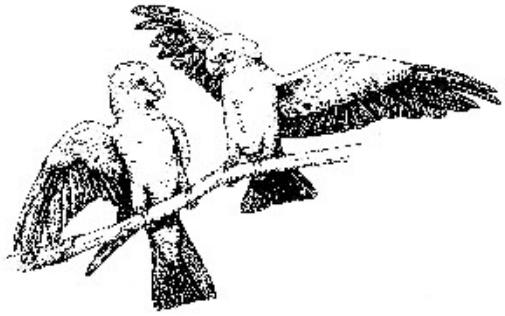
kili *cv. See:* kirli.

kilimilimi *n. See:* kirlimirlimi.

kiliny *n.* pregnant goanna. *Variant:* kirliny. Nyila na nyampayirla kiliny kula nyangku ngarturr-lu-ma lawara, ngaja-rla nyila-ma karu-ma nyama-nga wanku paraj-ma ngaja karrinyana maitbi, jangkarni-piya-ma nyila-ma-nga karru wumpulungkarraaji-ma karlapa-yawung-parla wankaj, kula-lu nyangku. An expectant mother shouldn't eat goannas with eggs in case the child is born with [sores]. When the baby is a bit bigger and can roll over itself - it will still have sores. [BW: FM09 a122: 2:42min] Kula ngalu kampij-jawung-ma kirrawa-ma, ngaja janga karrinyana karu-ma nyila-ma, ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma. A pregnant woman shouldn't eat goannas with eggs in case the baby is born with sores. [VW: FM09 a123: 0:14min] Goanna eggs can be eaten as well as the meat. They are taken out of the goanna and cooked in the coals. Then they are taken out of the coals half-cooked and put in the ashes. Then the goanna is cooked on its own and by the time the goanna is cooked, the eggs are ready too. *See:* kirrawa.

kilinyanung *n. See:* kirlinyanung.

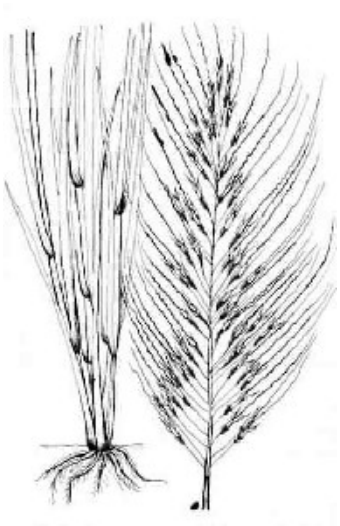
kilinykiliny *n.* galah. *Syn:* wajilan. *Cacatua roseicapilla*. This is a Malngin word. This is a pink and grey bird. They are sometimes kept as pets and can be trained to talk. The feathers are used in ceremony. In the past they were eaten and hunted with a 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) or 'wumara' (stone).



kilipi *n.* bush banana. Kilipi warnpirrirriny karrinyana ngu, paraj punya Nangari-lu-ma. Nangari spotted the bush bananas hanging from the tree. [VW: FM08 a085: 8:09min] *Marsdenia australis*, *Marsdenia viridiflora*. *See:* pinti; yurtu; ngamurrurru; ngunyarr. The fruit and leaves may be eaten. The young fruit called 'ngamurrurru' are the best to eat as they are soft and crunchy. They are found in the heavy rain time of the wet season. Older fruits become hard and chewy and they may be softened by lightly roasting them on hot coals. The flowers can also be eaten. The leaves are called 'pinti' or 'yurtu'. They are good for you and are like eating cabbage or lettuce.



kilirrwarla *n.* spear grass. *Sorghum intrans*. This grass forms large stands during the wet season. When the rains stop, the stems dry off and become brown. When this grass is burnt during the early dry season, it cleans the country up and makes it healthy again. The roots of this grass are used to treat 'karlapa' (boils).



kilka *cv.* clean.

kilka karrinyana clean.

kilka manana clean something.

kilkak *cv.* clean something, make something clean.

kilkak manana clean something.

kilkak panana hit bark or something off. Kilkak na ngurna-rla panana nyila-ma parnngirri-ma. I'm cleaning off that bark [to make the coolamon]. [VW: FM07 a050: 8:09min]

kilkil *n.* sand. *Syn:* yirimuri, warrayarl. Kilkil-la karru-rlaa! Let's stay on the sandy ground. [RWH]

Kilkil *n.* Gordy Spring. This area is south of Kalkaringi and can be viewed along the Lajamanu road. One area along the side of the Lajamanu road has a red ochre deposit. In one version of the Emu story, Yiparrartu came through this area and left the red ochre there.

kilkila *cv.* feel affection for a child, 'happy for' in Kriol. *Syn:* turr.

kilkila karrinyana Kilkila ngurna karrinyana ngayiny-ku ngaliwuny-ku. I feel affection for my little son.[McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]
Kilkila ngurna-rla karrinyana, karu-wu yapawurru-wu. I feel affection for my little child. [VW: FM12 a174: 6:09min]

kilkilp *cv.* hit or click two things together such as boomerangs or clapsticks. *Variant:* kirlpkirlp.



kilkilp karrwarnana hit boomerangs together slowly. Langa-ngkurra ngun ngarlaka-la karrwawu kilkilp yunparnu-wu. You must remember the clicking of the boomerangs for singing [Lit. you must keep in your ear, in your head]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kilkilp yuwanana click together.

kilkilp panana hit together (fast) boomerangs or sticks, in music.

kilkilp yunparnana hit in song. Ngurnalu yunparnana yunparnup-ma kilkilp Yawulyu-la-ma. We sing and play the clapsticks during the Yawulyu ceremony. [VW: FM08 a101: 9:34min]

kilkilpkaji *n.* clapsticks. *Variant:* kirlkirlpkaji. *Syn:* karnpij, karnpak, tarlmuka. Nyila na ngurna karrwawu na kilkilpkaji-ma I've got to keep these clapsticks. [VW: FM07 a021: 4:25min]

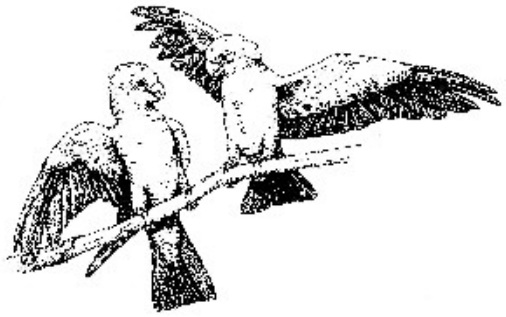


kilkip *cv.* catch fish by stirring up water with leaves or roll spinifex in water. *Syn:* lirrit, wuringwuring. *See:* warni.

kilkip manana stir up silt.

kilkip kangana stir up silt and take fish out. Tajkarra-ma-lu panani, yalanginyi-ma ngulu-rla manani nyampayirla, jilaminy. Jilaminy nyila, nyampayirla-la nyamu karrinyana kawirri-la. Eniwei im jidan. Nyila-ma tajkarra-ma ngulu-rla panani, marntaj. Ngawa-ngka yapakayi-la na ngulu yuwanani. Jakim ngulu-rla yuwanani. Kangani na ngulu-rla wuringwuring wuringwuring. Tartartapkarra-la ngulu-rla wuringwuring-ma kangani. Tartartapkarra ngulu-rla kangani, wal. Babulapkarra na nyawa-ma karrinya lumutu na ngamalart. Ngamalart na. Tampatampang panana, janyja-ku-purrupurru ngamalart-tu yalungku. Nyila-ma ngulu-rla kilkip kangani. Tampatampang na, nyilarra-ma yawu-ma. Nyangku-n na tampatampang, murlangka-ma nyamu-rla-nga karru kutij-ma. Tampatampang-ma, nyila-ma ngulu manani na warrwarrkuj. [In the old days people] would get some mangrove branches and would pound them. The mangrove grows in white soil country. It can grow anywhere. They used to pound it. Then they would put it in small billabongs [to poison the fish]. They would throw it in the waterhole. Then they would stir up the water using the branches. They would keep dragging them through the water and stirring it up. They would keep dragging the branches through the water. Then the froth bubbled up. Froth and scum. The silt and froth kills them. They keep stirring up that one. And all of the fish die. You will see them all dead here on the side of the bank. Then they collect all of the dead [fish]. [VW: FM10 a148: 07:30min]

kilpilarn *n.* galah. *Syn:* wajilan, kilinykiliny. *Cacatua roseicapilla*. This is a Malngin word. The feathers are used in ceremony. In the past they were eaten and hunted with a 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) or 'wumara' (stone). They are sometimes kept as pets and can be trained to talk.



kilpukut *n.* goat. *Syn:* miyingkaji. Ngulu karrinyani kilpukut-ta waruk. They used to look after the goats. [VW: FM09 a17 1d: 0:33min] *Capra hircus*. In the past, goats were kept on stations for the 'ngarin' (meat) and 'ngapulu' (milk). There was a small herd of them at Wave Hill police station (at the current site of Kalkaringi police station). Gurindji people used to look after them for the police.

Kilwi *n. See:* Kirlwi.

kilyk *cv.* hit, stab prey with a 'kiyarri' (crowbar or digging stick). Murlurrp-ma kuya-ma, yalu-ma ngumpin-ma, kilyk tuwa kiyarri-lu tampang; nyila-ma ngumpin-kari-ma kilyk tampang kujarra, kiyarri-lu nguwuli pani tampang. It went through, and so, the man got stabbed, the digging stick coming out, to death; that other man, stabbed to death with a digging stick [she] killed them. [DD: EC98 a022: Ngamarlang & Ngumpin Kujarra: 7:13min]



kilyk panana hit, stab.

kilyk karrinyana hitting something there.

kilykkarra hitting, stabbing.

kilypikilypi *n.* **1** • make a funny face, grimace when sick.

2 • ugly (person or object). Kilypikilypi ngu lungarn-ma. His face doesn't look too good.

kim *cv.* sting by scorpion, spider or insect.

kim kamparnana sting.

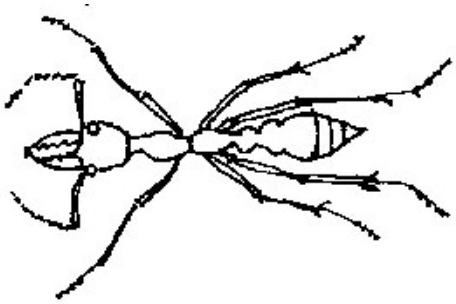
kimarrip *cv.* pretend, deceive, 'gammon' (in Kriol).

kimarriwup someone pretending to do something, such as pretending to be asleep.

kimarrip karrinyana pretend.

kimirt *n.* watermark, white mark left on riverbank when floodwaters recede or go down.

kimpit *n.* black bull ant. *Syn:* kintij, lirrlirrkinya. *Hymenoptera*, *Formicidae*, *Odontomachus spp*. *See:* walumirta. This is a Ngarinyman word. These large ants have a painful sting that causes swelling. They move in a jerky way.



kimu *cv.* remain silent or not answer. *Variant:* kimung. *Syn:* muk, kirrp. Kuyangka-ma ngulu karrinyani wampal, kimu.That's when they were playing nicely again. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 02VW.mp3: 1:28min]

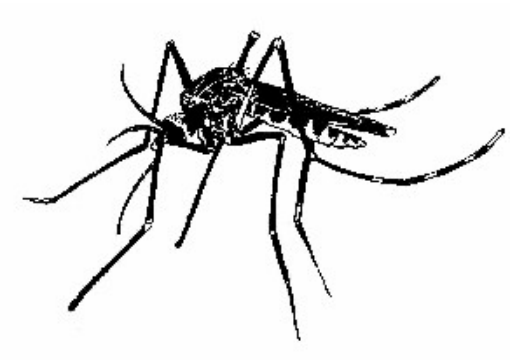
kimu karrinyana there quiet.

kimung marnana not talk.

kimurr *cv.* come to harm because you went to a dangerous place because it is associated with black magic or sorcery.*Syn:* nguj. *Variant:* kimurra.

kimurra yuwanana come to harm.

kinali *n.* little mosquito. *Syn:* ngiingkaji, pululu. *See:* ngiing; kanamarurru. *Diptera*, *Culicidae*. Mosquitoes are often active at dawn and dusk and they suck your 'kungulu' (blood). They can be chased away by lighting a smoky fire or by placing dry manure from horses or cattle on the coals. The smoke from burning 'manyingila' (gutta-percha) and 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry) is especially good for repelling mosquitoes. The activity of mosquitoes, including their noise and bite, is referred to as 'ngiing'. There is a Mosquito Dreaming site near the Nitjpurru (Pigeon Hole) turnoff along the highway which is a cluster of small stony hills.



kinang *cv.* go after someone.

kinang yanana go after.

kinirriny *n. See:* kirnirriny.

kinirrji *n.* middle-aged person. *Syn:* karrayil.

kinirrkap *cv.* poke coals to make them flare up again.

kinirrkap yuwanana poke coals.

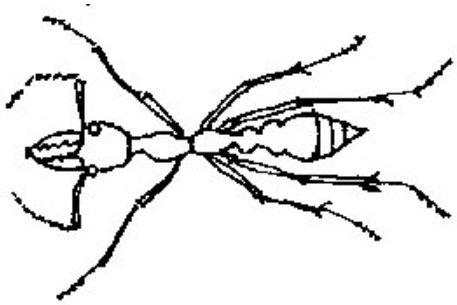
kinpurr *cv.* tucked in a hair belt, carry tucked in. *Syn:* jijpart, lurrupurl, jinypurr.

kinpurr karrinyana tucked in.

kinpurr kangana carry something tucked in.

kinti *n. See:* kirnti.

kintij *n.* black bull ant. *Syn:* lirrkirrkinya, kimpit. *Hymenoptera*, *Formicidae*, *Odontomachus spp*. *See:* walumirta. These large ants have a painful sting that causes swelling. They move in a jerky way.



kintilykirlp *cv. See:* kirntilykirlp.

kintirrijiny *n. See:* kirntirrijiny.

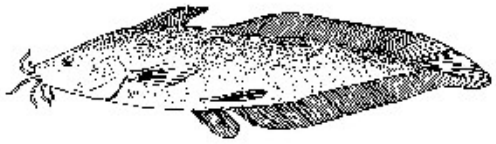
kinturlkpari *n.* crooked, concave. *Syn:* kiturlkpari, tingkurlkpari, jingijingi.

kingin *n.* leaves and other rubbish left by floodwater. *Syn:* yirrakin, yinjinin.

kingirlp *cv.* glow, like coals or a reflector.

kingirlp karrinyana glow.

kinyang *n.* eel-tail catfish, Hyrtl's Tandan. *Syn:* marnpa, partikipany. *See:* Parlngarrawuny. *Neosilurus hyrtlii*, *Neosilurus ater*. Eel-tail catfish used to be caught with a spinifex bundle used as a 'warni' (fish net) or with a "kilkilpkaji' (clap sticks)' (spear). They generally do not take bait on a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line). The larger ones can be roasted and eaten. The smaller ones are used as bait to catch larger fish such as 'manyirrkirla' (barramundi). These eel-tail catfish also have dangerous spines that must be carefully avoided. 'Marnpa' is the term used for young catfish without spikes, while 'kinyang' refers to the larger catfish with dangerous spines. These fish often eat small stones that look like the fruit of 'partiki' (nut trees) and the name 'partikipany' refers to this. This fish is also dangerous and can be used in sorcery. Drawing the fish on the cliffs of Seale Gorge at Parlngarrawuny will harm someone magically.



kinyawurrp *cv.* quiet, faint sound, sound that is coming from a long way away.

kinyawurrp yanana go along quietly (e.g. plane in the distance).

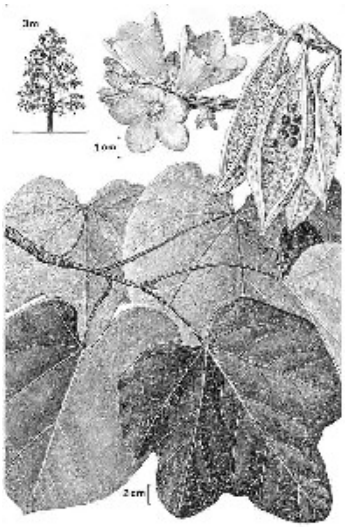
kinyawurrp yupanana singing in the distance. Ya, yijarni, kinyawurrp yunparnup yunparnup yikili, yikili, yikili, kajuparik ... Yeah, it's true, in the distance you can hear the singing, it's going on a long way off, getting closer ...

kinyirrp *cv.* rustle, such as grass and leaves when someone is sneaking up.

kinyirrp manana make a rustling sound. Ngantu-ku kinyirrp manana? Who's making that rustling noise? [ECh: KD]

kinyirrp nyangana hear a rustling sound. Ngurna kurru nyanya kinyirrp. I heard a rustling sound. [DD Hunting]

kinyjirrka *n.* red-flowered kurrajong. *Syn:* miyaka. *Brachychiton megaphyllus*, *Brachychiton spectabilis*. Kawarla-la na ngulu, manani warlmip-ma kawarla-la-ma, warlmip. Kilka waninyani ngu kuyapartak, purnku-ma. Nyawa waninyani jilipija-ma kuyapartak, jurlurl. Nyawa-nginyi-ma, ngulu yuwanani kawarla-la-ma ngurnalu, nguyinangulu, jayingani na ngurnalu yuwanani nyila-ma kilka-ma. Ngawa-ngku ngulu kuya malykmalyk kunyjanani jaartkarra ngurnalu ngarnani. Nyila-ma, pirlkiya-ma nyawa-ma waninyani kuyapartak-ma jurlurl-ma. Nyila-ma purnku-ma. Jilipija-ma, nyila-ma ngulu manani kuya gigin. Ngulu yuwanani. Ngawa-yawung-kulu ngurnalu luwanani jaartkarra. Jangkakarni-lu yapayapa-lu. Laik nyamu-rnalu karrinyani tanku-murlung-kula yu nou, ngantipa. They used to winnow [seed] in a coolamon. The good part would fall down one way clean [separated from the husks]. And the husks would spill over the other way. After that they would put it in another coolamon. They showed us so we know how to put the seed in the coolamon. They used to sprinkle water on it and then eat it. It's the white one that spills out this way. That's the good seed. And it was the husks that they would separate from it. Then they'd put it [in a coolamon]. We'd eat it mixed with water. Adults and kids alike. Like during the times we had no food. [VW: FM10 a147: 0:11min] *See:* kanparna; jilipija; purnku; kurta. The 'purnku' (seeds) inside the 'kanparna' (pods) are edible, but not the hairs. The seeds are taken out of the large pod. They are then pounded, winnowed out or burnt to get rid of the 'jilipija' (husks) which have fine hairs of the skin. Finally they are crushed, eaten raw or made into johnny cakes. The skin of the inner pod of the fruit can also be rubbed on the skin to make it lighter like Mungamunga women's skin. When the sunsets in the mid dry season turn red and streaky it tells you that the fruit are ready to be collected.



kinyjuwurnung *n.* didgeridoo. *Syn:* kulumpung, pampu. *See:* tijung.



kinykiny *cv.* get up from a bed or after sickness, rise from the dead like Jesus.

kinykiny marnana get up. Kinykiny marni. She got up. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kinykiny yunparnana sing to revive a sick man.

kinypat *n.* lumpy lizard. *Cryptagama aurita*. In the past, this lizard was roasted and eaten, but it has not been eaten in recent times. It is similar to 'marntarlji', the ring-tailed dragon.

kinyuwurra *n.* **1** • bush onion. *Syn:* jarrwana, jurnta. Kinyuwurra, julpara-la ngulu yuwani. They put the bush onions in the hot ashes. [TD: FM07 a059: 1:24min] *Cyperus bulbosus*. These onions are eaten. They grow in patches called 'janangarn'. You can eat the small bulbs. You cook them in hot sand and then rub them between your hands to loosen the dark papery skin. 'Kurrarntal' (brolgas) and 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) also eat the small bulbs.



2 • sedge. *Syn:* jarrwana. *Eleocharis brassii*, *Eleocharis sphacelata*. The white lateral roots in the mud are dug up and eaten by 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) and 'kurrarntal' (brolgas).

kira *cv.* swollen, bulging, blister or boil ready to burst.

kira karrinyana swollen.

kirikiri *cv.* carry or hold something in mouth like a dog.

kirikiri kangana carry hanging in mouth.

kirikiri karrwarnana hold in mouth.

kiriny *cv.* slip over, make slippery. *Syn:* yarntaly, yalanyparrp.

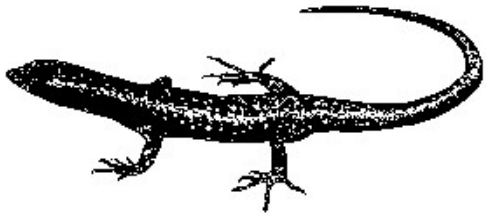
kiriny waninyana slip and fall, slip over. Ngurna kiriny waninya. I slipped over. [ECh: RWH]

kiriny manana smooth down. Kirinykiriny pirrkap mani kirinykiriny. He made [the coolamon] smooth. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 1:04min]

kirinykiriny slipping, smoothing.

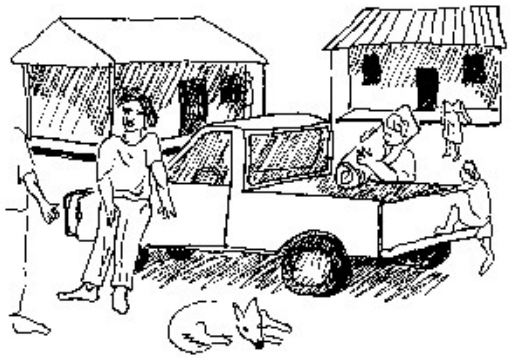
kirinykarraaji *n.* slippery, smooth or something which is slippery or smooth. *Syn:* yalanyparrpkarraaji. *See:* kiriny.

kirinykiriny *n.* skink or slippery lizard. *Syn:* wirarra, ngapakartarnkartarn. *Ctenotus spp*. Before they grow legs and have very slippery skin, these lizards are called 'kirinykiriny'. When they grow legs they are called 'wirarra'. They eat insects and 'marlimarli' (butterflies) and are active at dusk and dawn. They have no specific use and are generally left alone.



kirla *n.* bitter or not sweet, such as tea with no sugar. *Syn:* wingki.

kirli *cv.* get ready, get prepared, ready made, such as a spear, cigarette. *Variant:* kirlik. *See:* janguyunynguyuny.



kirlik manana prepare.

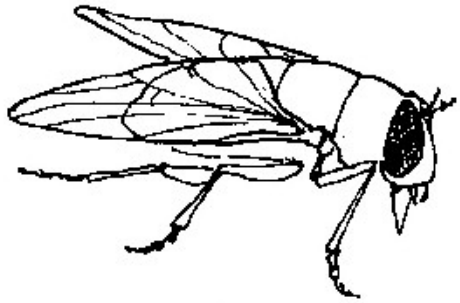
kirlik yuwanana get something ready. Ngurnalu mirlarrang-ma yuwani kirlik. We got our spears ready. [DD: EC98 a013: Waringarri: 7:57min]

kirli jayingana giving something that is ready to be used.

kirlik karrinyana ready, prepared. Wijkuk, karra-lu kirlik, wijkuwijkuk yanta-lu ngumpin, mirlarrang-ma karrwa-lu punyuk. Come in close and get ready, come in close together and have your spears ready. [DD: EC98 a013: Waringarri:] Karu-wu ngurnayina marni ngayiny-ku, janga-ngka-wu kirlikirlik, kulykulya-wu. I told my kids to be ready [for the Swine Flu to hit]. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 6:57min]

kirlikirlik prepare a number of things.

kirlimirlimi *n.* blowfly. *Syn:* ngiila. *Variant:* kirlimirlimu. *Diptera*, *Sarcophagidae*. *See:* pirlngi. This large dark fly is attracted to meat. It lays eggs in the meat which hatch into maggots that then eat the meat. The maggots are called 'pirlngi'.



kirlinyanung *n.* lazy, a lazy person.

-kirlirlaj *suf.* toy, pretend, 'gammon' (in Kriol). Ngurnawuliny manani ngayu-ma wajajarra, kurrurij-kirlirlaj ngurna yani kurlarra. I took them to play, with my toy car I went south. [DD Bill Crow & Jim Crow] Karu-kirlikirlaj parnngirri, ngulu pirrkap manani karu-ngku. The kids used to make bark dolls. [VW: FM11 a169: 22:33min]

kirlirrwarla *n. See:* kilirrwarla.

Kirlwi *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Ninypaninypa and kankarra (upstream) from Lumpa.

kirnirriny *n.* green snake found in pandanus. *Dendrelaphis punctulata*. In the Dreamtime this green tree snake had large poisonous fangs and the 'juntakarl' was harmless.



kirnti *n.* ripe fruit of 'kurlartarti' (orange trees). *Syn:* mawukarl. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* kurlartarti; makijal.

kirntilykirlp *cv.* leak, drip or gush through a hole, such as rain through a roof. *Syn:* jirlkip.

kirntilykirlp waninyana leak.

kirntirrijiny *n.* insect that bores into trees.

kirr *cv.* remember, think about, work out a solution.

kirr kangana Ngungalang kirr kangana. We remember him. [ECh: RWH]

kirr kanganuwarra look for a fight.

kirralk *cv.* knap, chip away at a stone, grind the head of a spear to sharpen it. *Variant:* kirralkap.

kirralk manana chip.

kirralk yuwanana chip.

kirralkirralkkarra chipping away.

kirrang *n.* honey, wax and pollen all mixed up together. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



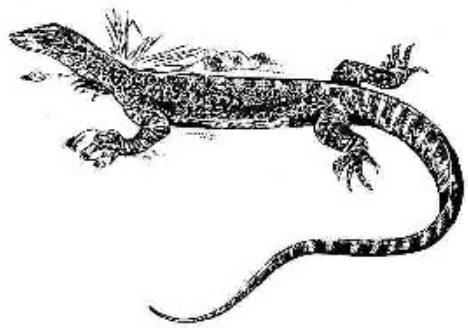
Kirrang *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

Kirrangkula *n.* place a long way south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

kirrarra *n.* apostle bird. *Struthidea cinerea*. These birds are often seen in large groups walking on the ground. They can be friendly and are sometimes seen around roadhouses getting food scraps that are left behind. If you kill one, the others will come after you.

kirrawa *n.* **1** • any kind of goanna. Kula-lu purinykarra manku kirrawa. They don't know how to skin goannas. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Kula ngalu kampij-jawung-ma kirrawa-ma, ngaja janga karrinyana karu-ma nyila-ma, ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma. A pregnant woman shouldn't eat goannas with eggs in case the baby is born with sores. [VW: FM09 a123: 0:44min] All goannas are good to eat if they are big enough, but 'ngarturr' (pregnant women) and uninitiated boys are not allowed to eat them. They are more easily caught if "Woo ... woo ... woo" is chanted as you approach them. Goanna eggs can be eaten as well as the meat. They are taken out of the goanna and cooked in the coals. Then they are taken out of the coals half-cooked and put in the ashes. The goanna is then cooked on its own and by the time the goanna is cooked, the eggs are ready too.

2 • sand goanna or yellow-spotted goanna. *Syn:* wartapa. *Varanus panoptes*. *See:* jarrampayi. The flesh can be eaten after roasting and is very tasty. This goanna often digs deep holes and can be tracked to the holes and then dug out. Often the holes have to be dug very deep and a lot of work is required to get the goanna out. Large ones are called 'jarrampayi'.



Kirrawanya *n.* Rennie Creek junction. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Murrumurru and kankarra (upstream) from Pulumpulu (Rennie Yard).

kirri *n.* woman. *Syn:* janka. Nyila-ma nyanganku ngunta nyurrulu-rni kirri-walija-lu karrap. [When you take a photo], only you women are allowed to look. [VW: FM07 a085: 19:15min] Warlu ngurla manana puntarnup, kirri-ngku. The woman collects firewood for cooking. [(VW: FHM146: 11:06min)] This is a Mudburra word.



kirrim *cv.* light a fire, strike a light. *Syn:* pintily. *See:* kirrimkaji.

kirrim kamparnana light a fire.

Kirrimangka *n.* women's ceremony performed in conjunction with men's ceremony.

kirrimkaji *n.* matches, lighter. *Syn:* warluwaji, pintilykaji. *See:* kirrim.

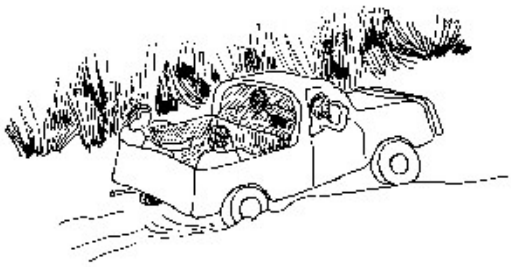
kirrip *cv.* strip off 'pakarli' (paperbark).

kirrip pungana strip off paperbark. Ngulu kirrip pungani pakarli-ma kuyany-ma ngulu yuwanani kankulupal. They would strip off the paperbark bark and put it on top [of the houses]. [BW: FM09 a17 1c: 0:32min] Kalypa kanyjal-nginyi ngulu-rla kirrip pungani. They would strip off some of the soft inner bark [of the paperbark]. [VW: FM10 23 3: 2:37min]

kirrip wungana strip off paperbark.

kirripkarra stripping off paperbark.

kirripup *cv.* get bogged, stab into, walk through mud, put in mud.



kirripup karrinyana bogged.

kirripup waninyana get bogged.

kirripup yanana walk in mud.

kirripup yuwanana put in mud; stab with a knife.

kirriputputa *n.* pheasant coucal. *Variant:* kirriputputta. *Syn:* jurljurl, wupwupkaji. *Centropus phasianinus*. This is a Malngin word. This bird is large and dark. It often runs along the ground looking for 'kawujin' (bush cucumbers) to eat. It is happy in the wet season when bush cucumbers are ripe. It calls with its loud booming 'wup..wup..wup' and so is sometimes called 'wupwupkaji', although this is a Bilinarra word.



kirritinkarra *cv.* roll, somersault, moving with rolling action like a car.

kirritinkarra yanana roll.

kirrkirr *cv.* follow, accompany. *Syn:* yangkarra.

kayi

kirrkirr yuwanana Nyila-ma-rla kirrkirr yuwanana jintaku-wu-rni. He is always going around with that one person. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kirrp *cv.* quiet, 'stop quiet' (in Kriol). *Syn:* muk, nyuna. This is a Bilinarra and Ngarinyman word.

kirrp karrinyana Lamparra-ma-rnanyja ngurna kirrp karrinya. I stayed quiet in the presence of your father-in-law. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Kamparrijang nyamu-lu karrinyani, karu-ma-yinangulu marnani, "Karra-lu yamak kirrp na". In the old days when they lived there, they would tell the kids, "Stop quiet you mob". [VW: FM12 a178: 9:12min]

kirrpirli *n.* type of acacia. Lamawurt-ma yalangka-ma kirrpirli-ngka-ma. Kula yangujpa. Lukurr ngun manku kuyangku karnti-ma nyangku ngun jarrwa. Witchetty grubs live there in this acacia tree. There's heaps there. If you twist a part of the root off, you'll see heaps there. [VW: FM10 a148: 12:27min] *Acacia acradenia*. This plant is used in bush medicine. The fruit and leaves are boiled in water and used as a wash to help children grow tall and walk strong. It can also be used to treat sore legs and hips, and sore muscles in general. 'Lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) can be found at the base in the roots of the tree. They are found by spotting their 'kura' (excrement) and are retrieved by twisting the roots around until they are revealed. *See:* lamawurt.

kirt *cv.* break, break off, break into halves or pieces. *Syn:* pakirr, jirrmung.



kirt manana break off. Jarrwa ngurna manku kirtkirt ngayu na. I'm going to break off some stems. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 5:28min]

kirt panana hit and break. Ngayu na ngurna karnti-yawung-kulu-ma pani, kirt ngurna pani. Me, well, I hit the branch with a stick and I broke it. [VW: FM07 a085: 11:19min]

kirtkirt panana break something into pieces.

kirt waninyana break by falling, or when you throw a large branch against a log to shatter it for firewood. Kirtkirt waninya karnti-ma. The tree fell and broke into pieces. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

kirtkarra waninyana (of spears etc) falling and breaking.

kirt yanana fall apart (of old clothes), split into different holes (of waterholes after the wet season).

kirt papanana break by put weight on something. Kirt papani takkaji-ma kanyjurra-rni waninya. He sat on the chair and it broke, falling right on the ground. [BW: FM07 a043: 22:39min]

kirt jayingana break something to share it out.

kirt yuwanana break something by throwing it, knock someone down by pelting boomerangs at them. "Ngaja-yi-nku-rla kirt yuwanana," ngurla marnani. "You might break it on me," she was saying to her. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 3:54min]

kirt kangana take and break. Mirlarrang kula-ma-rla kangani kirt, nyila-ma nyampayirla-lu kangarnta-yawung-kulu, nyila-ma mirlarrang-ma. The spear wouldn't break when the crocodile had it sticking out of its back. [VW: FM12 a173: 2:11min]

kirtkirt break a number of things, break something into pieces.

kirtkarra breaking.

kirt-pari broken.

kirtakirta *n.* large male bush turkey or bustard. *See:* jikparn; kurrkaparti; jantura; jamut; ngamarti; kuwarlang; juwarra. *Ardeotis australis*. Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method which is called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, they are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jamut' and eat them.



kirti *cv.* climb to the top of a hill.

kirti yanana climb to the top.

kirti karrinyana at the summit. Kirti karrinya. She was on top. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kirtikirti go up and down hills.

kirti *n.* summit, top of a hill.

kirtingka on the summit.

kirtikirti summits.

kirtij *cv.* poke or nudge someone to draw attention to something being said.

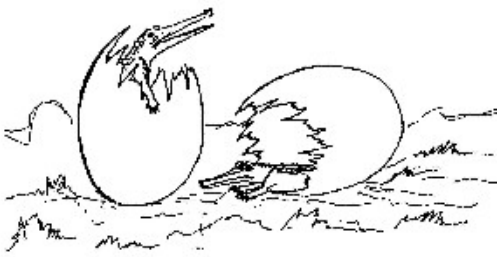
kirtij manana poke to get someone's attention.

kirtikirtij poke a number of times.

kirtirt *cv.* ghost or spirit coming up, materialise.

kirtirt yuwanana Kamparrijang nyamu-lu karrinyani. Karu-ma-yinangulu marnani, "Karra-lu yamak kirrp na. Kirtirt ngungantipa yuwanani, kuya, "Yalungku-ma, kaputa-la," kuya. In the old days when they were there. They used to tell the kids, "Stop quiet you mob", like that. "[Or] the ghost will come to us," we said, "That one [will materialise] at night". [VW: FM12 a178: 09:12min]

kirtpa *n.* egg. *Syn:* kampij. This is a Nyininy word.



kirtpari *n.* broken, anything that is broken. *Syn:* tulungpari, jilmungpari.

kirtparn *n.* bitter cucumber. *Cucumis picrocarpus*. *See:* kawujin. This melon grows on blacksoil plains. The juice can be drunk, but the seeds cannot be eaten. These fruit may be used medicinally. Ripe fruit are gently rubbed and squeezed until the inner flesh becomes soft and pulpy. A small hole is made in the skin and the liquid squeezed out and rubbed onto skin disorders such as rashes and ringworm, or to use as eye-drops. This cucumber tastes bitter and grows on the plains country. The fruit can be eaten, but you have to wait until they ripen fully and they have a bitter taste. They are very similar to 'kaaril' but are larger and bitter tasting.



kirturlk *cv. See:* kiturlk.

kirturlkpari *n. See:* kiturlkpari.

kit *cv. See:* kirt.

kita *n.* clearing, open place, flat ground, plain, outside. *Syn:* pakara. Kita-ngka warrart yuwani Dry it out in the open.[McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kita-ngkurra kanya. He brought him back to camp from initiation etc. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kitakita *n. See:* kirtakirta.

kiti *n. See:* kirti.

kitij *cv. See:* kirtij.

Kitirlwari *n.* Rifle Waterhole. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Mirntiwirri and kankarra (upstream) from Murrumurru.

kitit *cv. See:* kirtirt.

kitpa *n. See:* kirtpa.

kitpan *n. See:* kirtparn.

kitpari *n. See:* kirtpari.

kiturlk *cv.* bend, crooked, bent, windy. *Syn:* tingkurlk. Ngurna wirlka-ngku payarni kiturlk-pijik. I'm cutting a crooked piece of wood with an axe.

- **kiturlk karrinyana** bent, crooked. Nyatparra-ngarnang kirtulk karrinyana jakiliny-ma? Which way is the moon bent? [Is it the beginning or the end of the month - it depends on which way the cresent moon points].
- **kiturlk manana** bend something.
- **kiturlk waninyana** become bent.
- **kiturlk yanana** bend, sag over edge.
- **kiturlkiturlk** bend a number of things, bend a number of times.

kiturlkpari *n.* concave, crooked or bent e.g. a tree or stick. *Syn:* kinturlkpari, tingkurlkpari, jingijingi, parntaly, parntalyuwari. Yibwoin-ju maitbi wankaj ngu pani, kiturlkpari. Maybe Theresa cut a crooked tree down. [VW: FM09 a120: 1:51min]

kiwininkarra *cv.* group of people being quiet.



kiwininkarra karrinyana quiet group.

kiyanana *v.* put (Class 1). *Syn:* yuwanana. Pinyinyip manani ngulu ngunti kiyanani ngulu. They used to rub the sticks together and make a light. [TD: FM09 a17 2b: 0:22min]

kiyanana is putting it.

kiyani did put it.

kiyarru will put it, want to put it.

kiyarra put it!

kiyanani was putting it, used to put it.

kiyanangku will be putting it, want to be putting it.

kiyanu to put it.

kiyanani *v.* was putting it, used to put it. *See:* kiyanana.

kiyanangku *v.* will be putting it, want to be putting it. *See:* kiyanana.

kiyani *v.* did put it. *See:* kiyanana.

kiyanu *v.* to put it. *See:* kiyanana.

kiyap *cv.* whisper.



kiyap marnana whisper. Marluka-wu-ma ngurla marnana kiyayap. She is whispering to the old man. [BW: FM07 a043: 9:44min]

kiyayap whispering.

kiyakiyap whispering.

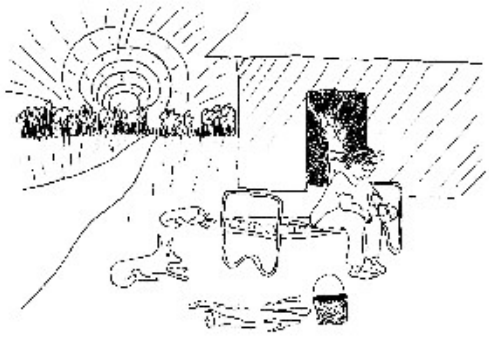
kiyarra *v.* put it! *See:* kiyanana.

kiyarri *n.* **1** • digging stick used by women.



2 • walking stick. *Syn:* mirlirri.

3 • rays of sun, daybreak, dawn. *Syn:* rangkarr. These are the first rays of light seen after a long night of dancing.



kiyarru *v.* will put it, want to put it. *See:* kiyanana.

kiyi *cv.* wait too long to come back and see a family member who is dying. When you finally arrive, they have passed away.

kiyi manana wait to visit someone, then it is too late. Kiyi ngunku-rla mani. Kula-nku-rla wartwart yani. Ngumayi-la yani ngunku-rla, losim karrinya kuya. You hesitated too long about it. You didn't go back to see her. You returned to your mother to find that she had died. [VW: FM12 a174: 9:57min]

kiyi nyangana hesitate to visit someone, then it is too late. Nyampa-wu-ja-n kiyi nyangani? Why didn't you came to see him? [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kiyik *cv.* run away.

kiyirtij *cv. See:* kiirtij.

kiyu *cv.* call out loudly, send message maybe for someone to come up, or to let people know that someone is coming up.

kiyu yuwanana call out loudly.

-ku *case.* **1** • this ending marks the one who performs the action (ergative). *Syn:* -lu, -ngku, -kulu, -lu, -tu, -ju, -u. Ngurnayinangkulu ngantipa-ma janka-ku-ma kayi panani. Us women used to follow them too. [BW: FM09 a12 5a: 0:33min] Nyawa-ma yatu-ma murlanginyi na ngulu manani, kamparrijang-kulu nungkiny-ku-ma, ngantipanguny-ju-ma. My family used to get this white ochre from here [at Latajarni] in the old days. [VW: FM08 a11 2b: 2:12min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental). Jimak ngurnalu-rla yuwanana karnti-ku na kuyangku. We push some hot rocks up into the chest cavity with a stick. [VW: FM10 a148: 3:33min]

3 • adverb agreement.

-ku *case.* **1** • for. This ending marks a recipient or a person who receives something (dative case ending). *Syn:* -wu, -u. Ngurnayina jayingku ngayiny-ku mali-wu. I'm going to give it to my son-in-laws. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 7:32min] Tirnung-ku ngurnalu-rla nyangku, warlakap. We will look around for bloodwood sap now. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 4:19min] Marnani ngurla ngamayi-wu-ma nyanuny-ku-ma piyarrp. He used to report him to his mother. [VW: FM08 a070: 2:11min] Kajirri ngurla marnana nyanuny-ku warlaku-wu. The old woman calls to her dog. [BW: FM07 a043: 11:44min]

2 • about. Pinak jayingani ngungantipangulu kampanup-ku-ma, ngantipanguny-ju nungkiying-kulu.They taught us to cook them, our family did. [VW: FM09 a12 5d: 1:22min] Junction-ku murluwu ngurnangku marnana. I'm talking to you about this junction. [VW: FM07 a058: 0:16min]

3 • for. This ending marks a person who benefits from another person's actions (benefactive). Nyila-ma-rla kangana munkaj-ku nyanuny-ku. He takes it back for his wife. [(VW: FM09 a123: 13:11min)]

4 • 's. This ending marks a person who owns something (possessive). Nyila-ma ngayiny-ku jawiji-wu ngamayi-wu ngamarni-wu nguyina nyila-ma ngurra-ma, kankula nyawa na karlangkarla Jijaljawung. This story is about my mother's, uncle's and mother's father's country which is west of here called Jijaljawung. [VW: FM08 a071: 0:35min]

5 • to. This ending marks a person who is a goal. Ngarnjal-ku ngurla yani. She went after Ngarnjal. [VW: FM09 a127: 21:37min] Nyanuny-ku rain jak waninya. Then the rain fell his [camp]. [VW: FM09 a12 5b: 1:51min]

6 • to, in order to. This ending marks the purpose of another action (purposive). Jululuj na manana Nangala-lu-ma, warrart-ku-ma. Nangala carries it back in order to dry it out. [VW: FM08 a089: 9:01min] Ngurna-rla parnngirri-la kiyawu majul yurak-ku ngayiny-ku kapuku-wu I will put it in the bark dish for my sister to make her feel better. [TD: FM07 a028: 10:58min] Ngulu-rla yani na nganta karu-walija-ma karrap-ku na jarrwalut. A big mob of kids came over for a look. [(VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:09min)]

7 • purposive location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time.

-kuja *suf.* hungry for something. *Syn:* -kunyja, -wunyja. Kuninyjirrp ngurna karrinyana. Nunykuwarra ngarin-kuja.I'm hungry for meat. Hungry for meat. [VW: FM12 a174: 12:00min]

kujakujarramkarraaji majul *n.* hypocrite, two-faced. *Variant:* kujarra kujarra majul.

kujarra *n.* two.

kujarrakujarra four.

kujarrawurt two times, two nights. Kujarrawurt ngulu karrinyani tirrip. They camped out for two nights. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 1:02min]

-kujarra *suf.* dual, two of a kind. Mangarriwaji-la nguwula wanyjanana na kamparri-la warrkawarrkap wamala-kujarra-lu. The two girls are dancing outside the shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:43min] Nguwula-rla wuyurrunkarra yuwanana janka-kujarra-lu. Two women are fishing for something. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

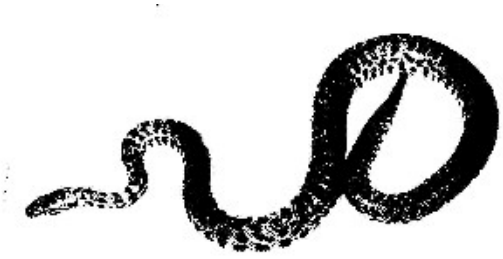
kujarrapparni *n.* pair of something. Ngurla marnana kiyayap kujarrapparni. The pair of them whispered to each other. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:43min]

kuji *n.* bone. *Syn:* kuyuwan.

kuji pirlirrk skeleton.

kujilirli *cv.* mass death, massacre.

kujipatawan *n.* Children's python, pie-bald snake. *Syn:* jungkurti, kanpawaji. *Liasis childreni*. This small python is considered to be the offspring of 'mulyukuna' (black-headed python). It has pretty markings on the skin and is also sometimes called a pie-bald snake. It is a quiet snake that can be picked up and handled. It is too small to be eaten. This snake has a Dreaming site to the west of Gurindji and Bilinarra country. It has a Gurindji Dreaming story about when it cried because others teased it about its hair. The name 'kujipatawan' refers to its strong bones.



Kujiwarntajpurrru *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Punungkuj and kanimparra (downstream) from Yurrunjuljula.

Kujpi *n.* **1** • place just north of Edgar Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

2 • place on a northern tributary of Neave Creek. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

kujurr *n.* place under a 'nampula' (fig tree) or other river trees which have fruit where you sit to fish for 'narrinyjila' (turtles). It is a good fishing spot because the fruit drops into the water and attracts turtles to this spot.

-kuk *suf.* make something happen (factive ending). *Syn:* -k, -pijik, -rrik, -pirrji. Ngawa-ngku yuwani parntaly-kuk. The water made [a spear] bend. Pulwarr-kuk jiyawu talwirr-a-ma. It will get dry hanging up. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kuka *n.* faeces, poo (baby talk word). *Syn:* kura.

kukij *cv.* drink.



kukij payarnana drink. Ngurnalu kukijkarra payarni nyila-ma ngawa-ma. Then we were drinking the water.[VW: FM09 a14 1a: 3:07min]

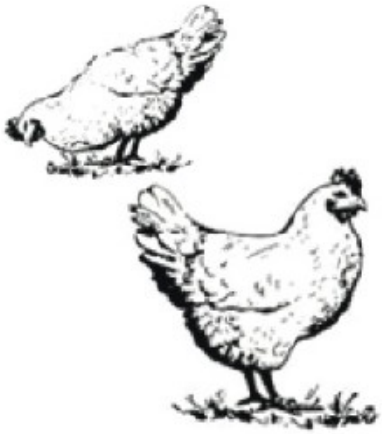
kukij ngarnana drink.

kukij nyangana drink.

kukijkarra drinking. Kukijkarra-wu ngurna manana. I'm going to get it for drinking. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 2:28min] Punyu kukijkarra-wu du, janga-ngka-wu, kulykulya-la-wu nyampa-ka-wu yala-ngka-wu. It's good for drinking too when you are sick with congestion [bad cold] or whatever. [VW: FM08 a089: 3:18min]

kukijkarraaji *n.* drinkable, in the same way as something is edible, it won't harm you. Nyawa kankapa kupuwupu, kukijkarraaji. The lemon grass upstream from here is drinkable. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 6:23min]

kukkuk *n.* chicken. *Gallus gallus*. Many stations, missions and settlements used to keep chickens for the 'ngarin' (meat) and 'kampij' (eggs). Water pythons used to get in to the chicken coops and eat them, and you could see the lumps in the snakes where the chickens were that they had eaten.



kukukuk *cv.* rooster or cockerel crowing.

kukukuk marnana crow (of rooster).

kula *part.* not, negation. Kula-rnalu ngantipa-rni pirti nyangana murlarra-ma yunayunany-ku-ma, warrwarrkuj-ku-ma. We didn't work this out ourselves - about collecting these types of plants. [VW:FM07 a01 1e] Kula ngayiny yumi. That's not right in my law. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kula nyangulanyjak-parla. Not ever! You are telling lies. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kula-rnayina jayingka nyawa-ma. I did not want to give this to them. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Mangarri ngurna kamparnana, kula ngarin. I am cooking damper, not meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kula wumara not stone, only human.

kula yangujpa not a little bit, very big, a lot.

-kula *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* -ka, -ngka, -ja, -ta, -a. *Variant:* -kurla. Jinparrak-kula-ma nyawa-ma ngurna marnana Jinparrak-kula. I'm talking at old Wave Hill station. [BW: FM07 a021: 0:30min] An ngamayi-lu nguyina nguru jayingani walyak-kula-ma nantananta-ma nyila-ma. And the mother prepares to give

food to the little ones inside. [VW: FM10 a149: 2:17min] An kartak-kula ngurna yuwani ngayu na. And I put it in the cup, I did. [VW: FM07 a021: 3:19min]

2 • make something out of something else e.g. bread out of flour.

3 • with another human.

4 • time period. Kulykulya-wu kuyany-ma, ngarlaka-wu wangiyip-kula-wu. This kind of medicine is used for your head when it aches. [VW: FM09 16 1a: 2:34min] Wakiwaki na ngurnalu yuwanana warrkap-kula-wu. We're putting the white paint here to use at dancing ceremony time. [BW: FM08 a11 2a: 16:51min] Manani ngulu wajarrap-kula-wu. They used to collect the white ochre for corroboree time. [VW: FM08 a11 2c: 1:55min] Namata tanku-murlung-kula nguyinangulu nyampayirla manani mumungku manani. Even during the times we were hungry, they would stop us from eating it. [VW: FM09 a123: 8:01min] Punyu yalanginyi na marlarluka-wu kamparrijang-kula kuya. It was good for the men in the old days. [TD: FM10 a146: 11:13min]

5 • to somewhere. Kanya ngulu Palmer-Spring-kula-wu. Then they took it to Palmer Spring. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:59min]

6 • warning, aversive. Wartarra! Jinek-kula! Hey look out there's a snake! [FM: Overheard]

7 • subordinate clause. Jintaku-ngku nyangana ngu wirlpip-kula-ma. One person sees her hitting herself. [TD: FM10 a165: 10:03min] Jiyarnana ngu jarlarlang-kula-ma ngarlaka-ma, marntaj. The smoke wafts over his head while he's upside down, OK. [VW: FM08 a085: 1:47min] Ngayu-ma-rnayina nyanya pirrkappirrkap-kula-ma. I used to watch them making coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 4:54min] Pani wumara-lu pangkily, tak-kula malyju-ngku. The boy hits [the man] on the head who is sitting down. [BW: FM07 a043: 24:30min] Nanaku-lu pani ngu warnparlk-kula. Nanaku cut (the wood), knocking [the hard bit] out. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:46min]

kulajarra *n. See:* kurlajarra.

Kulalukalu *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yarlwarla and kanimparra (downstream) from Wangkumaliny. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

kulampa *dir. See:* kurlampa.

kulampawariny *dir. See:* kurlampawariny.

kulampawuk *dir. See:* kurlampawuk.

kulaniinnganang *dir. See:* kurlaniinnganang.

kulanimpa *dir. See:* kurlarnimpa.

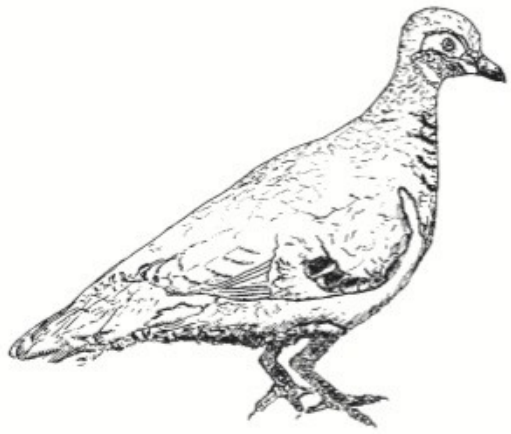
kulanimpal *dir. See:* kurlarnimpal.

kulaninjarrk *dir. See:* kurlarninjarrk.

kulanuk *dir. See:* kurlanuk.

kulangkula *dir. See:* kurlangkurla.

kulangkurru *n.* partridge pigeon. *Geophaps smithi*. The language name is based on the sound of its call. This pigeon is roasted and eaten. It has a red eye because it was crying in a Dreaming story.



kulany *cv.* humbug, come around asking for things all the time, such as food or to use the car. This causes trouble for the family. *Syn:* liwurrap.

kulany kangana humbug. Kulany kanya ngayiny-ju karlaj-ju. My little brother caused him trouble. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kulany yanana go around humbugging.

kulanypung *cv.* mistaken, wrong, by mistake.

kulanypung panana Ngurna pani kulanypung. I hit him by mistake. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kularla *n. See:* kurlarla.

kularni *dir. See:* kurlarni.

kularniinkarra *dir. See:* kurlarniinkarra.

kularniwariny *dir. See:* kurlarniwariny.

kularr *cv. See:* kurlarr.

kularra *n. See:* kurlarra.

kularrak *dir. See:* kurlarrak.

kularranganang *dir. See:* kurlarranganang.

kularrawariny *dir. See:* kurlarrawariny.

Kularrawariny *n. See:* Kurlarrawariny.

kulata *n. See:* kurlarta.

kulatati *n. See:* kurlartarti.

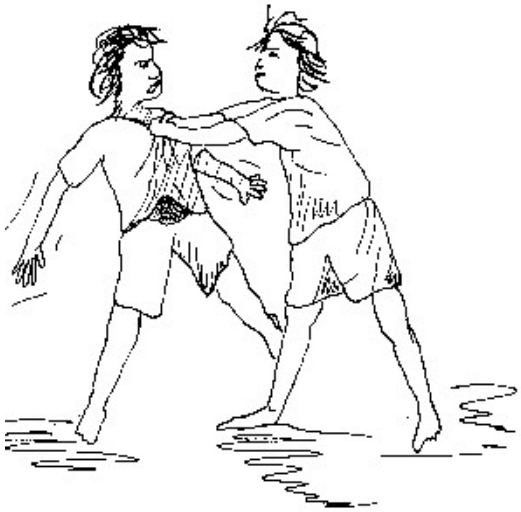
kulayin *dir. See:* kurlayin.

kulayinkarra *dir. See:* kurlayinkarra.

kulayinnginyi *dir. See:* kurlayinnginyi.

kulayirra *dir. See:* kurlayarra.

kuli *cv.* fight, angry, have an argument. *Variant:* kuliwarrp. *Syn:* punkuwung, jiparla.



kuli nyangana ready to fight. Kuliwarrp ngulu-nyunu nyangani nyila kaarnimpa. Ngurnayinangkulu yanku karrap They're ready to fight each other on the eastside. We'll go over and watch them. [VW: FM10 a148: 13:15min]

kuli karrinyana have an argument.

kuli panana fight.

kuli marnana talk aggressively. Ngamayi-yu-ma nyampa-wu-ma jaju-wu-ma kajikaji marnana kuli. He was making trouble for his mother, grandmother and anyone. [VW: FM12 a173: 16:17min]

kuli yanana go around picking fights. Yaluwu kirri-wu ngurla kuli yani. He's gone and picked fight with that woman. [VW: FM12 a174: 14:08min]

kulikuli many people ready to fight. Kuliyan-ma nyamu-n malu kulikuli nyilarniny-kata-rni ngurnangkulu jarrarra manku. If you talk aggressively we'll follow you up with punishment. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

kuli-ngka fighting. Kuli-ngka, ngurnayinangkulu nyangana karrap. Yanku ngurnayinangulu kuli-ngka-wu, kuya. We see them fighting. We go to see them fight. [VW: FM10 a148: 13:44min]

kuliwaji fighting people, reason for a fight. Janka nyamu-yinangkulu kangana rarraj kuyangka-warla kuliwaji.When people run away with a woman, that's the cause of fighting. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kuliji *n. See:* kurliji.

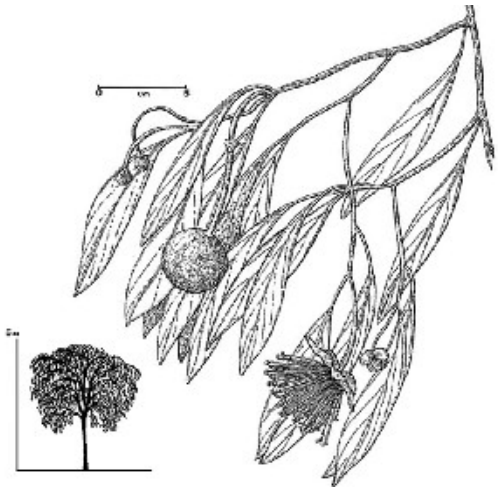
kulikuli *n.* ashes for chewing tobacco. *Syn:* kawurn, puna. *See:* walarri; wanyarri; warlayarra. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.

kulingkirt *n.* **1** • healer, clever man, witch-doctor. *Syn:* maparn.

2 • small sticks, kindling. *Syn:* jilpirri.

3 • splinter, wood chip used for healing. The healer also uses a 'warnampi' (doctor's snake) and a 'yilkiyang' (leech).

kulinyaka *n.* bush orange. *Syn:* kurlartarti, yumarli, makijal. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* mawukarl; kirnti. This is a Bilinarra word. When the fruit are ripe they have a strong pleasant smell, which can be noticed from a long way from the plant. This ripe and strong smelling fruit is called 'mawukarl' or 'kirnti'. They go a slightly orange-yellow colour when they ripen and are sweet. Unripe fruit can be buried in the sand to help ripen them which might take as long as two weeks. The wood can be used as 'warlu' (firewood) as it lights quickly and easily. The bark can be used to treat scabies. It is chipped off the trunk, crushed into small pieces and boiled. The cooled liquid is used as an external wash to treat scabies. When the large flooding rains of the full wet season come this plant can be used to chase the rains away. The leaves are placed on a fire to make smoke, and this is wafted towards the rain clouds to make them go away.



kulipungkurrpungkurr *cv.* when someone gets mad and goes to make trouble for someone.



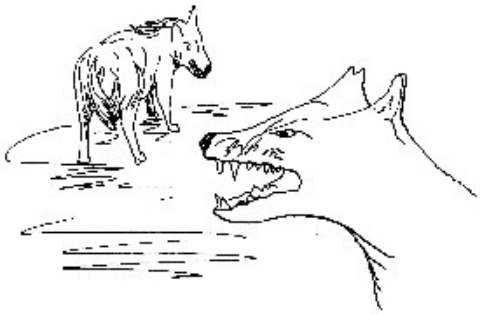
kulipungkurrpungkurr yanana go to make trouble. Nyila-ma kulipungkurrpungkurrarra yani, ngumpit-ma. Yaluwu kirri-wu ngurla kuli yani. That one is walking around making trouble. He's gone and picked fight with that woman. [VW: FM12 a174: 14:02min)]

kulipungkurrpungkurrarra going to make trouble.

kulirrit *n. See:* kurlirrit.

Kulirrit *n. See:* Kurlirrit.

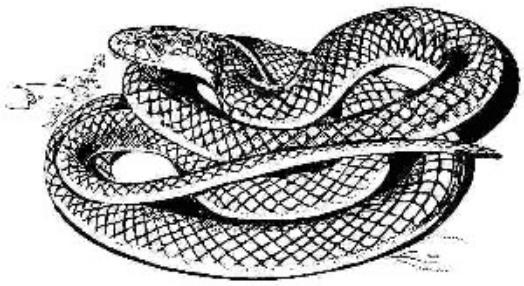
kuliyan *n.* **1** • dangerous, aggressive, 'cheeky' (in Kriol).



2 • bitter, e.g. good ashes for chewing tobacco or self-raising flour, or some yams. Pirlkiya nyamu-rnalu kamparnana an kuliyan, marntaj punyu nyila-ma ngurnalu ngungu manana. When we cook the white cheeky one, well we really like that kind. [VW: FM07 a089: 11:05min]

3 • cancer. Janga nyamu-lu karrinyana kuliyan-jawung, nyila-ma-rni nyangana kuyany na tirnung. When they have cancer, they drink this kind [of bush medicine] - the bloodwood sap. [BW: FM07 a01 1a: 4:36min]

kuljany *n.* any kind of snake. *Syn:* jawulwara, wari, wama. Kuljany-ju nguyi payarni. The snake bit me. [ECH: VW]



kulkulp *cv. See:* kurlkurlp.

kulkutukutu *n.* water lily flower. *See:* mintaarraj; pumparta.



kulmarrk *adv.* work hard, make someone work hard, walk a long way etc, tire someone. *Variant:* kurlmarrk.

kulmarrk-kulu kangana go hard at something. Kulmarrk-kulu ngun kangana. You're going too fast. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kulmarrk karrinyana go hard, work hard.

kulmarrk waninyana work in different places going back and forth, do everything for someone. Kulmarrk-kula waninya. It became hard. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kulmarrk, waninyana, ngurnalu-rla kulmarrk, kajirri-yu-ma yaluwu-ma wankaj-ku kula kalurirrp-kaji. Ngurnalu pujim yuwanana na wheelchair-yawung. Karrwanana ngurnalu pakara-la karlayinkarra-la, warlu-ngka. We work hard for that old lady who is sick and can't walk about herself. I push her around in a wheelchair. We keep her outside on the westside of the house next to the fire. [VW: FM12 a177: 3:41min]

kulmarrk yuwanana make hard (for someone).

kulng *cv. See:* kurlng.

kulngurrung *n. See:* kurlngurrung.

kulp *cv. See:* kurlp.

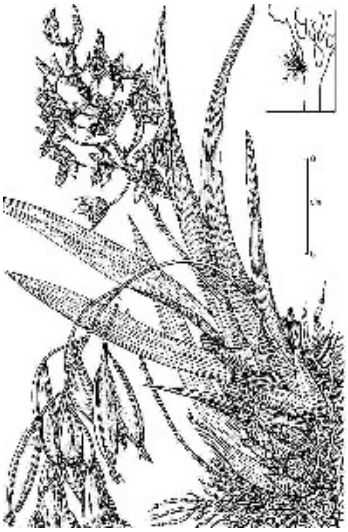
kulpajurru *n. See:* kurlpajurru.

kulpak *cv. See:* kurlpak.

kulpam *cv. See:* kurlpam.

kulpap *cv. See:* kurlpap.

kulparramparra *n.* tree orchid. *Cymbidium canaliculatum*. The juice from the crushed stems is green and thick. It is rubbed onto the face of young boys, seven to ten years of age, to make their facial hair grow into long whiskers called 'jika'.



kulpi *n. See:* kurlpi.

kulpung *n.* small hill.

kulu *cv. See:* kurlu.

-kulu *case.* **1** • this ending marks the one who performs the action (ergative). *Syn:* -ngku, -ku, -lu, -tu, -ju, -u. *Variant:* -kurlu. Ngurnalu manana kamparrijang-kulu nyamu-lu manani, ngantipanguny-ju, ngunyarri-lu nyampawu-ku jaju-ngku nungkiny-kulu. We're doing the way the old people did it before, our great-grandparents, grandmothers and family. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 2:21min]

2 • with, this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental). Jarrwaj punya ngu mirlarrang-kulu. He hit it with a spear. [TD: FM10 27 1b: 0:52min] Ngulu jamanani, kawarla-yawung-kulu-ma kuya. They would grind some more using a coolamon. [BW: FM10 a143: 23:36min]

3 • adverb agreement. Narra-yawung-kulu ngurna yirrirt mani kuyangku yamak-kulu. I pulled it out with the hooked stick very gently like this. [VW: FM08 a099: 7:10min] Kajijirri-lu-ma ngulu panani kamparrijang-kulu-ma. The women used to pound them like this in the old days. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 8:34min]

kuluju *n. See:* kurluju.

kulukap *cv. See:* kurlukap.

kulukuk *n. See:* kurlukuk.

kulukulup *cv. See:* kurlukurlup.

kulumarra *n.* **1** • sky, high up where planes fly, atmosphere, higher than tree tops, lower than where the stars are.*See:* ngara.

2 • sandalwood. *Santalum lanceolatum*. The wood can be burnt to ash and this is mixed with water and then rubbed through the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it go black. The bark of this tree is also scraped off and boiled up into a tea. The tea is used to treat many internal ailments such as cancer called 'kuliyan' and kidney problems. The name 'kulumarra' has also been recorded for the plants 'Cardiospermum halicacabum', 'Dodonaea platyptera' and 'Maytenus cunninghamii'.



kulumarrangarna *n.* Brolga Dreaming or 'sky dweller'. This Dreaming is from the matrilineal social section (ngurlu).

kulummurlung *n.* taboo replacement name. *Syn:* yinimurlung. *Variant:* kulum. The replacement name for a taboo name of a person who has passed away. This word comes from 'name - without'. This word is used less commonly than 'kuminyjayi' in Central Australia.

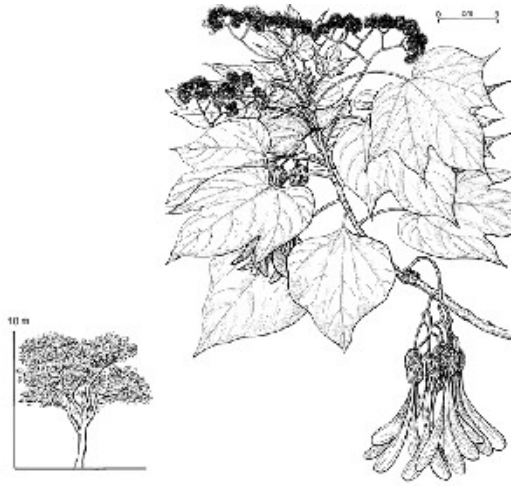
Kulumpukpurru *n. See:* Kurlumpukpurru.

kulumpung *n.* didgeridoo. *Syn:* kinyjuwurnung, pampu. Kulumpung karrwarnana tijungkarra. He is playing the didgeridoo. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] *See:* tijung.



kulun *n. See:* kurlun.

kulunjurru *n.* coolamon tree, helicopter tree or shitwood tree. *Syn:* ngimpija. *Gyrocarpus americanus*. This word was taboo in 2012 because someone of a similar name passed away. This tree is called 'ngimpija' instead which is a Mudburra word. The wood from this tree is very light and is used to make 'kawarla' (coolamons) and 'kartiyi' (wooden dishes). The bark is silver-gold and is easy to spot from a distance. It is quite thick and spongy. Plenty of these trees can be found near Camfield station and Jamparta (Lonely Springs).



kulunturru *n. See:* kurlunturru.

Kulungurru *n. See:* Kurlungurru.

kulup *cv. See:* kurlup.

kulupangkarra *n. See:* kurlupangkarra.

Kulurr *n. See:* Kurlurr.

kulurta *n.* shovel-nosed spear. *Syn:* jalpiny. Kangani ngu nyampayirla kulurta, an kurrupartu-kujarra karu-ngku-ma yalangku-ma. That kid was carrying a shovel nose spear and a boomerang. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 0:26min]Warlpiri use these spears. They are often made from lancewood.

kulututu *n. See:* kurlurturtu.

kuluwang *n. See:* kurluwang.

kulwa *n. See:* kurlwa.

kulwarrang *n. See:* kurlwarrang.

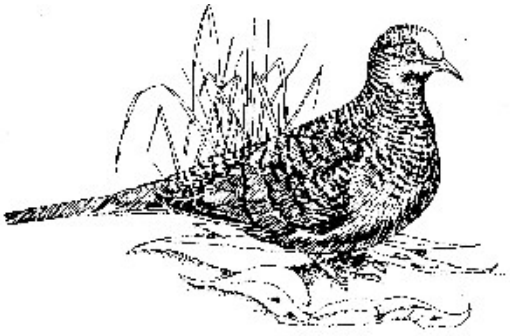
kulwilil *cv.* twist ankle. *Syn:* nunkurlk.

kulwilil waninyana twist ankle.

kulyarri *n.* young, such as a young boy or leaves on tree. *Syn:* maarta, kurrkuly.

kulyawurr *n.* foliage, bushes. *See:* jalyi.

kulyjara *n.* diamond dove, peaceful dove. *Syn:* kurlurturtu. *Geopelia cuneata*, *Geopelia striata*. These small birds are generally not eaten. They have a pleasant sounding call that you often hear around dawn and dusk. The Gurindji names of these birds are based on the call.



kulyk *cv.* strain to do something, like when you are constipated.

kulyk manana strain.

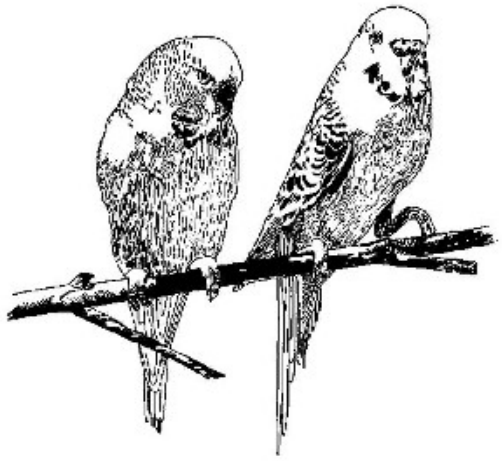
kulykulya *n.* congestion, phlegm from the throat and lungs, 'bad cold' (in Kriol). *Syn:* kungkurr, kulyurr. Ngurnalu manani, jiyarnana ngungantipa kulykulya-wu. We picked it, and cooked it for them to treat congestion. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 5:23min]

kulykulyarra *cv.* stretch out (of humans), straighten out limbs. *See:* wulujurr.

kulykulyarra karrinyana stretch out.

Kulyulyurra *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

kulyulyurra *n.* budgerigar. *Syn:* kumuyurra. *Melopsittacus undulatus*. Budgerigars nest in hollow trees and often occur in large flocks. In the past they were hunted with throwing sticks during the dry season. The sticks would be thrown into the flocks and sometimes a large number of birds would be caught. These were lightly roasted and then eaten; the younger ones were tender and tasty. The young budgerigars were also collected from the hollow trees by widening the entry into the trees and reaching in and taking them out.



kulyurr *n.* mucus from a cold or flu, snot, congestion, phlegm, 'bad cold' (in Kriol). *Syn:* kungkurr, kulykulya, nyitjira.

kulyurrk *cv.* cough. *Variant:* kulyurrkap.

kulyurrk marnana coughing while talking.

kulyurrk karrinyana there coughing.

kulyurrkkulyurrk cough again and again.

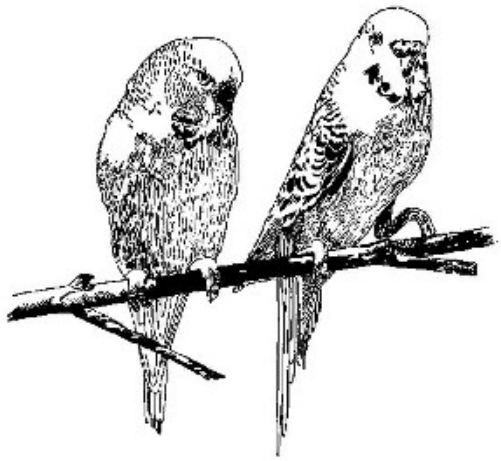
kulyurrkapkaji *n.* cough medicine mixture. *Variant:* kulyurrkkaji. Kupuwupu-ma nyila-ma janga-ngka-wu, kulyurrkapkaji-wu, kulykulya-wu, ngarlaka-wu nyampa-wu tarukap-ku. Lemon grass is good as a cough medicine for coughs or a stuffed-up head. It's also good to bathe in. [VW: FM08 a089: 2:03min]

kulyurrkulyurr *cv.* deceive, tell lies, pretend. *Syn:* kimarrip, kurany. This is a Mudburra word.

kulyurrkulyurr marnana tell lies.

kulyukulyuwarra telling lies, pretending, deceiving.

kulyuyu *n.* budgerigar. *Syn:* kulyulyurra, kumuyurra. *Melopsittacus undulatus*. This is a Malngin word. Budgerigars nest in hollow trees and often occur in large flocks. In the past they were hunted with throwing sticks during the dry season. The sticks would be thrown into the flocks and sometimes a large number of birds would be caught. These were lightly roasted and then eaten; the younger ones were tender and tasty. The young budgerigars were also collected from the hollow trees by widening the entry into the trees and reaching in and taking them out.

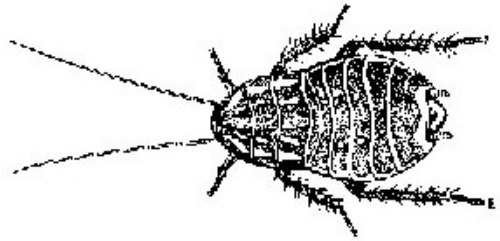


Kumila *n.* place south of Farquharson Gap.

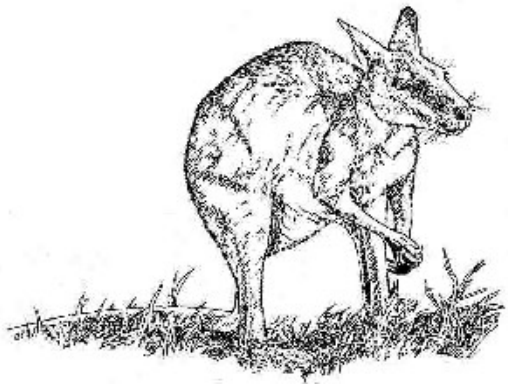
-kumpal *suf.* avoid, prevent. **Ngunyju nganyja kurlpak-kumpal.** Eat tobacco to avoid vomiting. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

kumpali *n.* gecko. There are many types of geckos that live in the bush, in sandstone areas, on trees and in houses. They all have the same names that relate to how they urinate all the time. They have a loud call at night.

kumpalyi *n.* native cockroach. *Syn:* kumpujikij, kumpulanginy, kumpirlang. *Blattodea*, *Cosmozosteria sp*. Bush cockroaches arch their back and squirt a smelly liquid when disturbed; if it gets in your eyes it can cause temporary blindness.



kumpang *n.* female kangaroo. *Syn:* pungkiyin. *See:* wirnangpurru; wulungarna; wartangarna; pilyily; puul. Female kangaroos carry hairless joeys or pinkys called 'pilyily' in their pouch or 'puul'. Larger joeys that have hair and are still getting in and out of the pouch are 'wulungarna' or 'wartangarna', referring to how they follow around their mothers legs.



kumpari *n.* red meat ant. *Hymenoptera*, *Formicidae*, *Iridomyrmex purpureus group*. *See:* ngarlany; pingi. 'Ngarlany' (eggs) from inside the underground nests can be eaten. They are winnowed in a 'kawarla' (coolamon) to remove dust and grit and are then eaten raw. The ants are attracted to food scraps when you are camping, especially 'ngarin' (beef).

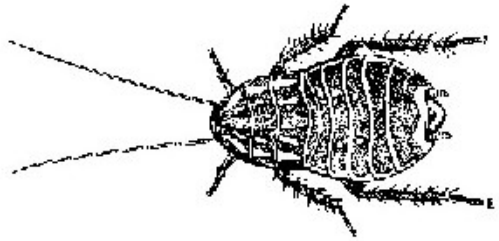
kumpaying *n.* **1** • yellow eggs and pollen of sugarbag. *Syn:* ngunyuwulij, kuntarri. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



2 • Tuesday.

Kumpirlang *n.* place on a tributary off the Victoria River. It is not far from Murnturluk (Catfish) and Wumajkuny.

kumpirlang *n.* native cockroach. *Syn:* kumpujikij, kumpalyi, kumpulanginy. *Blattodea*, *Cosmozosteria sp*. Bush cockroaches arch their back and squirt a smelly liquid when disturbed; if it gets in your eyes it can cause temporary blindness.



Kumpirlangkula *n.* hill just 'kurlarra' (south) of Parntamirn in a line of hills which line-up north-south. Kumpirlang is also the name of the bush cockroach. This place is a Jungkuwurru (Echidna) Dreaming.

kumpirnpirn *n.* whirlygig beetle. *Coleoptera spp*, *Macrogyrus spp*, *Gyrinidae spp*. These small black beetles swim around in circles on top of water in quiet pools in creeks.

kumpu *n.* urine, piss, wee, pee. Nyawa-ma-rla kumpu nyanuny. That's her urine [referring to Emu's urine at Jampawurru which is now a spring]. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 3:29min]

kumpu *cv.* urinate, piss.

kumpu ngayanana urinate. Murlangka tirrip karrinya kumpu ngayani ngu wal nyawa na ngawa. Emu camped overnight and urinated here and created this spring [at Jampawurru, Mud Spring]. [VW: FM07 a04 1c: 7:43min] Kumpu ngayani ngu, nyila na ngawa. [Emu] urinated and made that spring [at Jampawurru]. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 2:35min]

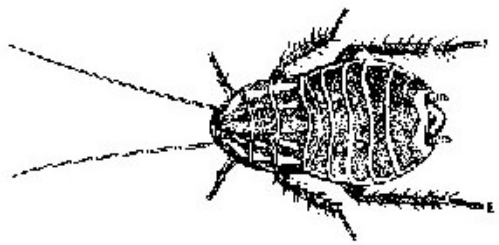
kumpukumpura yanana go along urinating (like a dog).

Kumpu *n.* **1** • place on Webb Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

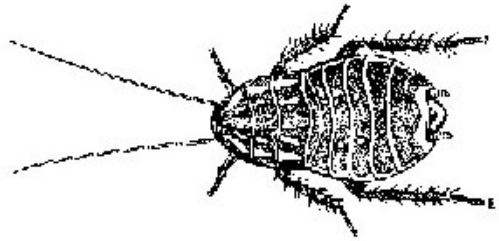
2 • place on McDonald Creek kanimparra (downstream) from Punuru (McDonald Yard). This is a Jurntakal (Snake) Dreaming where he urinated and then stayed in a hole or 'jimpiri'. He was told to go away from there by 'ngurramala' or bosses of that place and he went 'kaarnirra' (east) to Parunyja.

Kumpujarralu *n.* Buchanan Spring.

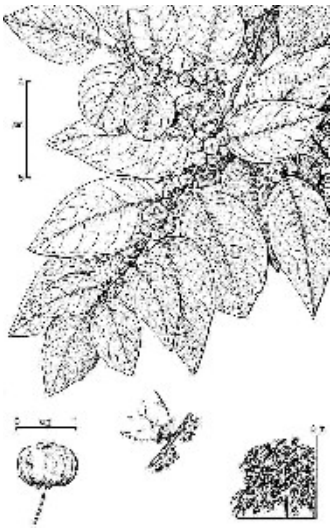
kumpujikij *n.* native cockroach. *Syn:* kumpalyi, kumpulanginy, kumpirlang. *Blattodea*, *Cosmozosteria sp*. Bush cockroaches arch their back and squirt a smelly liquid when disturbed; if it gets in your eyes it can cause temporary blindness.



kumpulanginy *n.* native cockroach. *Syn:* kumpujikij, kumpalyi, kumpirlang. *Blattodea*, *Cosmozosteria sp*. This is a Malngin word. Bush cockroaches arch their back and squirt a smelly liquid when disturbed; if it gets in your eyes it can cause temporary blindness.



kumpulyu *n.* white currant, white plum. *Syn:* jurrulana. *Flueggea virosa*. Nyawa ngurna manana wikwik, kumpulyu kukijkarra-wu. Kumpulyu-ma, janga-ngka-wu kulykulya-wu. Nyawa kartak-kula ngurna yuwanana kuya. Boilim jiyarni ngu winkilying-pirrji, nyila-ma kumpulyu-ma. Ngurnalu yuwanana nyampayirla-la du nalija-la. Winkilying na ngu, nyila-ma kanyjurra, kulyurrkkaji-wu-ma, ngurnalu kukijkarra na, nyamu karru jiwilying na. I'm grating the root of the kumpulyu tree to make a medicinal tea to treat coughs. This kumpulyu is used to treat coughs. You put it in a billycan. The kumpulyu boils until it goes red. The red looking liquid is used for treating coughs. We drink it when it gets cold. You can also mix it with tea. [VW: FM09 a16 1a: 0:09min, 1:11min, 1:33min VW: FM09 a16 1b: 00:37min, 00:53min, 00:19min] The fruit ripens in the middle of wet season. You can use the stems for bush matches. You can also use this plant to treat coughs and headaches. You cut the young roots from the tree, usually from the exposed roots on the side of riverbanks when the water level is low. You then scrape the bark off the root revealing the white root underneath. You shouldn't eat the bark. You then grate the white root and boil it which makes the water turn red. You can drink it like this or mix it with tea.

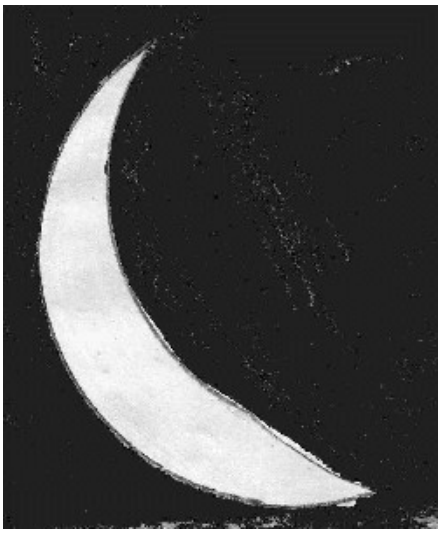


kumpurlakpurlak *n.* brave, game.

kumpurru *n.* great-grandparent or great-grandchild, the child of 'kaminyjarr'. *Syn:* ngunyarri. *See:* kaminyjarr. This is a Jaru word.

kumpuwujmurlung *n.* someone who is persistent and doesn't listen, someone who goes ahead with something against advice.

kumpuyawung *n.* new moon, crescent moon. *Syn:* kilang.

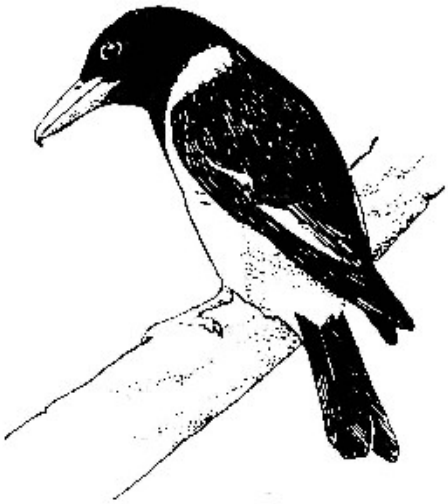


kumununga *n.* ceremonial head dress, turban. *See:* kuntakunta. This hat is worn by men. It is about 60 cm high, made from paper bark and bound into conical shape with hair string and decorated. The term was also used to refer to turbans worn by Arab traders (who travelled through the area and had a store at Kalkaringi).

Kumunungalarni *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mipirriny and kanimparra (downstream) from Pumang.

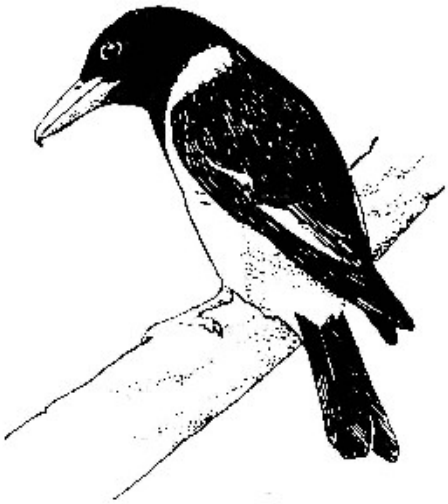
kumungku *n.* backbone, spine, roof of building. *Syn:* kantarta. *See:* parntawurru.

kumurlawurru *n.* **1** • pied butcher bird. *Syn:* kumurlawurta. *Cracticus nigrogularis*. This is a Malngin word. When 'kumurlawurta' sings in a sorry voice it means someone has passed away. They are a Dreaming for some Gurindji people and there are ceremonies associated with this bird.



2 • magpie. *Syn:* kumurlawurta. *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

kumurlawurta *n.* **1** • pied butcher bird. *Syn:* kumurlawurru. *Cracticus nigrogularis*. When kumurlawurta sings in a sorry voice it means someone has passed away. They are a Dreaming for some Gurindji people and there are ceremonies associated with this bird.



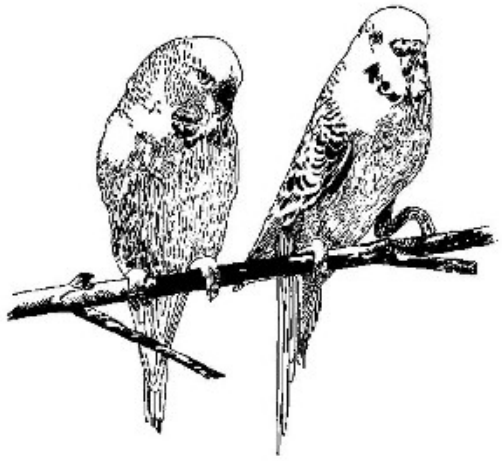
2 • magpie. *Syn:* kumurlawurru. *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

Kumurru *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area north of Latajarni.

kumuyung *n.* sick. *See:* janga. This word replaces 'janga' when talking about food in the presence of a 'mali' (mother-in-law).



kumuyurra *n.* budgerigar. *Syn:* kulyulyurra, kulyuyu. *Melopsittacus undulatus*. Budgerigars nest in hollow trees and often occur in large flocks. In the past they were hunted with throwing sticks during the dry season. The sticks would be thrown into the flocks and sometimes a large number of birds would be caught. These were lightly roasted and then eaten; the younger ones were tender and tasty. The young budgerigars were also collected from the hollow trees by widening the entry into the trees and reaching in and taking them out.



kunak *cv. See:* kurnak.

kunama *n.* any kind of fly. *Syn:* kununga, walngin. *Diptera*, *Muscidae*, *Musca spp.* This is a Malngin word. These small black flies are often a nuisance as they fly around the face and eyes. They are bad in areas with lots of cattle and horses. There is a Dreaming place for them on Gurindji country.



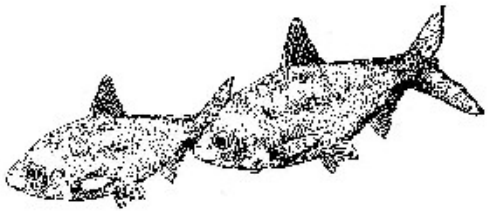
Kunamala *n.* place west of Gordy Creek near Muntiya.

kunamintila *cv. See:* kurnamirntirla.

kunamulu *n. See:* kurnamurlu.

kunanturu *n.* bush bean. *Acacia maconochieana*, *Acacia coriacea*. The green pods can be roasted and the beans eaten. The wood is used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs), 'kuturu' (fighting sticks) and digging sticks or 'kiyarri'. The bark and leaves can be burnt to a fine white ash, which is mixed with 'warlayarra' (tobacco). This improves the texture of the tobacco and also makes it release more nicotine. The ash from the bark can also be used as a dye to make hair go darker.

kunartu *n.* bony bream, bubble fish and tarpon or ox-eye herring. *Syn:* puliny. *Nematalosa erebi*, *Megalops cyprinoides*.This fish blows out bubbles as it swims, and it is often called a bubble fish. The flesh can be eaten after roasting on hot coals and ashes, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. There are a lot of bones in the meat, though the tarpon or ox-eye herring has fewer bones. They can also be used as live bait to catch bigger fish such as 'yinarrwa' (barramundi) or 'manyirrkila'.



kunarturu *n. See:* kunanturu.

kunaruk *n.* younger mother (mother's younger sister). *See:* mukurn.

Kunawa *n.* Cattle Creek. *Syn:* Warlujarrajarra.

kuni *cv.* dream. *Syn:* yungkaj.

kuni manana dream. Nyuntu ngungku kuni mani. She dreamt about you. Yaluwu ngurna-rla kuni-ma mani nyanuny puwarraj. I dreamt about that person's Dreaming. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyawa-ma-kata karnti kumpulyu-ma kuni ngurna mani. Manku-rna majka, kukijkarra-wu, kulyurrkkaji-lu. I dreamt about that 'kumpulyu'. So I'm going to try to drink it to treat my cough. [VW: FM09 a16 1b: 1:17min]

wankaj kuni manana have a nightmare.

kuninip *cv.* sleep talk. *Syn:* jamanymany.

kuninip marnana sleep talk.

kuning *n.* patrilineal Dreaming, father's totem. *Syn:* puwarraj.

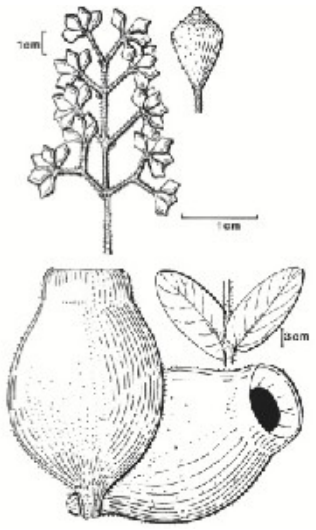
kuninyjirrp *cv.* hungry for meat. *Syn:* ngarinkuja. *See:* nunykuwarra; jawuljuk.

kuninyjirrp karrinyana Kuninyjirrp ngurna karrinyana. Nunykuwarra ngarin-kuja. I'm hungry for meat. Hungry for meat. [VW: FM12 a174: 12:00min]

Kunjij *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Luyanti and kanimparra (downstream) from Tawurrman.

kunjirt *n.* **1** • type of bloodwood. *Corymbia drysdalensis*. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The white bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (fine white ash) to mix with 'warlayarra' (tobacco).

2 • rusty bloodwood. *Corymbia ferruginea*. You can find particularly sweet sugarbag in this tree. You can also make didgeridoos from the hollow stems and branches. The timber also makes good 'warlu' (firewood).



3 • hill woollybutt or scarlett gum. *Eucalyptus phoenicea*. Stems of the appropriate diameter that have been hollowed by termites can be used to make didgeridoos. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can often be found in this tree. It grows on rocky hills and creates good shade. It is only found in the more northern areas, often on sandstone and is not very common.

Kunjirtpurru *n.* place on Webb Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

kunka *cv.* on behalf of someone, do something in place of someone else.

kunka manana fight or kill on behalf of someone.

kunka marnana speak for someone else, speak on behalf of someone.

kunkajuwal *n. See:* kurnkajuwal.

Kunkarlarlayawu *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kunturruwurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Yulangularni. It might also be called Kunkarlayuk.

Kunkarlayuk *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kunturruwurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Yulangularni. It might also be called Kunkarlarlayawu.

kunku *n.* bag or some form of cover. *Syn:* wananga. Kunku yalangka kangka-yi. Warlayarra-nganyju-yawung, kawurn-nganyju-yawung. Bring that bag there for me. It's got my tobacco, ashes and other things. [VW: FM12 a174: 13:25min] This might be a Ngarinyman word.



kunkujuku *n.* white-breasted sea eagle. *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. *See:* kalpun. This large hunting bird builds a large nest of sticks. They go a long way up big 'lamarn' (rivers) looking for 'yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles).

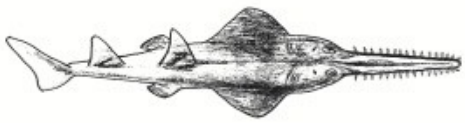


kunkun *cv. See:* kurnkurn.

kunpilin *n. See:* kurnpirlin.

Kunpulu *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Walmakuny and kanimparra (downstream) from Tumurrung (Alligator Hole).

kunpulu *n.* sawfish. *Pristis microdon*. These large fish sometimes come a long way up the Victoria River and can be caught near Nitjpurru (Pigeon Hole). The meat can be eaten after roasting in ashes. They often have a lot of tasty fat. The 'saw' is very dangerous when they are in the water and when they are pulled up on the bank and they thrash around.



kuntakunta *n.* ceremonial head dress. *See:* kumununga. This head dress is for women. It is made from hair string and kangaroo teeth.

kuntal *cv.* have head up to get up, or get up and talk.

kuntal karrinyana have head up.

kuntanyi *n.* marks, such as engravings on boomerangs and other artefacts. *Syn:* mirnang.

kuntarri *n.* yellow eggs and pollen of sugarbag. *Syn:* kumpaying, ngunyuwulij. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



kuntikunti *cv.* cut hair. *Variant:* kuntikuntip. Hair is cut for general grooming. It is also cut when a relative passes away. It can be cut and spun into 'wirriji' (hair string). Hair is also used in sorcery so you shouldn't leave it around, for example in combs.

kuntikuntip panana cut hair.

kuntiti *n.* bush tobacco plant. *Cullen leucanthum*. The leaves are dried and used as a bush tobacco. The leaves are also boiled in water and used to treat colds, headaches and general pain. They have a good smell. The stems are used by children as toy spears.

kuntitin *n. See:* kurntitirn.

kuntu *n.* log, paperbark raft or anything used as a flotation device. Wulaj tungun-ta ngulu karrinyani. Tungun-ta ngulu-rla wulaj karrinyani. Mirlarrang, jik-ma yani ngu warrij-ma. Jarrwaj ngulu pungani. Yaluwu-ma-lu taruk waninya. Nyawa-ma kangani mirlarrang-ma. Taruk-lu waninyani. Kuya na ngulu pungani turrp. Kangani ngulu, pakarli-la kuntu-ka. They used to lie in wait hidden from view. Hidden from view, they use to lie in wait. A crocodile would emerge [from the water]. And they would spear it. Then they would wade in to get it. [The crocodile] would carry the spear about [on its back]. So they would wade in. They'd stab it. Then they'd carry it out on a paperbark raft. [VW: FM12 a173: 2:51min]

kuntuljaya *n.* benevolent, someone who doesn't like killings, someone concerned about other people. Nyila-ma kurraj-ma kuntuljaya. That rainbow snake was feeling benevolent [and did not kill him]. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

kunturru *n.* sky, clear blue part of the sky.

Kunturruma *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Purrarrany and kanimparra (downstream) from Mija. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

kunturruwaji *n.* aeroplane. *Syn:* tiwungarna, tiwuwaji.



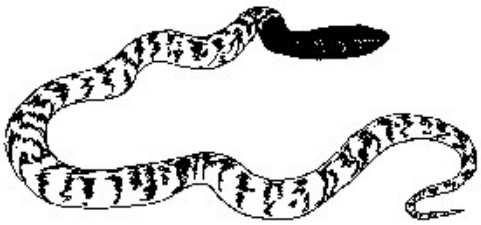
Kunturruwurru *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Nyingalarra and kanimparra (downstream) from Kunkarlarlayawu or Kunkarlayuk.

kununga *n.* any kind of fly. *Syn:* kunama, walngin. *Diptera*, *Muscidae*, *Musca spp*. These small black flies are often a nuisance as they fly around the face and eyes. They are bad in areas with lots of cattle and horses. There is a Dreaming place for them on Gurindji country.



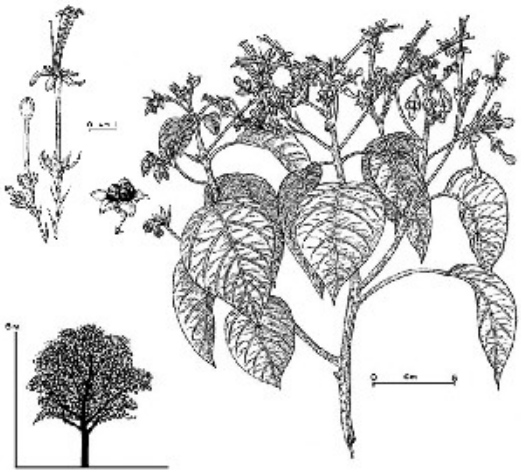
kunurlpunurl *n.* paper wasp. *Hymenoptera*, *Vespidae*, *Polistes spp*, *Ropalidia spp*. These wasps have a sharp painful sting, and if you disturb the papery nest they will chase you in large numbers. The nest is often built on pandanus or sand palm leaves.

kunutjari *n.* piebald snake or black-headed python. *Syn:* murntuj, waluru, mulyukuna. *Aspidites melanocephalus*. This python has a distinctive black shiny head and pretty stripes on its body. It is a quiet snake. It is sometimes called 'waluru' in reference to these stripes. Young people cannot eat the meat from this snake. If they do they will become crippled. Only elders can eat the meat. This snake also has a sacred song that can only be heard by men. Note that this identification is not certain. In the 'Plant and Animal' book it is given as the olive python.



kungkarla *n.* **1** • firestick, matches. *Syn:* punaparayi.

2 • firestick tree. *Syn:* punparayi. *Clerodendrum floribundum*, *Premna acuminata*, *Wrightia saligna*. The smooth, straight stems and branches are used to make fire-sticks or bush matches to light a fire using the traditional drilling or friction method called 'pinyinyip'. The pale light timber can also be used to make the shaft of a 'jalkaji' or 'walmayi' (spear-thrower).



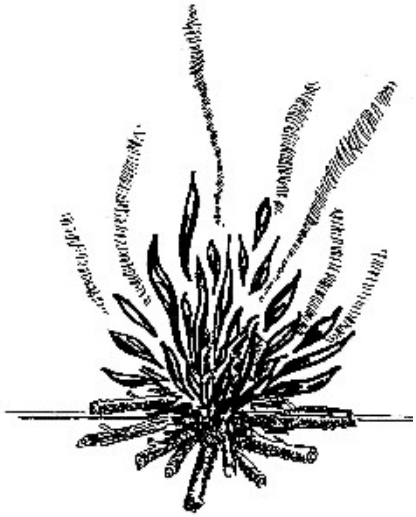
kungkarlatawuk *n.* dimples in lower back above the buttocks.

Kungkarrkungkarrjawung *n.* tributary of the Victoria River not far from Kalkaringi.

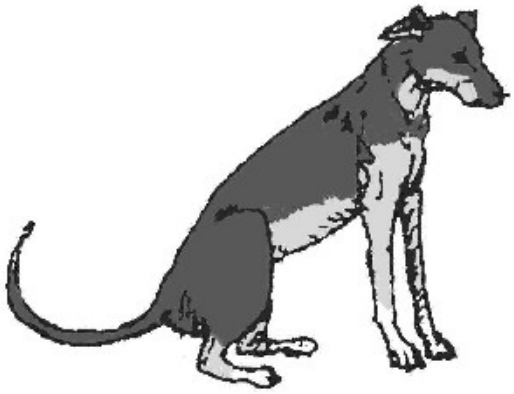
kungkurr *n.* mucus, snot, phlegm, congestion, 'bad cold' (in Kriol). *Syn:* nyitjira, kulyurr, kulykulya. This is a Jaru word.

kungulu *n.* blood. Kunguluk pani. He hit it and made it bleed. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Pani ngu ngarlaka-la kurrupartu-lu marluka, kungulu-warla jirlkip yanana. He hit the old man on the head and blood oozed out. [BW: FM07 a043: 15:03min] Ngurlaa karrwarnana kungulu wanyjikijak. We've all got the same blood. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kungunyjurl *n.* fire. *Syn:* jawi, warlu. This is a Mudburra or Bilinarra word.



kunyarru *n.* dog. *Syn:* wangani, kuru, warlaku. *Canis familiaris*. This is a Jaru word.



kunyini *n.* coals. *Syn:* linyart. Kunyini winkilying karrinyana. The coals are red. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kunyini-la ngurna kampawu mangarri. I'll cook the damper on the coals. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 1:14min]

Kunyininya *n.* hill just 'kurlarra' (south) of Paala and 'kayirra' (north) of Kurlurr. These hills line up north-south. Kunyini is a name for hot coals. Kapukurlang (two sisters) lived there in the Dreaming. *Variant:* Kunyiniwirti.

kunyja *n.* sweet, sweet things, e.g. lollies, sugar, biscuits. Mangarri kangani yalungku wamala-lu kunyja mangarriwaji-yirri. That girl takes the cake to the shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 33:37min]

kunyjakunyja lollies, sweets.

-kunyja *suf.* hungry for something. *Variant:* -wunyja. *Syn:* -kuja. Ngawa-wunyja ngurna. I'm thirsty. Warlayarra-wunyja ngurna. I'm desperate for tobacco.

kunyja *v.* wet it! *See:* kunyjanana.

kunyjanana *v.* wet something, sprinkle water on something. *Syn:* minyjarnana. Malykmalyk ngurnangku kunyjarru. I'm going to sprinkle you with water. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 4:47min]

kunyjanana make wet.

kunyjani did wetten it.

kunyjarru will wet it, want to wet it.

kunyja wet it!

kunyjanani was wetting it, used to wet it.

kunyjanangku will be wetting it, want to be wetting it.

kunyjanu to wet it.

kunyjanani *v.* was wetting it, used to wet it. *See:* kunyjanana.

kunyjanangku *v.* will be wetting it, want to be wetting it. *See:* kunyjanana.

kunyjani *v.* did wet it. *See:* kunyjanana.

kunyjanu to wet it. *See:* kunyjanana.

kunyjarru *v.* will wet it, want to wet it. *See:* kunyjanana.

kupilyipilyi *n.* tadpole. Kupilyipilyi-nginyi warntaj waninya ngakparn. The tadpoles turned into frogs. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Frogs are called 'kupilyipilyi' until their tails fall off.

kupupu *n. See:* kupuwupu.

kupupuk *cv.* shiver from the cold (not from fear). *Syn:* talalap, niinirt. *See:* minyjarnana.

kupupuk manana shiver.

kupuwupu *n.* lemon grass. *Variant:* kupupu. Kupuwupu-ma nyila-ma janga-ngka-wu, kulyurrkapkaji-wu, kulykulya-wu, ngarlaka-wu nyampa-wu tarukap-ku. Lemon grass is good to bathe in when you have a cough or a stuffed-up head. [VW: FM07 a089: 2:04min] *Cymbopogon procerus*, *Eulalia aurea*. This grass is used in bush medicine to treat congestion (bad cold) and skin conditions. It is soaked in water and then boiled. The tea is drunk and children are bathed in the mixture. You can also boil the leaves and stems and wash itchy skin and 'karlapa' (boils). Lemon grass is often boiled up in flour tins and small children are made to sit in the cooled liquid for some time.

kura *n.* faeces, shit, poo. *Syn:* kuka. Kura na ngurna-rla paraj punya, lamawurt-ku-ma. I found some witchetty grub shit. [VW: FM08 a099: 0:19min]

kura *cv.* defecate, shit.

kura ngayanana defecate.

kurakik *cv.* hit someone on the back of the neck. *Syn:* kuring, jurtakik, jum, pirtuk.

kurakik panana hit back of the neck.

kurany *cv.* pretend, lie, deceive. *Syn:* kimarrip, kulyukulyu.

kurany marnana lie. Namija-wu ngurla marni kuranykarra nyila-ma ngumpit-ma. That man was lying to Namija. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kuranykarra marni Namija-wu nyila-ma ngumpit-ma. That man was lying about Namija. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] "Lawara nyila-ma, kuranykarra ngu marnana, "Ngulu-rla marnani nyilarra karu-ma". "No that kid is telling lies," those kids said to her. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 26:13min]

kurany karrinyana pretend, lie. Kuranykarra warlalp ngu karru. He will pretend to be sick. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

kuranykarra pretending, lying. "Manyirrkila ngurna punya yarrp," kuranykarra nguwuli marni, nyila-ma waj yuwani kamparri. Ngunga jirrpi wanku marluka-ma. "I've speared a barramundi" he was lying to them, he'd just thrown [a spear] in preparation. He was going to test them out, that old man.

kuranykarraaji liar.

kuranykarraaji *n.* liar. *Variant:* kuranykaji.

Kurayawung *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

kuring *cv.* **1** • sleep with a bent neck.

kuring karrinyana bent neck.

2 • hit on the back of the neck. *Syn:* pirtuk, jum, kurakik, jurtakik.

kuring panana hit back of neck.

kurla *n.* bee eggs. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru; lanu; nama. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. They are called 'nama' or 'lanu'.



kurlajarra *n.* type of spear. *Syn:* milinyin.

kurlampa *dir.* in the south, on the southside. Tititiji kurlampa tuwa langa olabat "Nyawa-ngurlu kartipa-ma kayirnimpa karrinyana kankulupa". Running south they went to them, "From here there's white people up on the north side, up there." [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 15:44min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlampawariny *dir.* further on the southside. *See:* kurlarra.

kurlampawuk *dir.* facing or turning south. *See:* kurlarra.

kurlanuk *dir.* crossing a river towards the south. *See:* kurlarra.

kurlangkurla *dir.* south and down (although the meaning of this direction word is not clear). Kurlarra ngurnalu yani, Township-ngurlu-ma kurlangkurla. We went south, from Kalkaringi down south. [VW: FM08 a089: 1:06min]*See:* kurlarra.

kurlarla *n.* nape of neck. *Syn:* jikitikiti, jurtawuny. Pirrka mani ngurla jawurt kanimparra kartpi nyila, kankunungkarra-ma murlangka, kurlarla-la. He patched him up from head to toe [Lit. tail up to hair] and right on top of the back of his neck. [RWH: Warrija Kirrawa: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3 2:57] This is a Nyininy word.

kurlarni *dir.* south and up. Ngantipa-ma nyawa kurlarni wirriti-warla, Seven Mile-ngurlu-ma flat na, wire-gate-mayin jawurruk. We were up in the south on the clear country there from the flat by Seven Mile, through the wire gate and downhill from there. [RW: EC98 a010: Wajarra: 13:55min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarniinkarra *dir.* south side of the river, up on the south bank of the river. *Variant:* kurlarniyinkarra. Kurlaniyinkarra Nawurla, kayiliyinkarra-la Namija, karlarninkarra ngayirra. Nawurla was on the south side, Namija was on the north side; Namija and I were both towards the west. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarniinnganang *dir.* going from up south to the north. *Variant:* kurlarniyinnganang. *See:* kurlarra.

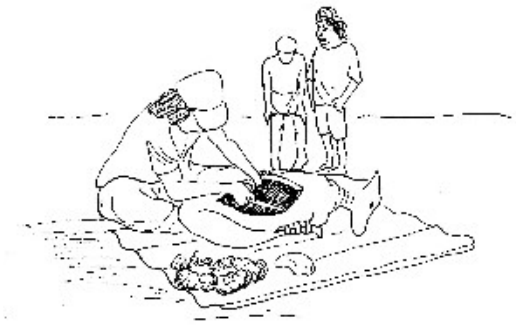
kurlarnimpa *dir.* up on the southside. Nyawa kaarnimpa Jurlakkula, kurlarnimpa nyawa kankulupa, ngarlaka jintaku karlarrawurluk palangari-la, kankula-ngurlu run-gate-ngurlu you can look kurlarnimpa Jurlakkula-ma karlarrak-ma one-bala ngarlaka; tank-marraj im jidan karlarra plain-ta, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma. Here to the east is Jurlakkula, to the south up here, there's one hill to the west of the plain, you can see it from the top, from the run-gate, you see it, Jurlakkula to the south. One single hill looking like a tank on the western edge of the plain. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 15:06min] Kurlarnimpa, kula kajuparik nyila-ma kurlarnimpa ngarlaka-ma nganayirla-ma Ngangi-ma, Ngangi na ngarlaka Number Seventeen-ta kaarnimpa kuya. To the south, not close by, in the south and up the hill is Ngangi. Ngangi is that hill to the east of No.17. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 14:14min]*See:* kurlarra.

kurlarnimpal *dir.* lying or moving across up on the southside. "Nyawa-ma ngarlaka-ma mapiny!" nguwuliny marnani warlirlik nyawa karlarnimpal-a, nyawa kayirnimpal-a, kurlarnimpal-a, kuyarra, mapiny nguwula yuwani. "All around this hill," they said to each other, and they went here around the western side, here on the northern side, the southern side, like that, all around they went. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 10:26min] An ngurrawiti ngungantipa nyila, kurlarnimpal-a nyawa kurlarnimpal-a. And we had a camping place on the south side. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 0:14min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarninjarrk *dir.* crossing a river towards the south. "Yanta-lu-rla" kapany kuya nguwula yani lirlaj kurlaninjarrk. "You mob go over to it," he said waving them over, and so they swam across south. [RW: EC97 a005: Kamparrilang Kartiya: 21:05min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarniwariny *dir.* further south and up. *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarr *cv.* gut a kangaroo. *See:* wumpu.



kurlarr manana Wirnangpurru, wumpu ngurnalu kamparnana warlu-ngka wumwumpu-warla marntaj. Ngurnalu kurlarr na manana. Majul, kurlarr manana ngurnalu init. Wirnangpurru-ma nyila-ma kataj ngurnalu panana. Ngurnalu yuwanana pakara-yirri na, insaid-nginyi majul-ma. Malumpa-ma nyampa-ma nyila-ma, yaya malumpa. We singe the kangaroo on the fire until it is done. Then we gut the kangaroo. We take its guts out. Then we cut the kangaroo open. We take the guts out. We take out the liver, lungs and everything. [VW: FM10 a148: 2:25min]

kurlaarra gutting something.

kurlakurlaarra gutting something.

kurlarra *dir.* south. Nyila-ma wamala-ma yanana kurlarra Lajaman-jirri. That girl walks south to Lajamanu. [BW: FM07 a043: 30:48min]

kurlarrak southwards, towards the south.

kurlampa in the south, on the south side.

kurlarni south and up.

kurlarrawariny a long way south.

kurlampawariny further on the south side.

kurlampawuk facing or turning south.

kurlarnimpa up on the south side.

kurlarnimpal lying across up on the south side.

kurlayin from the south.

kurlarniin from up south.

kurlayinkarra (situated) on the south side of something (a hill, house, tree etc) reached when coming from the south.

kurlarniinkarra up on south side of the river.

kurlarranganang orientated south from the north.

kurlarniinnganang coming from the south heading north.

kurlayarra going around in the south.

kurlayinnginyi originating from a place to the south.

kurlanuk crossing a river towards the south.

kurlarninjarrk crossing a river towards the south.

kurlangkurla south and down.

kurlangkurlak southwards and down.

kurlarrak *dir.* towards the south. Ngurnalu yanani Jinparrak-nginyi-ma. Ngurnayinangulu kajijirri-ma kayi panani. Yanani ngurnalu kaarniin, Jurnarni. Jurnarni-ngurlu-ma kuya na kurlarrak. We used to come from old Wave Hill station. We used to follow the old ladies. We used to go from the east to Gordy Creek. Then from Gordy Creek we went southwards. [FVW: FM09 a15 2d: 0:20min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarranganang *dir.* going or facing south from the north. Yalanginyi-ma yanani wart kurlarranganang. Then he went back south from the north. [VW: FM10 23 1a: 3:56min] *See:* kurlarra.

kurlarrawariny *dir.* long way south. *See:* kurlarra.

Kurlarrawariny *n.* Hughie Creek junction.

Kurlarta *n.* place south-west of Buchanan Spring.

kurlarta *n.* type of spear. *Syn:* wurrumpuru.

kurlartarti *n.* bush orange and fruit. *Syn:* yumarli, kulinyaka, makijal. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* mawukarl; kirnti.When the fruit are ripe they have a strong pleasant smell, which can be noticed from a long way from the plant. This ripe and strong smelling fruit is called 'mawukarl' or 'kirnti'. They go a slightly orange-yellow colour when they ripen and are sweet. Unripe fruit can be buried in the sand to help ripen them which might take as long as two weeks. The wood can be used as 'warlu' (firewood) as it lights quickly and easily. The bark can be used to treat scabies. It is chipped off the trunk, crushed into small pieces and boiled. The cooled liqui

L – l

-la *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* -ta, -ka, -kula, ja, -a. *Variant:* -rla. Nyangka na ngurnayinangulu kangani kamparrijang-kulu ngantipa-ma kawarla-la. Look, in the old days we used to carry them in coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 2:05min] Ngurna payarni ngurna yuwani parnngirri-la. I chopped it and put it in the bark. [VW: FM07 a021: 3:16min] Mangarri-waji-la nguwula wanyjanana na kamparri-la warrkawarrkap wamala-kujarra-lu. The two girls danced in front of the shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:24min] Ngaja-ngku-rla ngapanyji-la waninya-ma. In case splinters get in your eye. [VW: FM07 a050: 9:24min] Ngurnayinangulu kangani juluj kawarla-la-rni. We only used to carry them right in a coolamon. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 2:30min] Ngarnani purrpkarra kamurrkamurra-la-rni. He was finishing all of the food half-way back. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:41min]

2 • make something out of something else e.g. bread out of flour. Mangkaya ngulu pirrkap mani ngamanpurru-la, yalungku kirri-kujarra-lu. They built a shelter out of a conkerberry tree - the two women did. [VW: FM10 23 4: 5:21min]

3 • with another human.

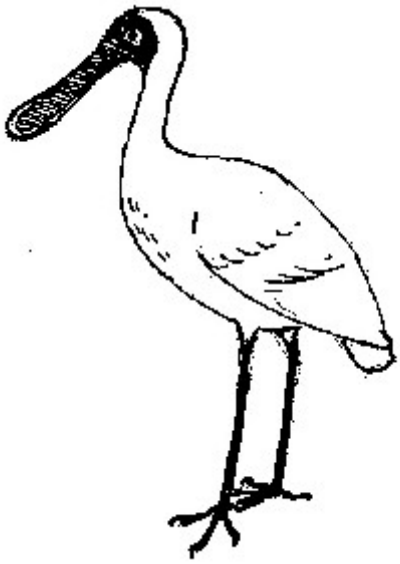
4 • time period. Makurru-la-ma-lu yanani yalangkurra, ngurra-ma yalangka kanungkarra wanyawanyarri-la. In the cold season they used go there, and camp under the wanyarri trees. [TD: FM09 a17 1a: 0:19min] Ngurnalu karrwarnana warrkap-ku-la kuyany-ma. We keep that kind [of ochre] for dancing times. [VW: FM08 a100: 2:46min] Yukurrukurru ngurnalu pirrkap manana, Pantimi-la-wu. We make dancing sticks for Pantimi ceremony time. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 0:33min]

5 • purposeful location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time. Kaarniin ngurnalu yanani, murlangka-wuFM: Overheard kanimparra Junction-ta-wu nganayirla-la-wu, Jurnarni-la-wu, Marlanjangku-la-wu. They used to come from Jinparrak, from the east to here to Gordy Creek and Marlanjangku [to get some].

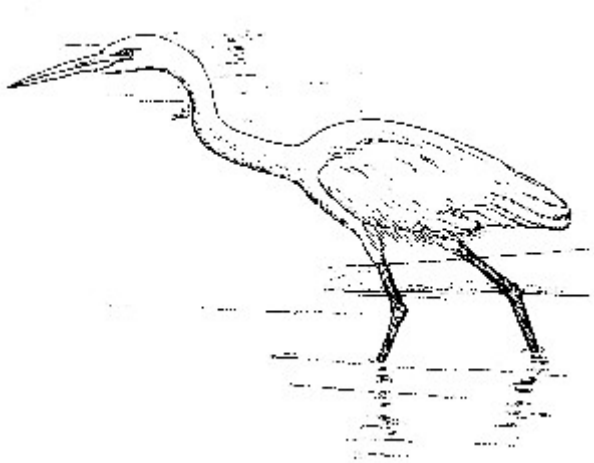
6 • warning, aversive. Wartarra! Murnungku-la! Hey look out police! [FM: Overheard]

7 • subordinate clause. Ngurna karrap nyanya pirrka manu-la kurrupartu-la I saw him making a boomerang. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurnangku-rla kangku tirripkarra-la-ma kayirra nyila. I'll take you north for that one, and we will camp out overnight. [VW: FM09 a13 2a: 5:03min] Yalangka-kata-rnalu karrinyani, pirrkapirrka-la-ma. We used to sit down just there making wooden artefacts. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:54min] Kula wupkarra-la-ma nyampa-ka-ma ngapuk manku ngarin-ma ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma. A pregnant women shouldn't smell meat when some is cooking. [VW: FM09 a123: 10:30min] Yani yangkarra-la-ma nyila-ma karu-ma nganta. The child went following them I think. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 6:24min] Ngurnangku-rla kangku tirripkarra-la-ma kayirra nyila. I'll take you north for that one, and we can camp over night. [VW: FM09 a13 2a: 5:03min] Karu ngurnayinangulu ngajkula-la kamparnana. We treat the kids when they have diarrohea. [VW: FM08 a085: 3:56min]

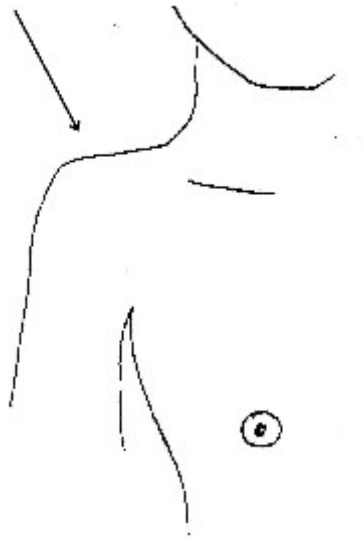
laarna *n.* **1** • spoonbill. *Syn:* pulumpulu. *Platalea spp*. These large birds move their bills from side to side through the water trying to catch fish.



2 • great egret. *Syn:* murlkuru. *Egretta alba*. This large white bird is always seen around the waters edge looking for food with its beak. It has a loud croaking call and a distinct kinked neck.



laja *n.* shoulder. *See:* lajap.



lajap *cv.* carry on your shoulder, sling something over your shoulder. *Syn:* warnkurr.

lajap manana sling over shoulder. Wirnangpurru lajap mani yani na najapleis-jirri na jarrwa-ngkurra na nyila-ma karu-ma. He slung the kangaroo over his shoulder then the kid went to another place where there were lots of people. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 7:28min]

lajap kangana carry on your shoulder. Wirnangpurru lajap kangana ngu kajirri-lu. The woman carried the kangaroo on her shoulders. [VW: FHM146: 11:22min]

lajap karrwarnana hold on your shoulder.

lajap karrinyana on your shoulder.

lajap-kula on your shoulder.

lajap-jawung stand or walk with something on your shoulder.

lajkut *cv.* come down hard like when you put your foot down deep hole; descend with a bump like when a plane lands or car suspension bottoms out crossing a creek bed. *Syn:* yampulpkarra.

lajkut kayanana put your foot down a hole.

lajkutkarra yanana come down hard.

lajkutpari *n.* hard landing, suspension bottomed out.

laju *n.* witchetty grub. *Syn:* lamawurt, walmakuny. *Lepidoptera*, *Cossidae*, *Hepialidae*. This is a Warlpiri word. These white grubs live in tree trunks and roots of bloodwoods, 'marlan' or the red river gum, and wattle species such as 'mulurrmi', 'kirrpirli', 'pirrpun' and 'puntarrji'. Witchetty grubs are spotted by looking for the entrance hole with associated 'puntu' or fine dust or 'kura' or excrement on the trunk and branches. The wood is then chopped just above the hole to widen it, and the grub pulled out with a piece of thin hooked wire or a hooked stick called a 'narra'. This process is called 'wililip'. They can be eaten raw or lightly cooked in hot ashes. They taste like scrambled eggs and are much sought after. They can also be used as bait when fishing.



lak *cv.* split the end of something (sometimes right through) or open a door. *Syn:* jarlarl.

lak manana split the end of something, open a door.

lak yanana splitting.

lakkarra karrinyana splitting at the end of something or right through something, open a door, your mouth and other things.

lak waninyana open or split.

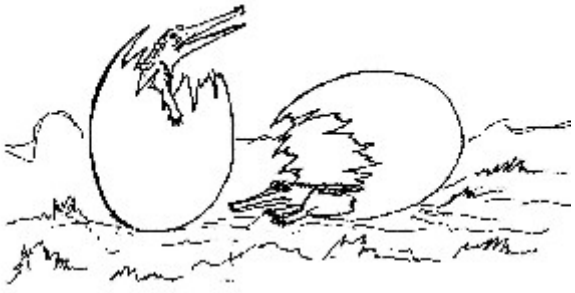
lak panana split a log (with an axe).

lakkarra splitting.

lakpari cave opening.

Laka *n.* style of corroboree from the west similar to Parlka.

laking *n.* crocodile hatchling. *Syn:* milapirta. *See:* warrija; jangarla. The 'purruyurl' (mother crocodile) sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The eggs are ready to be collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces large white flowers.



lakpari *n.* crevice, opening in a rock face, pocket in hill. Kaput-ma nguwula warlakap nyangana ... mapiny-parni nyila-ma ngarlaka-kari, ngarlaka-kari-ma lakpari, lakpari-kari, lakpari-kari-yirri-ma. The next day the two went looking... everywhere from one hill to the next, in one pocket, and another, to another. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 7:27min] *See:* nunpa.

lakup *cv.* scoop something up with a hand or a container, draw water. *Syn:* larlup, tula.

lakup yuwanana scoop.

lakup manana scoop. Bag-jawung kankula well-jirri, billycan-jawung, ngawa lakup mani kanyjurra yani.With bags [she went] up to the well, with billycans, she scooped up the water and went down. [ECh: DD: Ngarlmirarlangkurla]

lakupkarra scooping up.

lakupkarraaji *n.* spoon. *Syn:* larlupkarraaji.

lal *cv. See:* larl.

lalarrp *cv.* open, like a door which is open.

lalarrp karrinyana Yunany ngaja-yilu manku warrkuwarrkuj. Lalarrp karrinyana nyila-ma, door-ma.That mob might take my things. The door is open. [VW: FM12 a174: 15:11min]

lalka *n. See:* larlka.

lalkik *cv. See:* larlkik.

lalup *cv. See:* larlup.

lalupkarraaji *n. See:* larlupkarraaji.

lamarn *n.* big river e.g. Victoria River, Wickham River. *See:* pinka.

Lamarntalu *n.* Neave Junction south-west of Kalkaringi.

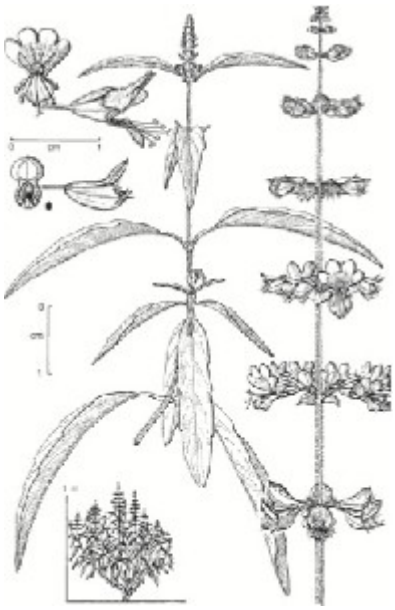
Lamawurt *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yulu and kanimparra (downstream) from Yirrimalany. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

lamawurt *n.* witchetty grub. *Syn:* laju, walmakuny. Kura na ngurna-rla paraj punya, lamawurt-ku-ma. I found some witchetty grub shit. [(VW: FM08 a099: 0:19min)] Nyila-ma-rna manku-nga yilarrp na, nyila-ma lamawurt-ma. I might get it out now - the witchetty grub that is. [VW: FM08 a099: 6:28min] *Lepidoptera*, *Cossidae*, *Hepialidae*.*See:* wililip. These white grubs live in tree trunks and roots of bloodwoods, 'marlan' or the red river gum, and wattle species such as 'mulurrmi', 'kirrpirli', 'pirrpun' and 'puntarrji'. Witchetty grubs are spotted by looking for the entrance hole with associated 'puntu' or fine dust or 'kura' or excrement on the trunk and branches. The wood is then chopped just above the hole to widen it, and the grub pulled out with a piece of thin hooked wire or a hooked stick called a 'narra'. This process is called 'wililip'. They can be eaten raw or lightly cooked in hot ashes. They taste like scrambled eggs and are much sought after. They can also be used as bait when fishing.



lamlam *n.* placenta. Lamlam mirtamirta karu-nginyi. A big round placenta from a baby. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Do not use this word with men.

lampalamparr *n.* bush tea leaf. *Syn:* pujtilip. *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. This is an old word which is no longer known. The leaves of this plant are boiled in water to make tea to drink. It has a strong aniseed smell and pleasant taste. The tea made from this plant also has medicinal qualities and is good to treat 'kulyukulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol).



lamparra *n.* father-in-law (and his sisters), wife's father, husband's father, man's son-in-law or daughter-in-law, woman's brother's son-in-law or daughter-in-law. *Variant:* lam.

lamparramarnany *n.* your father-in-law or his sister (said by speakers referring to their own father, aunty, grandfathers ('kaku' or 'jawiji'), or 'mali').

lamparrangaliny *n.* our father-in-law or his sister (the speaker's and the hearer's 'lamparra'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

lampunumarnany *n.* **1** • your mother/uncle, my 'jaju' (the speaker's granny or brother, the hearer's mother/uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother or uncle. *See:* jaju; ngamayi; ngamirni.

2 • your mother/uncle, my son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's 'granny or brother, the hearer's mother/uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'jaju'. *See:* jaju; ngamayi; ngamirni.

3 • your mother/uncle, my cousin ('pakutu') or 'jawiji' (the speaker's cousin ('pakutu') or grandfather or his sister ('jawiji'), the hearer's mother/uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'.

lampura *n.* axe. *Syn:* mayingka, wirlka.

lamuk *n.* kidney fat carried in a dilly bag by a 'parrakparrak' or evil man. *See:* parrakparrak. This is dangerous sorcery associated with people from Timber Creek and the Daly River.

lanankarra *cv.* explain to someone who doesn't understand.

lanankarra marnana explain.

lananngurru *n.* wise person, someone who knows a lot about many things.

lanpa *cv.* awake. This is a Bilinarra word.

lanpa karrinyana awake.

lanti *n.* hip. *Syn:* jakapirti, kuwilimpili. An karu-ngku yalungku kula ngalu, ngaja karrinyana wankaj lanti-kujarra, mingipkaji. And the kids shouldn't eat [turtle] either in case they ended up with two bad hips when they are crawling. [(VW: FM09 a123: 5:31min)]

lantikurt *n.* skirt.

lanturrng *cv.* trip over, tumble, fall over.



lanturrng waninyana trip over.

lanu *n.* bee. *Syn:* nama. Ngarlu ngurna nyawa kankula paraj punya, partaj-ja waninyana ngu, lanu-ngka kuya.And then I found some bees entering a tree. [BW: FM07 a028: 2:24min] *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The small bees have no sting and are harmless.



lang *cv.* put head up and look around like a goanna or a young baby on its stomach.

lang yuwanana put head up.

lang karrinyana sit with head up. Ngarlaka-ma lang na karrinyani yapakayi na. The little one sat with its head up [and looked around]. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 2:12min]

langa *n.* **1** • ear. Yukuwipkaji-lu-ma langa-ngka ngalyakap manana wirnangpurru. The camel licked the kangaroo on the ear. [BW: FM07 a043: 27:31min]



2 • dried apricot, pear or peach.

3 • mind. Langa-ngkurra jayingana He passed on a message. Langa-ngka karrwarnana. He's remembering it [Lit. he's keeping it in mind]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyamu-wa-ngantipangulu langa-ngkurra mani ngantipanguny. When they used to give us ideas. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:54min] Latalata ngurnangku marnana langa-ngkurra nyununy. I teach you [Lit. I put this knowledge in your ear]. [VW: FM12 a174: 17:25min] Langa-ngka-rni kangana. Remember [Lit: take it right into the ear]. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

langajuwal *n.* donkey. *Syn:* langaparrpaj. *Equus asinus*.

langamurlung *n.* deaf, stupid. *Syn:* kangiliny, wilangarna, mankamurlung.

langaparrpaj *n.* donkey. *Syn:* langajuwal. *Equus asinus*. Langaparrpaj-ju jampurlk papani. The donkey squashed him. [VW: FHM098: 8:35min] This term is also used to tease children about their ears.

langarak *cv.* tell, pass on a message, remind someone (of meeting, to do something and other things).

- **langarak karrinyana** keep something in mind.
- **langarak manana** pass on a message.
- **langarak yuwanana** pass on a message.
- **langarak panana** give someone a reminder.
- **langarak jayingana** pass on a message. Langarak jayinya yalangku, nyamu-rla wangany-ma punya. That one told him, when he looked around for it. [VW: FM12 a174: 15:54min]
- **langarak marnana** report someone, tell on someone. Warlakap nyamu-rla nyanya yaluwu-rra yunanynany-ku nyanuny-ku. Marni ngurla nyila na langarak. When she looked around for all of her things, that one told on him [for stealing her things]. [VW: FM12 a174: 15:59min]

langayawung *n.* hook boomerang, number 7 boomerang. *Syn:* wirlki.

langkaman *n.* head stockman. 'Langka' is the Nyininy word for 'head'.

langkarna *n.* billabong, waterhole.

Langkarrij *n.* Neave Gorge. This place is generally called 'Niip' by Gurindji people.

langkujkaji *n.* story teller, linguist. *Syn:* jaruwaji.

lanyanta *n.* numeral forty-four, 44. Number in counting series from 1-50.

lanyura *n.* numeral thirty eight, 38. Number in counting series from 1-50.

lapajurr *cv.* hit a person or a dog.

- **lapajurr panana** hit.

laparn *n.* shoulder blade.

lapat *cv.* catch up with someone, catch onto an idea (understand).

lapat yuwanana catch up with, catch onto.

lapipan *n.* numeral thirty one, 31. Number in counting series from 1-50.

larl *cv.* lie with legs apart. *Variant:* larlirl.

larl karrinyana lie with legs apart.

larl waninyana open legs out, fall down and land with legs apart.

larlirl *cv.* splay or bow-legged. *Variant:* larl.

larlirl karrinyana splay-footed, be bow-legged, lie down with legs apart.

larlirl waninyana become splay-footed.

larlirlarra yanana walking along bow-legged.

larlirlwari *n.* splay or bow-legged like a baby learning to walk or an old stockman.

larlka *n.* dry like grass in cold season. *Syn:* wurruja, pulwarr.

larlkik *cv.* die alone in the bush with no funeral and no one to care.

larlkik waninyana die alone.

larlup *cv.* scoop with a hand or implement. *Syn:* lakup, tula.

larlup manana scoop. Janyja ngurna manana nyila-ma larlupkarra wartan-tu, karan. I'm scooping the dirt out with my hands and digging some more. [VW: FM07 a054: 8:17min]

larlupkarra scooping up.

larlupkarraaji *n.* **1** • spoon. *Syn:* lakupkarraaji.

2 • backhoe.

larna *n. See:* laarna.

larrangka *cv.* boomerang bouncing after hitting the ground. *Syn:* purntarrang. *Variant:* larrangkalarrangka. *See:* karrapirti; warntarrija.

larrangka yuwanana throw a boomerang to bounce.

larrangka yanana go along bouncing.

larrawurlp *cv.* take up weapons, arm oneself, grab a spear or boomerang and go off to fight. *Syn:* larrmaj.

larrawurlp manana pick up weapon and go off to fight. Yalungku marluka-lu ngulu-nyunu kuli nyangana. Maiti nguwajkarra, kirri-nganayak. Ngurla purrja yanana. Larrawurlp mani, mirlarrang, kurrupartu larrawurlp mani. Nyila na kayi panana kuya. Those two blokes started fighting each other. Maybe a jealous fight over a woman. He went up to him angrily. He takes up a spear and a boomerang he takes up. Then he chases after him like this. [VW: FM12 a174: 16:21min]

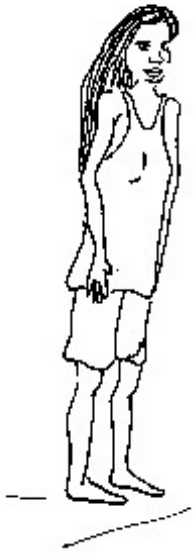
larrawurlp karrinyana wait for someone to fight them.

larriwart *cv.* sky clear after rain, water levels going down, water drying up. *Syn:* mirarrk.

larriwart karrinyana sky cleared up. Kayirra wulngarn jik. Larriwart na karrinya kankulupal nyamu maarn-murlung larriwart na kuyangka jik yani ngu kaput-parni kaputkaput na. In the north the sun came out. It was clear now above, cloudless and clear and so the sun came out again early in the morning. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 6:29min]

larriwart yanana clouds going away.

larrkaj *n.* thin, skinny, 'bone bugger' (in Kriol). *Syn:* nyirrkiny, wirlwarl.



larrkan *n.* bird trap. This trap is made with stones. You light a fire in it and birds are attracted by the fire and smoke. That's when you hit them with sticks.

larrkunyja *n.* crowd, group of people gathered especially to witness an event.

larrmaj *cv.* take up weapons or something to fight with. *Syn:* larrawurlp.

larrmaj manana take up weapons.

larrmij *cv.* fetch, keep or pick up a bundle of something.

larrmij kangana fetch in bundle.

larrmij karrwarnana keep in a bundle.

larrmij manana pick up bundle of spears or boomerangs.

Larrminyjarni *n.* place along Victoria River between Nguma and Kitirlwari (Rifle Waterhole).

larrp *cv.* **1** • argue something out.

2 • make someone confess.

3 • fight to the finish.

larrp marnana argue out, make confess, fight until finish.

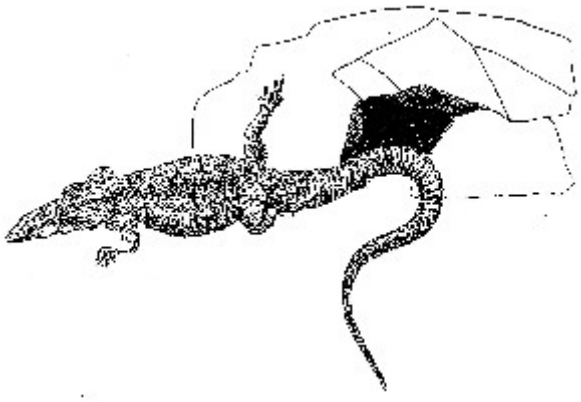
larrpa *n.* before, a long time ago, in the olden days, previously. *Syn:* kamparrijang. Kaarniinkarra nyamu breedim karrinya bullock larrpa murlangka. On the east side of the river where cattle were bred a long time ago. [RWH: ECh: Kujilirli]

larrpanginyi *n.* old, something old. Nyanawu-rni larrpa-nginyi-rni. The same old one from then. Larrpa-nginyi-ma ngurra-witi-ma. Old camping place. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

larrwa *n.* **1** • dry (of washing, wood or anything). *Syn:* pulwarr. This is a Mudburra word.

2 • long thin stemmed pipe. *See:* wunjuwulup. This word comes from a northern language. This type of pipe was used by northern people around Darwin, not Gurindji people. Gurindji people used 'wunjuwulup' which has a shorter stem.

lartaj *n.* rough-tailed goanna, little lizard or spiny-tailed monitor. *Syn:* jarany, wankarranga. *Varanus acanthurus*. This small yellow goanna lives in rocky country and has a rough tail like a rasp. The meat is good to eat, though it can make you bleed, hence the name 'kunguluwaji'.



Lartaj *n.* place south of Mount Farquharson.

Lartajarni *n.* Black Gin Yard. This place is located along the Mount Sanford Rd past Bow Hill near Jilinypuk. Yatu-wu ngurnalu yani yalangkurra-ma Lartajarni-ngkurra-ma. We went to Black Gin bore to collect white ochre. [VW: FM08 a099: 0:12min] Kayiliyin-nginyi nyilarra-ma na karu-ma. Kayiliyin ngulu yani Jilinypuk-mayin. Jilinypuk nyawa kayirra. Lartajarni ngulu karrinya. Jilinypuk-kula ngulu karrinya nyila na yatu nyamu-lu wanyjani. The Dreaming children come from the north. They came from the north through Black Gin Bore. Black Gin Bore is north of here. They stopped at Black Gin Bore and left some white ochre there. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 0:16min] Yatu, ngurnalu manana nyila-ma yatu wal, nyila-ma nyamu-lu kutitij nyarrulu-ma karrinya. We get white ochre from there where the [Dreaming Children] were standing around. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 1:33min]

lataj *n. See:* lartaj.

latalata *cv.* instruct, give someone instructions, tell someone how to do something.

latalata marnana tell you about everything. Ngayu ngurnangku nyununy latalata marnana jarrakap. I tell you about everything in language. [VW: FM12 a174: 17:16min] Jarrakap ngurnangku marnana. Ngarrka ngun manana. Latalata ngurnangku marnana langa-ngkurra nyununy. I talk to you. You understand it then. I put this knowledge in your ear. [VW: FM12 a174: 17:25min]

latalata yuwanana instruct, teach. Latalata yuwanana ngurnangku. I instruct you. [VW: FM12 a174: 17:45min]

lawa *n.* lemon wood. Nyila na ngurna manku lawa wayi? Shall I go and get 'lawa' now? [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 2:59min]*Dolichandrone heterophylla*. The leaves and bark are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash to treat itchy skin, 'karankaji' (scabies), 'marntara' (sores) and 'warrngun' (pain). It is often used in conjunction with 'yirrijkaji'. You wash in it everyday for three days. Alternatively the leaves of 'lawa', 'yirrijkaji' and 'marlarn' can be put into a fire pit which has burnt down and children are held over the pit to inhale the smoke and allow it to waft over their skin. The leaves of the 'lawa' can also be heated up on the coals of a fire and applied to a person's head to alleviate a headache or applied to sore, swollen feet. This technique is also used to reverse curses on a person.



lawara *interj.* no, nothing. *Syn:* minyan. An ngumpit-jirri ngaja-lu taarlak yanana, palmurujmuruj-ja na, lawara-la-nta warrawarra-la. They might get into danger from a man if you mob don't look after them. [VW: FM12 a177: 4:59min]



lawarrkap *cv.* dodge out of the way of something such as a spear. *Syn:* mankij, naru.

lawarrkap wanyjanana Lawarrkap-parni wanyjani nguyina. He really dodged them. [VW: FM11a 164: 16:54min]

lawart *cv.* take off with something of someone else's, like taking food from a child and making them cry. *Syn:* pirrk.

lawart kangana Nyila-ma karu-ma lungkarrap ngurla karrinyana yipurrk. Ngurla kangana lawart na.That kid is crying in vain. Someone took something from her. [VW: FM12 a175: 0:03min] Yunanynany ngurla kangana, lawart yalungku-ma, jangkarni-lu or karu-ngku. She takes off with everything, that one does - an adult or a child. [VW: FM12 a175: 0:28min]

lawartka *n.* collar bone, clavicle.

lawata *n.* high head covering used in ceremonies.

Lawi *n.* water hole on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Daguragu and kanimparra (downstream) from Yamajati. Lawi-ngka kanimparra kuya kajkuru-yawung-kula, yalangka ngurnalu-rla wuyarni. We went fishing downstream of Lawi where the pandanus grows. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

lawirtawirta *n.* young rainbow spirit. *Syn:* kawurrwarang. *See:* kurraj.

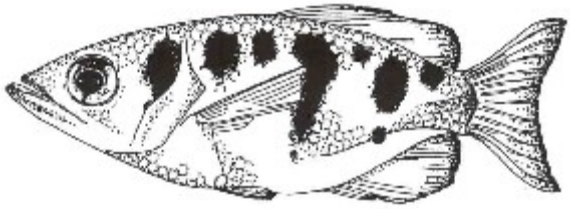
lawu *cv.* seeing clearly, able to see well in open country.

lawu nyangana Lawu nyangana ngu ngurra yikili-ngurlung. She can see the landscape clearly from a long way away. [VW: FM12 a175: 0:48min]

lawurr *cv.* hug, embrace. *Syn:* kawirirr, nunyju.

lawurr manana hug, embrace.

lawurra *n.* rifle fish or archer fish. *Syn:* luwarra. *Toxotes chatareus*. *See:* tijirrpan. This is a Ngarinyman word. This fish is mainly used as bait to catch other fish, especially 'yinarrwa' (barramundi) and 'manyirrkirla'. Children like to catch them, cook them on hot coals and then eat the meat. 'Tijirrpan' is a lighter-coloured form. 'Luwarra' has distinctive spots on its side and it spits water at insects to knock them into the water, so that it can eat them.



Likanmarraj *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

likarta *n.* any kind of lizard.

Likla *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yurrata and kanimparra (downstream) from Kuntilijja.

Liku *n.* spring at Mountain Spring Bore. This place is 'kurlarra' (south) of Punuru (McDonald Yard) near Parntamirn.

lilaj *cv. See:* lirlaj.

lilampurr *cv.* slap. *Syn:* pirrngkarra.

lilampurr panana slap.

liliny *n. See:* lirliny.

lilirrka *n.* holey, full of holes.

lim *cv.* sneak about, move unobserved, go away or come up out of sight (maybe behind a tree or house), take a woman away secretly, go away secretly. *Syn:* pulkupkarra, jakap, yapart.

lim yuwanana sneak about.

Limangkala *n.* place just north of Hughie Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

limpal *n.* men's talk, important men's business. *Syn:* tarruku, murlng.

Limpanyung *n.* Limbunya Station. Kankarra ngurnalu yanani kankula Inverway kayirrak Limpanyung-jirri. We used to walk upstream and uphill to Inverway and north to Limbunya. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Limpanyung or Limpanya is an English word. The Gurindji word for the new station is Jalngarralu. The old station was called Wurtuyuk by Gurindji people, although the Vestys called it Malapa.

lin *cv.* give, ceremonially instruct and feed after initiation. *Syn:* jangka.

lin jayingana give.

linkarra giving. Ngurla jayingana jungkart yaluwu wamala-wu, linkarra. She gives the girl a cigarette. [BW: FM07 a043: 7:44min]

lina *cv.* remember something, recall where you left something, think about something.

lina marnana Yikili-ngurlu nyila-ma, lina manana ngurla. Yaluwu-ma nyanuny-ku-ma mungkaj-ku-ma yikili-nginyi. Jalala ngurla lurrpu yani. From a long way away he's thinking about her. About his wife, from a long way away. He returned to her today. [VW: FM12 a175: 1:02min]

linku *n.* straight, correct marriage partners, good, proper. *Syn:* jutu.

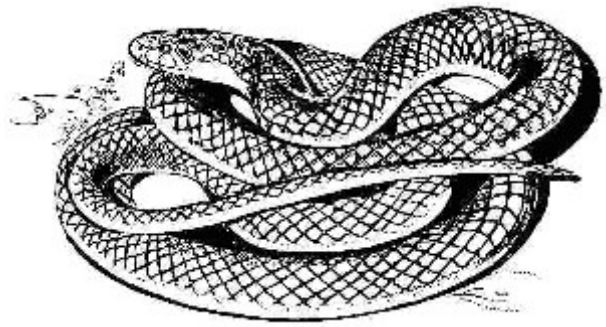
lintarr *cv.* report, tell, communicate a message, pass on some news to someone, let someone know something. *Syn:* piyarrp.

lintarr marnana Jintapa-kari ngurla marni lintarr, kirri-kari. Another woman reports back to her. [VW: FM10a 154: 0:58min]

lingi *cv.* persistent (in a good or bad way), obstinate, durable.

lingi karrinyana persistent.

lingka *n.* king brown snake. *Syn:* jawulwara, wari. *Pseudechis australis*. This snake is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). Its poison is strong and deadly. You shouldn't go close to them as they are fast moving and aggressive. If someone is bitten, there is a special song that will stop the poison.



Lingkijini *n.* place on the Victoria River just past the junction of Gordy Creek and Victoria River where there is a small hill. The grave yard is just 'kayirra' (north) of this place.

linya *n.* froth and scum usually seen on flood water, steam and bubbles rising from a boiling billy. *Syn:* lumutu, ngamarla.

linyart *n.* coals. *Syn:* kunyini.

linyinyin *n.* temple, upper side of face.

linyjarr *n.* corpse, dead person. *Variant:* linyjarra.

linyjarr *cv.* murder, kill in revenge for another killing, vendetta, divine a murderer. Linyjarr kayi parru. He will go looking for revenge [for a killing]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

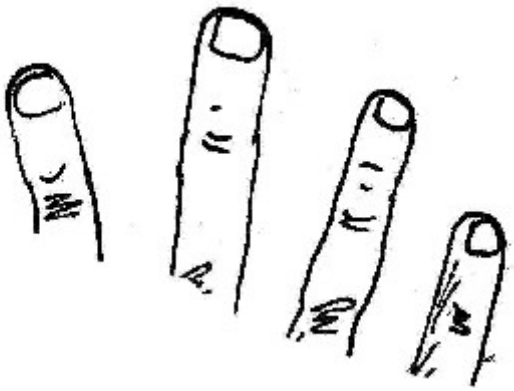
linyjarr ngarnana murder.

linyjarr ngarnuwaji murderer.

linyjarr kamparnana cook clothes to divine the murderer.

Lipanangku *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi. It is kankarra (upstream) from Warnkuk and kanimparra (downstream) from Ngapulunypuluny.

lipi *n.* fingernail, toenail, claw of a bird or animal,



lipirr *cv.* chip off (of fingernail, cup). *See:* tipirr.

lipirr karrinyana chipped.

lipirr waninyana get a chip.

lipirr manana break on one side, chip.

lipirrwari chipped.

lipirrwari *n.* chipped.

lirlaj *cv.* swim along. *Syn:* wingarnu. *Variant:* lilaj. Ngurna nyanya lamarn-ta lirlaj-jirri warrija. I saw a crocodile swimming in the Victoria River. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* tarukap.



lirlaj yanana Timana nyila ngawa-ngka lirlaj yanana. That horse swims along in the water. [VW: FHM098: 14:48min]

lirliny *n.* comb-crested jacana or Jesus bird. *Irediparra gallinacea*. They have large feet and can walk across water-lily leaves. They look like they are walking on the water, hence the name 'Jesus bird'.



lirluwurlp *cv.* rattle bell.

lirluwurlp kangana Lirluwurlp kangani, nyila-ma ngirlkirri-la kilpukut-tu. The goats used to rattle bells around their necks. [VW: FM12 a175: 1:27min]

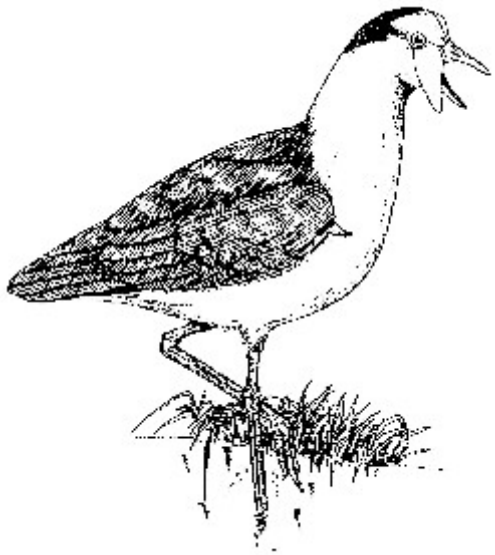
lirluwurlpkaji *n.* anything that rattles such as dry seed pods in the wind or a bell. *Syn:* tungkurlpkaji.

lirra *n.* **1** • tooth, mouth. *Syn:* kangarnta. This is a Warlpiri and Nyininy word.



2 • point of 'palamurru' (wire spear).

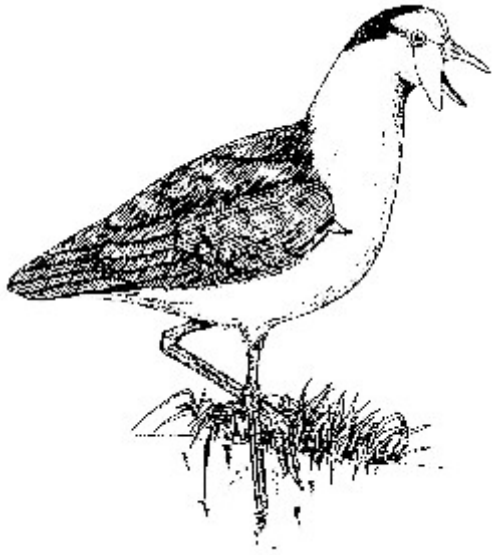
lirrakaka *n.* plover or masked lapwing. *Syn:* lirralirraka. *Vanellus miles*. This is a Malngin word. This bird gets aggressive when it has eggs and swoops down on anyone who walks near the nest. They sing at night and have a loud call that sounds like its name.



lirraku *n.* eagle moiety. *Syn:* warlawurruwuny, warluyawung. *See:* yilyiku; jalwawuny.

lirrakujarra *n.* two-pronged spear. *Syn:* rawurru, karlamparr, kamangkirr.

lirralirraka *n.* plover or masked lapwing. *Syn:* lirrakaka. *Vanellus miles*. This bird gets aggressive when it has eggs and swoops down on anyone who walks near the nest. They sing at night and have a loud call that sounds like its name.



lirramurrkun *n.* three-pronged spear. *Syn:* rawurru, karlamparr, kamangkirr.

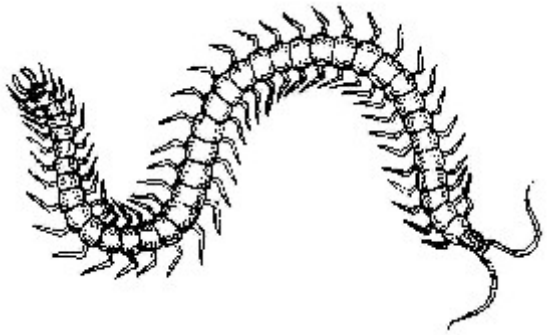
lirrangkanung *n.* large big white cloud, cumulonimbus. This cloud is seen in hot weather in the 'kaarnirra' (east).

lirrayawung *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* kangarntayawung, tirrmirt, nakakany, tarrmart, warrija. *Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks) . The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, people would follow the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs were collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs were ready to be collected was when 'purrju' (march flies) started biting. There is a Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who lived at Liyapiti near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be

able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.



lirrimi *n.* little centipede. *Chilopoda*, *Myriapoda*. *See:* jarlarriny. These centipedes have a sting that causes strong pain and swelling, but it is not deadly. There is a special song that is sung to stop the pain and reduce the swelling.



lirring *cv.* incline your head. *Variant:* lirringkap.

lirring karrinyana have your head tilted to one side, have your head inclined, lie with your head on the side while sleeping.

lirringkap karrinyana have your head turned.

lirringkap yanana poke your head around.

lirring nyangana look at something from all sides, inspect something.

lirringkarra turning your head, inclining your head.

lirringpari *n.* have your neck permanently bent to one side.

lirrit *cv.* fishing technique involving dragging bushes through water. *Syn:* wuringwuring. *See:* kilkip.

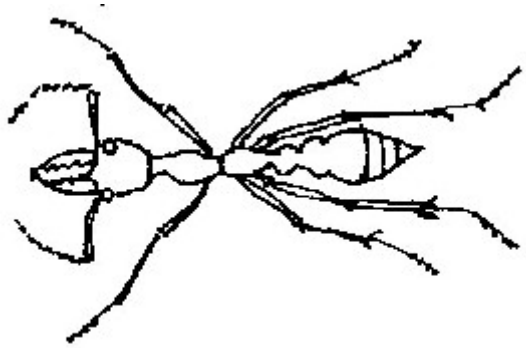
lirritkarra manana fishing technique.

lirrkan *cv.* step in for someone in an argument, put someone in their place, do something on behalf of someone else.

lirrkan pungana Lirrkan pungka-rla, manyja-rla yaluwu, nyuntu-ma, manyja-yi-rla. Step in for that one. Talk on behalf of him. You now. Talk to me for him. [VW: FM12 a175: 2:37min]

lirrkiji *n.* thin body, skinny, poor shade because of few leaves on tree. *Syn:* larrkaj.

lirrkirrkinya *n.* black bull ant. *Syn:* kintij, kimpit. *Hymenoptera*, *Formicidae*, *Odontomachus spp*. *See:* walumirta. These large ants have a painful sting that causes swelling. They move in a jerky way.



lirrngart *cv.* stick or get stuck, wedged in a crack or hole, agoraphobic. *Syn:* tirrjak.

lirrngart karrinyana not want to come out.

lirrngart yuwanana put in a crack or hole.

lirrngart-pari something stuck in a crack or hole.

lirrp *cv.* **1** • hit or spear all over.

lirrp luwanana spear all over.

lirrp yuwanana spear all over.

lirrp pungana spear all over.

lirrplirrp hit or spear repeatedly.

lirrpkarra hitting or spearing.

2 • start marntiwa song with boomerang rattling.

lirrp luwanana Ngulu lirrplirrp luwarnana. They're rattling the boomerangs to start 'marntiwa' [ceremony type]. [ECh: RWH]

lirrplirrp starting.

lirrpkarra starting.

lirrpanti *cv.* **1** • lean against something. *Syn:* ngirlirrng.

lirrpanti karrinyana

2 • (of a widow) live with the brother of your deceased husband. *See:* murrkalarn; kurrunpu; wangu.

lirrpanti karrinyana Nyamu-rla papa-ma waninyana, yapawurru-warla maitbi, nyila-ma kirri-ma wangu ngurla-nyanta pirnti-ka karrinyana. Lirrpanti ngurla karrinyana. When his older brother passes away, his wife who is a widow lives with the younger brother. She goes to live with him. [VW: FM12 a178: 1:33min]

lirtirtij *cv.* teach, instruct, explain, put someone on the right track.

lirtirtij marnana teach.

Litngayarri *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

liwamarnany *n.* **1** • your 'ngapuju', my daughter/son (female speaker)/niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's daughter/son (female speaker)/niece/nephew (male speaker), the hearer's 'ngapuju' ('bunji' or grandfather or his sister).*See:* ngapuju; mali. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali' (and vice versa).

2 • your 'ngapuju', my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali' the hearer's 'ngapuju'). *See:* ngapuju; mali. This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) or niece/nephew (male speaker).

liwart *cv.* wait. *Syn:* talmip.

liwart-piya wait for a little bit.

liwart karrinyana wait, wait for. Ngurnangku liwart karrinya yipurrk. I waited for you but you didn't come.

liwart panana wait for someone (while they are doing something else). Nguyi Nangari-lu liwart pani. Nangari waited for me. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 0:57min] Liwart ngungantipa panana, tikatikap-kula. She waits for us while we were cutting [the tree]. [VW: FM07 a089: 11:48min] Ngurnayinangkulu nyawa na liwart panana wuyurrunkarra-la. We'll wait for them while they're fishing. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 1:39min]

liwaliwart waiting and waiting.

liwaya *cv.* keep company, have as a mate. *See:* jimarri; jaliji; mitayi.

liwaya karrinyana keep company, as a mate.

liwaya kangana take something as protection, such as a boomerang.

liwurrap *cv.* humbug, beg, ask for something beyond kinship obligations. *Syn:* jaaj, kulany.

liwurrap panana humbug or beg (for food, ashes, to borrow a car or anything).

liwurrap yanana go around humbugging or begging (for food, ashes, to borrow a car or anything). Nyilarra-ma kirri-walija-ma yanku-ngantipangulu liwurrapkarra yaluwu-rni. Lots of women will come humbugging us for just those [ashes]. [VW: FM07 a089: 9:33min]

liwurrapkarra humbugging, begging.

liwurrapkaji *n.* beggar, someone who humbugs, 'humbugging bugger' (in Kriol).

Liwurrngurlung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kunkarlarlayawu and kanimparra (downstream) from Luyanti.

Liyapiti *n.* waterhole near Warrijkuny or Sambo Rockhole. Here Warrija (Crocodile) snatched teeth from Kirrawa (Goanna).*Syn:* Lirrapirrkarra.

-lu *pro.* they. *Syn:* nyarrulu. Ngulu yanana julujulujkarra, karu-ma. The kids walk around carrying the coolamons on their hips. [VW: FM07 a050: 11:55min]

-lu *case.* **1** • this ending marks the one who performs the action (ergative). *Syn:* -tu, -kulu, -ju, -ngku, -ku, -u. *Variant:* -rlu. Nangala-lu paraj punya ngu ngarlu. Nangala found the honey. [VW: FM07 a021: 2:39min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental). Ngurnalu kamparnana na, wumara-lu yalungku.We cook it using those stones. [TD: FM10 a134: 1:45min] Pani ngu ngarlaka-la kurrupartu-lu marluka. He hit the old man on the head with a boomerang. [BW: FM07 a043: 15:02min]

3 • adverb agreement. Ngayu ngurna karrap nyangku jangkarni-lu. Being big, I will see it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kaarnimpala-nginyi-lu-ma kangana kawarla. She carries the coolamon from her east-side [hip]. [VW: FM10 a133: 8:36min]

luj *cv.* hit hard (with hand or stick).

luj panana hit hard. Ngurna luj pani. I knocked him over. [ECh: RWH]

lujkarra hitting hard.

lujkarra *cv.* inhale, suck in, like when you breathe in smoke from a pipe.

lujkarra ngarnana inhale smoke.

lujkarraaji pipe.

lujkarraaji *n.* cigarette, pipe. *Syn:* jungkartkaji.



lukarrarra *n.* slender pigweed. *Portulaca filifolia*. The small seeds from this plant are collected, winnowed and then ground into flour and made into 'mangarri' (small dampers). These can be lightly cooked and then eaten.

lukirtirti *n.* crooked or bent arm, held that way because of deformity or injury. *Syn:* pirtirrwari. *See:* karriti.

luku *n.* married person or married camp.

luku *cv.* marry.

luku jayingana give a woman to a man in marriage.

luku karrinyana married.

luku karrwarnana man married to a woman.

luku-yawung married.

lukurr *cv.* twist, like when you twist a stick or when you twist your ankle. *Syn:* nunkurlk.

lukurr waninyana twist your ankle or knee. Nomo-ma jamana-lu kayarra nyila. Karnti, patawan. Ngaja-n tingarri waninyana lukurr. Don't break [the branch] with your foot. The wood is too hard. You might twist your knee. [VW: FM12 a178: 2:37min]

lukurr manana twist something with your hands. Nyamu-rnalu lukurr manana karnti. When we twist a stick [in order to make a hooked stick for fishing witchetty grubs out of trees]. [VW: FM10 a145: 8:54min]

lukurr kayanana twist by kicking.

lukuru *n.* fresh shoots of a plant including new leaves. *Syn:* kulyarri, kurrkuly. Ngurna paraj punya kamara lukuru.I found the leaves of the yam. [VW: FM07 a054: 4:59min]

lukut *cv.* loose (e.g. post, branch, tooth).

lukut karrinyana loose.

lukulukut loosening.

Lulngu *n. See:* Lurlngu.

lulu *cv. See:* lurlu.

lulululu *cv. See:* lurlulurlu.

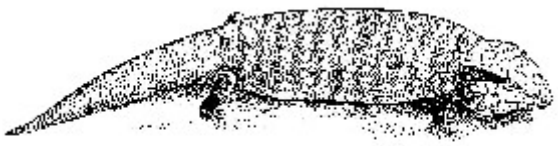
Lulunginyi *n. See:* Lurlunginyi.

lulurr *cv. See:* lurlurr.

luluwaji *n. See:* lurluwaji.

Lulyu *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Tujkurn (Ten Mile waterhole) and kanimparra (downstream) from Tijirarralarni.

luma *n.* desert blue-tongue lizard. *Syn:* kurnkajuwal. *See:* lungkura; jiwili. *Tiliqua multifasciata*. Yuwani ngu warntarrija kurrupartu-ma, nyampayirla-lu-ma Luma-ngku-ma. Yikili-ngurlu yuwani. Yuwani ngu ngawa-ngka kanyjurra, Lutu-ngka. Jirrpu waninya. Bluetongue threw a boomerang from a long way. He threw it into a waterhole called Lutu where it sank. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu] This is a Malgin word. There are two types of blue-tongue lizards. They are quite similar but distinctly different in skin colour. 'Luma', the desert blue-tongue has orange stripes on its skin, while 'jiwili' has darker stripes. Both types can be called 'lungkura'. They are easy to catch, however they do have a very strong bite. They cannot run quickly and can be picked up by grabbing them firmly around the neck. They can be caught all year round. The flesh can be roasted in a ground oven, a cooking technique called 'turturl'. They have tasty fat similar to that of a goanna. They have special powers and can fight with king brown snakes and kill them. Luma is a character in a story associated with Lutu. Lutu is in Malngin country on Stirling Creek towards Limbunya Station. It is a large rockhole surrounded by blacksoil plains which span a distance equivalent to the area from Kalkaringi to Daguragu. Luma threw his favourite 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) across the plains. Without realising it, it landed in Lutu and sank into its depths. Luma went everywhere all over the plains looking for his boomerang, but his search was in vain. He cried and cried, rubbing his eyes, making a black stripe under them. Finally he realised it had landed in Lutu. Luma remains there beside Lutu today in the form of a 'kurlartarti' (bush orange tree).



Luma *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Nawurlala.

Lumpa *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Yirraru and kanimparra (downstream) from Kirlwi.

Lumpanyung *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Wurruyawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Pirriwirriyawung.

lumpung *n.* fish poison bush. Nyila na lumpung ngurna payarni kuturu ngurna pirrkap manku. I cut some lumpung wood and I'll make a nullanulla out of it. [VW: FM08 a101: 1:09min] *Tephrosia procera*. This small tree or shrub

grows in areas of sandstone country. The leaves and twigs can be used as fish poison. The leaves are thrown into small waterholes and after a period the fish float to the surface and can be easily collected. The wood can be used to make spears called 'mirlarrang', 'mirta' (shields), clap-sticks called 'kilkilpkaji' and 'kuturu' (fighting-sticks).

Lumpurrjawung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Mirriwang and kanimparra (downstream) from Wangkanawukpa.

lumulumu *cv.* walk or stand bent over, with a hunched back.

lumulumu yanana walk with a hunched back.

lumulumu karrinyana have a hunched back.

lumurnmurn *n.* dung-beetle. *Syn:* punpun, punja. This beetle is round and black.

Lumutu *n.* place which is a hill. Tirrip ngurnalu karrinya, karrawarra nyawa-rla mum, Wurlwaji-ma karlayarra, kaarrayarra ngarlaka-ma, ngarlaka-ma, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma yini-ma ngurla Wararrangpurru, kurlarnimpa kayirnimpal ngarlaka-kari, Lumutu, kayirnimpal-a ngarlaka-kari, murrukun ngulu ngarlaka-ma Yirakina, nyamu yanani yipu kurlayin, nyila yalarni na yipu-ma, kaarnimpal-a, kurlayin yanani, yipu-ma larrpa-ma yani. We were camped over east, it was dark now, to the west of Wurlwaji [waterhole], to the east of that hill, it's name is Wararrangpurru. From the south, along the north was another hill, Lumutu and to the north another hill Yirakina, where the rain passed coming up from the south a long time ago. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 5:00min]

lumutu *n.* flotsam, rubbish and froth on floodwater.

lun *cv.* deposit, leave purposefully, put down.

lun wanyjanana leave.

lun yuwanana put down. Kanyjurra na ngurna yuwani janyja-kurra na, lun. I put it down on the ground. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:30min]

lun kangana take back and leave. Lunkarra na nguja kangana, kurrurij-jirri. We are taking them to the car and leaving them there. [VW: FM08 a101: 15:22min] Ngurnangku marni kanganu-wu wart-ku lun-ku murlangkurra-wu. I told you to bring it back and drop it here. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

lunkarra leaving behind.

lunkurr *n.* torso.

lunkurr-ngarna shirt.

lunkurrngarna *n.* shirt. This is an old word which is no longer used.

lunpa *n. See:* lurnpa.

Lunurrmurlung *n.* place just east of the Victoria River. It is not far from Kalngayawung (Edgar Creek junction). It might also be called Liwurrngurlung.

lungarn *n.* face, front of vehicle, forehead. Lungarn ngayu-marraj nyila-ma karu-ma. That child has a face like me. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

lungkarra *cv.* cry.

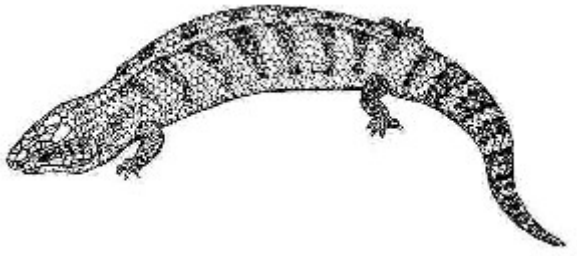


lungkarra karrinyana cry. Ngurla nyangani kuyangku-ma, lawara lungkarrap na ngurla karrinyani. He looked everywhere for it but it was all in vain and so he sat there crying about it. [VW: FM08 a073: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:11min]

lungkarra lunganana cry. Lungkarra na ngurla lungani. He cried over it. [KM: FM08 a073: Luma Kurrupartu: 1:21min]

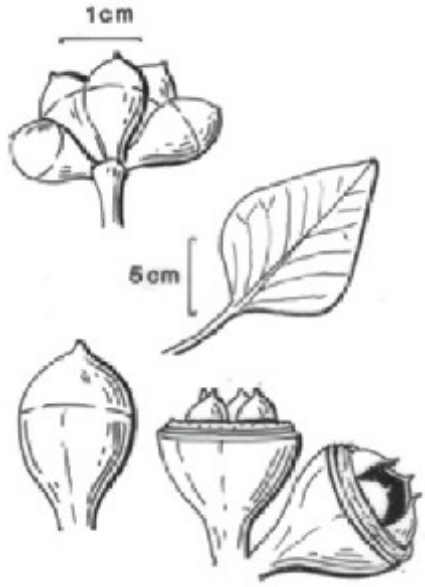
lungkarrapkaji *n.* cry baby, child who crys all the time. You can calm them down by smoking them. *Syn:* ngalyapa. Nguyi jamurruruk manana murlungku karu-ngku, lungkarrapkaji-lu ngalyapa-lu. This crybaby is driving me crazy with its constant crying. [VW: FM12 a171: 23:11min]

lungkura *n.* blue-tongue lizard, including northern and desert blue-tongue lizards. *Syn:* kurnkajuwal, luma, jiwili. *Tiliqua scincoides*, *Tiliqua multifasciata*. There are two types of blue-tongue lizards. They are quite similar but distinctly different in skin colour. 'Luma', the desert blue-tongue has orange stripes on its skin, while 'jiwili' has darker stripes. Both types can be called 'lungkura'. They are easy to catch, however they do have a very strong bite. They cannot run quickly and can be picked up by grabbing them firmly around the neck. They can be caught all year round. The flesh can be roasted in a ground oven, a cooking technique called 'turturl'. They have tasty fat similar to that of a goanna. They have special powers and can fight with king brown snakes and kill them. Luma is an important character in a story associated with Lutu. Lutu is in Malngin country on Stirling Creek towards Limbunya Station. It is a large rockhole surrounded by blacksoil plains which span a distance equivalent to the area from Kalkaringi to Daguragu. Luma threw his favourite 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) across the plains. Without realising it, it landed in Lutu and sank into its depths. Luma went everywhere all over the plains looking for his boomerang, but his search was in vain. He cried and cried, rubbing his eyes, making a black stripe under them. Finally he realised it had landed in Lutu. Luma remains there beside Lutu today in the form of a 'kurlartarti' (bush orange tree).

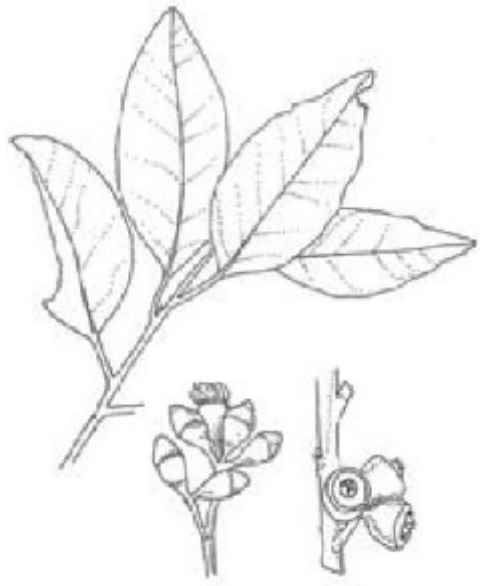


Lungkuyart *n.* just west of the Victoria River not far from Yurru (Four Mile).

lunyja *n.* **1** • salmon gum. *Syn:* wampa. *Eucalyptus bigalerita*. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Kurrupartu' (boomerangs) can also be made from the hard wood. 'Namawurru' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The bark is chipped off and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to treat skin problems.



2 • snappy gum. *Syn:* wamba. *Eucalyptus brevifolia*. *See:* malangarna. The timber makes good long lasting 'warlu' (firewood). 'Kurrupartu' (boomerangs) can also be made from the hard wood. The bark can be used in bush medicine. It is chipped off and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to treat skin problems and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). 'Namawurru' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The sugar-leaf, a sweet edible insect, collected from 'lunyja' is called 'malangarna'.



lunyjanapirri *n.* large red-brown grasshopper. *See:* pirlpirlji. This grasshopper does not move much and sits very still. It grabs any insect near itself. It makes good bait because it is easy to catch.

lunyjarr *cv.* knock someone, criticise someone behind their back.

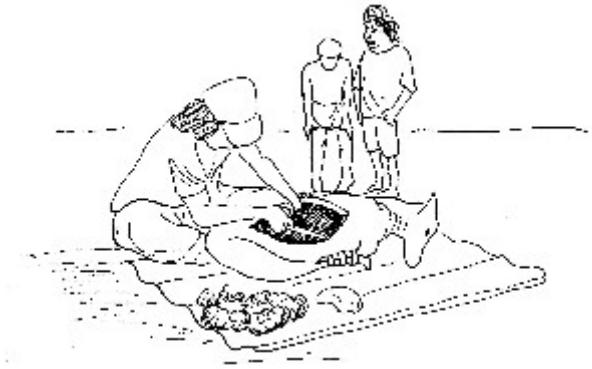
lunyjarr kamparnana knock someone.

lup *cv.* swell up. *Syn:* rimpu.

lup karrinyana swell up.

Luparn *n.* place just south of Liku and north of the Victoria River.

lupu *n.* guts. *Syn:* karnngirri. Nyila nyamu-rnalu mani, malumpa nyampa-kayirnikayirni nyila-ma wupkarra na ngurnalu kamparnani, linyart-ta. Wupkarra, malumpa-ma nyampayirla-ma. Yaya-ma lupu nyanuny karnngirri, lupu. Jangkarni, yapawurru, yapayapa. Ngurnalu wupkarra-ma kamparnana nyila-ma. The liver and whatnot which we get out, well we cook that lot on the hot coals. Roast it - the liver and whatsitcalled. The lungs, its guts. The big organs and the small ones too. We roast those bits. [VW: FM10 a148: 3:59min]



Lurlngu *n.* Neave Junction where the Neave River mets the Victoria River. It is kanimparra (downstream) from Jalminta.

lurlu *cv.* sit down, seat someone. *Syn:* rurr, tak, waka. Lurlu-ngka jiyarnana ngu kanyjuliyit-ngarna kuya. The baby is smoked from below while he sits there. [VW: FM07 a085: 4:50min] Wumara-lu pangkily pani marluka nyila, lurlu-ngkurra. The rock hits the old man on the head while he is sitting down. [VW: FHM098: 28:44min]



lurlu karrinyana sit, there sitting. Lurlu ngurna karrinyana an ngurna parra tikap. I'm sitting down chopping the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 5:20min]

lurlu waninyana sit down.

lurlu yuwanana make someone sit down, seat someone. Ngurnayinangulu lurlu yuwanana, tarlakurru-la.We make them sit in a hole in the ground. [VW: FM07 a01 1c: 2:52min] Yalanginyi-ma ngurnayinangulu lurlu yuwanana kuya yalangarna tarlakurru-la-ma jungkart-ta-ma. After that we sit them in the hot pit in the smoke. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:21min]

lurlurlu sitting around.

lurlulurlu *cv.* wrap up, wrap around, double up something like a swag. *Syn:* nyungkurlng.

lurlulurlu yuwanana wrap around.

lurlulurlu kiyarnana wrap around. Imin putim wararr yalangka lurlulurlu kuya, lurlulurlu kiyarni ngu marntaj. He put the fat around [the stone] like that, he wrapped it right around. [RWH: ECh: Jajurlang.]

Lurlunginyi *n.* head of GB Creek. You get there by travelling along the WA Road (Buntine Highway) then turn-off onto the Limbunya road to the station. Then go from Turtungkayak (Lindeman's Bore) to Kapirtijja and then onto Lurlunginyi.

lurlurr *cv.* stash everything away under your windbreak so nothing can be seen.

lurlurr yuwanana Tupa nyamu-rnalu karrwarnani larrpa. Wal yalangka na lurlurr ngurnalu yuwanani. Lurlurr yuwanani kaninyjal-la na. Ngulu wulaj yuwanani. Windbreaks were what we used to have in the old days. Well we used to stash things under it. Stash things under it. They used to put their things out of sight. [VW: FM12 a175: 5:20min]

lurluwaji *n.* **1** • baby who can sit up.

lurlulurluwaji lots of babies who can sit up. Lurlulurluwaji karu kuyany-ma-rnayinangkulu til julujuluj kangani kawarla-la-ma jangkakarni-la-ma. Even when they were sitting up, we used to carry them in big coolamons. [VW: FM07 a050: 4:03min]

2 • chair. *Syn:* takkaji. Yuwani ngu lurluwaji-la lurluwaji-la. She put it on the chair. [Violet Donald, FHM098]



lurnpa *n.* hardhead duck. *Aythya australis*. This duck is found in swampy areas and often in sandstone country.

lurr *n.* 50, numeral fifty. Number in counting series from 1-50.

kujarrawurt lurr-kijak about 100.

murrkunkurt lurr-kijak about 150.

lurr *cv.* **1** • go everywhere, go 'up and down' (in Kriol), go all over the place, go back and forth, like a kid running around or someone who's not good in the head. *Syn:* lurrmin.

lurr yanana go everywhere.

lurrurr keep going back and forth.

lurrlurr keep going back and forth. Lurrlurr yanana ngu, nyila-ma ngarlaka wankaj maitbi. He's going around all over the place. Maybe he's not good in the head. [VW: FM12 a175: 5:20min]

2 • level off ground to make a camp or for business, grade a road. *See:* nurruk.

lurr panana grade, level off. Donkey-ku na pulim-ma kangani flyfly-ma nyila-ma. Lurr panani nyawa-ma, wurruma, lurr-panu-waji-yawung-kulu. Donkeys used to pull wagons [which were called flies]. They used to level off this one, the road, with the grader. [VW: FM12 a175: 7:19min]

lurrurr grade over and over.

lurr-panu-waji grader, roller.

lurrku *n.* bent boomerang, doesn't fly straight. A bent boomerang can often be straightened over a fire.

lurrku *cv.* light a fire.

lurrku panana light a fire by rubbing sticks together.

lurrku manana make a fire light up.

lurrku yuwanana light a fire.

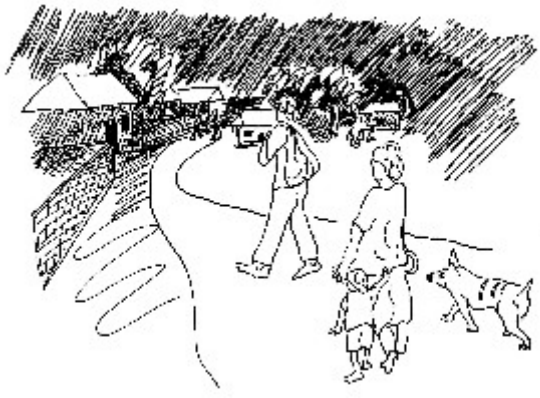
lurrmin *cv.* back and forth, to and fro. *Syn:* lurr.

lurrmin yanana go back and forth. Lurrmin ngu yanani Yiparrartu-ma nyila-ma jajurrkap. Emu came back constantly. [VW: FM09 a13 2d: 7:19min]

lurrmin nyangana look around everywhere for something you've lost.

lurrpanuwaji *n.* grader. *Syn:* lurrurrkaji, nurrukapkaji. Donkey-ku na pulim-ma kangani flyfly-ma nyila-ma. Lurr panani nyawa-ma, wurruma, lurr-panu-waji-yawung-kulu. Donkeys used to pull wagons. They used to level off this one, the road, with the grader. [VW: FM12 a175: 7:19min]

lurrpu *cv.* return, come back. *Syn:* wart. This is a Bilinarra word.



lurrpu yanana return. Yanani nguwula lurrpu nganta kayirrangkarra. Then they returned down north. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:25min]

lurrpu kangana take back. Yuwarru na ngu nyamu-ja-nga kangku ngurra-ngkurra-ma lurrpu-ma. We'll dry it out when the two of us take it back camp. [VW: FM07 a089: 8:24min]

lurrujkalang *n.* tracks and scratch marks of goannas.

lurrupurl *cv.* carry tucked in a belt. *Syn:* jijpart, jinypurr, kinpurr.

lurrupurl kangana carry tucked in.

lurrurrkaji *n.* grader or any levelling instrument. *Syn:* nurrukapkaji, lurrpanuwaji.

lurtangarna *n.* boy, nearly big enough for initiation. *Syn:* kajingurlarl.

lurtju *n.* land mass, ridge of a hill, island, country overseas. *Variant:* lurlju. Kaarnirra kuya na lurtju-ngka nyilarra-ma karrinyana yuka-ma kupuwupu-ma. In the east on the ridge there is a lot of lemon grass. [VW: FM08 a089: 1:25min]

lurtjukari *n.* overseas, another country.

lut *cv.* kneel, knock someone to their knees. *Syn:* tingarrilup. *See:* marnturru.



lut karrinyana kneel.

lut waninyana kneel down.

lut panana knock someone to their knees.

lutlut yanana walk on knees.

lutlut kneeling repeatedly, going about on knees.

lutkarra knocking over, kneeling.

lutangarna *n. See:* lurtangarna.

lutju *n.* **1** • heel.

2 • back of an implement e.g. back of an axe. Nangala-lu-ma lutju-ngku panana yalungku-ma wirlka-ngku-ma. Nangala uses the back [heel] of the axe to knock off the bark. [VW: FM07 a089: 6:40min]

lutjungkup *cv.* walk on your heels. *See:* lutju. Lutju-ngku-p yanana. He is walking on his heels. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

lutjuwart *n.* elastic-sided boot.

lutu *n.* short. *See:* mitjimitji.

- **lututuj** short ones.

Lutu *n.* place on Stirling Creek on Malngin country just 'kayirra' (north) from Mistake Creek station. Lutu nyila-ma ngawa-ma kanyjurra-ma. Lutu is a deep lake. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu: 1:59min] Yuwani ngu warntarrija kurrupartu-ma, nyampayirla-lu-ma Luma-ngku-ma. Yikili-ngurlu yuwani. Yuwani ngu ngawa-ngka kanyjurra, Lutu-ngka. Jirrpu waninya. Bluetongue threw a boomerang from a long way. He threw it into a waterhole called Lutu where it sank. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu: 0:31min] Lutu is a large rockhole surrounded by blacksoil plains which span a distance equivalent to the area from Kalkaringi to Daguragu. An important story associated with the site regards Luma (Bluetongue) and his 'kurrupartu' (boomerang). Luma threw his favourite boomerang across the plains. Without realising it, it landed in Lutu and sank into its depths. Luma went everywhere all over the plains looking for his boomerang, but his search was in vain. He cried and cried, rubbing his eyes, making a black stripe under them. Finally he realised it had landed in Lutu. Luma remains there beside Lutu today in the form of a 'kurlartarti' (bush orange tree).

lutut *cv.* grab to fight or rape. *Variant:* lutlut.

- **lutut manana** grab.
- **lututkarra** grabbing.

luwa *v.* do it! *See:* luwarnana.

luwanana *v.* strike (Class 1).

- **luwanana** strike.
- **luwani** struck.
- **luwarru** will strike.
- **luwarra** strike it!
- **luwanani** was striking it, used to strike it.
- **luwanangku** will be striking it, want to be striking it.
- **luwanu** to strike it.

luwanani *v.* was striking it, used to strike it. *See:* luwanana.

luwanangku *v.* will be striking it, want to be striking it. *See:* luwanana.

luwani *v.* struck. *See:* luwanana.

luwanu *v.* to strike it. *See:* luwanana.

luwarnana *v.* verb used when talking to your 'mali' (mother-in-law) (Class 2). *See:* pirntika. This verb replaces all verbs as respect for the mother-in-law relationship.

- **luwarnana** do.
- **luwarni** did.
- **luwawu** will do.
- **luwa** do it!
- **luwarnani** was doing it, used to do it.
- **luwarnangku** will be doing it, want to be doing it.
- **luwarnu** to do it.

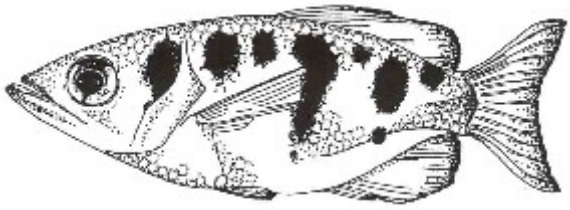
luwarnani *v.* was doing it, used to do it. *See:* luwarnana.

luwarnangku *v.* will be doing it, want to be doing it. *See:* luwarnana.

luwarni *v.* did. *See:* luwarnana.

luwarnu *v.* to do it. *See:* luwarnana.

luwarra *n.* rifle fish or archer fish. *Syn:* lawurra. *Toxotes chatareus*. *See:* tijirrpan. This fish is mainly used as bait to catch other fish, especially 'yinarrwa' (barramundi) and 'manyirrkirla'. Children like to catch them, cook them on hot coals and then eat the meat. 'Tijirrpan' is a lighter-coloured form. 'Luwarra' has distinctive spots on its side and it spits water at insects to knock them into the water, so that it can eat them.



luwarra *v.* strike it! *See:* luwanana.

luwarru *v.* will strike. *See:* luwanana.

luwawu *v.* will do. *See:* luwarnana.

Luyanti *n.* big waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Liwurrngurlung and kanimparra (downstream) from Kunjij.

luyurr *cv.* feel sorry for someone, miss someone, feel homesick or sad. *Syn:* nguran.



luyurr karrinyana feel bad for, feel sorry etc. Walima-nku-rla luyurr karru? Will you be sorry for him/her? [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Wanyjani nguwula warrij na nguwula yani. Kula-wula-rla karrinya luyurr majul-ma yalu-wu-ma karu-wu-ma. They left him. They didn't feel bad about the kid. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:29min]

luyurr marnana sorry.

luyurr manana make (someone) feel sorry.

luyurrwaji *n.* someone who is feeling sorrowful, grieving, homesick or missing someone.

M – m

ma *interj.* let's go! OK bye! Go on! Here you are!

-ma *suf.* topic marker. Nyawa-ma yiparrartu makin karrinya murlangka-ma. This is Emu [who] slept here. [BW: FM07 a04 1c: 5:40min] Nyila-ma mirlirti-ma tirrk, kula-nga yanku-ma yilarrp-ma lawara manku-nga nang warraaj-ju tumaj. This hook [well] tie it on [to the spear-thrower] and it won't fall off, because the wax will keep it stuck on. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kajijirri-lu, kamparrijang-kulu-ma-lu kamparnani murlangka na. The old women used to cook here in the old days. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 3:06min] Ngurra-ma-yina yalangka karrinyani. This is the camp [where] they used to stay. [BW: FM09 17 1c: 1:40min] Ngayu-ma-rna yanku ngawa-ngkurra-ma. Me, well I'm going into the water. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:58min]

maaja *cv.* give up doing something, give up the ghost (die alone).

maaja manana Ngurna maaja mani kayikayi panuwu, kamurra-ngurlu-rni. I gave up following it from half-way. [ECh: RWH]

Maangkalu *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Pirrmangkalu and south of Kujjun.

maangkuj *cv.* copy (especially in speech), imitate. *Syn:* marr, ngurruj.

maangkuj marnana copy.

maap *n.* partially blind, see badly.

maap nyangana can't see well.

maapkarra looking hard at something but to no avail.

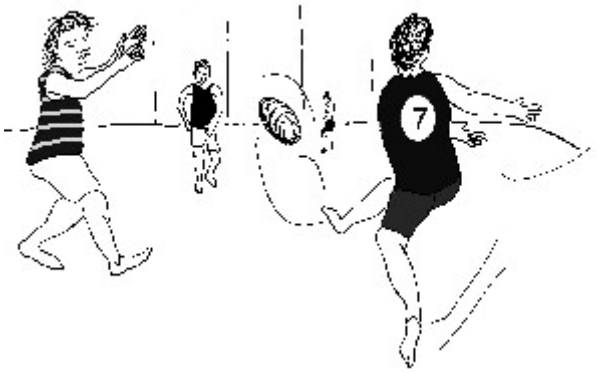
maapkarraaji *n.* someone with bad eyesight, vision impaired person, someone who is partially blind.

maarn *n.* cloud. *Syn:* matayi. Wart ngurla yani, kankulupal ngawa-ngka murlangka ju maarn-ta, yalangkurra ngurra-ngkurra. [Kurraj] came back home riding the clouds. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:25min]



maarta *n.* young boy, may or may not have been initiated. Ngayu-ma yarrulan-ku-ma-rnanyurra marnana janka-wu-ma maarta-wu-ma. I talk to you young people, young women and young men. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

majapula *n.* traditional type of football which used to be used in the old days. The word is now used to refer to modern footballs and other balls. Kankulak wany yuwanana ngu majapula kankulak karu-ngku-ma. The kid throws the ball in the air. [BW: FM07 a043: 2:38min]



majarta *cv.* numb, stiff limbs, cramped from sitting a long time, lame, footsore. *Syn:* yakapi. *See:* munyjurlng.

majarta karrinyana stiff.

majarta yuwanana make someone get cramped up or go lame. Wumara-lu nguyi yuwani yakayaka majarta-warla kalu-wu-ma. The stones made me lame, too sore to walk. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

majartawuk *n.* stiff, cramped.

majarti *n.* loin cloth for women. This word now refers to nappies and underpants. *Syn:* janiki, warlpurr, marrkinti. Loin cloths used to be made from the fur of a 'jakulaji' (brush-tailed possum).

majka *adv.* try to do something, attempt.

majka yuwanana try to do something. Majka yuwarra kurrupartu. Try to throw the boomerang! Majka ngurnalu yuwanana ngumayijang-kulu na. Now, we of the following generation are trying it. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 4:49min]

majka pungana try to dig. Yangunungku mangarri, ngurnalu pungku majka kurrijkarra. We're trying to dig up bush potatoes. [VW: FM09 a12 6a: 0:21min]

majka nyangana try and look. Majka kungkarla-wu ngurnalu-rla nyangku. We'll try and look for kungkarla instead. [VW: FM09 a127: 4:28min]

majul *n.* **1** • belly, stomach, arch of foot, belly of coolamon. *Syn:* munta. Ngurna-nga majul na parru. I'm going to cut the belly out of the coolamon. [VW: FM07 a050: 0:36min] Tamarra-yawung-kulu, ngarlaka, majul ngurnayinangulu kamparnana. We cover their heads and tummies with the antbed. [VW: FM07 a085: 6:48min]

2 • feelings. *Syn:* kawurru. Nguyi majul kamparni. He hurt my feelings, made me angry, resentful. Ngurna kayi pani majul-lu. My thoughts went out to him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

majul punyu happy.

majul wankaj sad.

majul tulkurrurr bulging belly, big stomach.

majul patawan strong stomach, brave. Nyangani ngurla majul-lu-ma patawan-tu patawan-tu patawan-tu najing yalanginyi-ma, lawara. Lungkarra na ngurla lungani. He kept looking around bravely without crying, but then it was too much. [So] he cried about it. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:42min]

majul ngarrap hot stomach, thirsty. Warta nguyi ngawa-wu jiyarnana. Ngurna majul-ma ngarrap na.Goodness I'm really thirsty. My stomach is hot. [VW: FM11a 166: 34:04min]

kujakujarramkarraaji majul two-faced.

kujarra kujarra majul two-faced.

majul turrp pungana premonition. Majul nguyi turrpkarra pungana kuli-ngkurra. Premonition about me having a fight.

Majul *n.* Queenie Rock Hole, west of Mount Sanford.

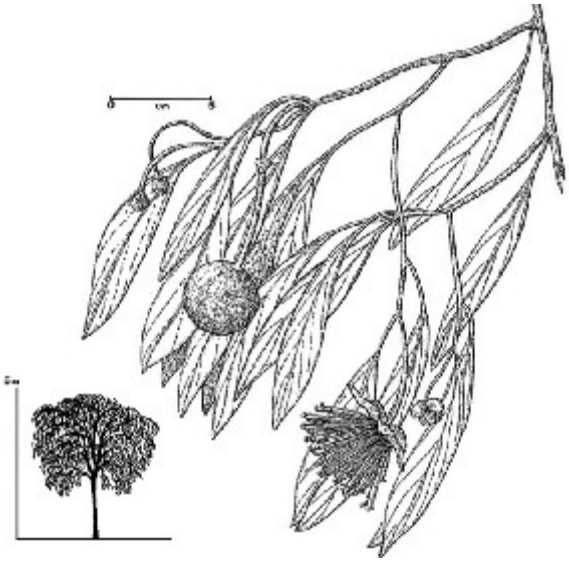
majurru *n.* middle, half way, beside. *Syn:* kamurra. This is a Mudburra word.

Maka *n.* spring where Gurindji carry out ceremonies. This place is found west on Inverway Station which is located on Jaru country.

makarta *n.* hat. *Syn:* walyjawalyja, murrkartu.



makijal *n.* bush orange and fruit. *Syn:* yumarli, kurlartarti. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* mawukarl; kirnti. This is a Malngin word. When the fruit are ripe they have a strong pleasant smell, which can be noticed from a long way from the plant. This ripe and strong smelling fruit is called 'mawukarl' or 'kirnti'. They go a slightly orange-yellow colour when they ripen and are sweet. Unripe fruit can be buried in the sand to help ripen them which might take as long as two weeks. The wood can be used as 'warlu' (firewood) as it lights quickly and easily. The bark can be used to treat scabies. It is chipped off the trunk, crushed into small pieces and boiled. The cooled liquid is used as an external wash to treat scabies. When the large flooding rains of the full wet season come this plant can be used to chase the rains away. The leaves are placed on a fire to make smoke, and this is wafted towards the rain clouds to make them go away.



makiliwarn *n.* agile wallaby or river kangaroo. *Macropus agilis*. These small kangaroos live in areas near 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'pinka' (creeks). They are common in some areas and there are a lot near the Victoria River. The flesh can be roasted and eaten and is very good to eat.



makin *cv.* sleep, lie down, lay something down. *Syn:* warnan.



makin karrinyana sleep, lying down. Karrinyana nyawa-warla warlaku-ma makin warlu-ngka. The dog sleeps beside the fire. [BW: FM07 a043: 5:08min]

makin yuwanana lay something down. Ngurna yuwanana makin na. I lie [the coolamon] down. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:27min]

makin waninyana lie down, go to sleep.

makinkaji *n.* bed. *Syn:* minyjuru.

makintarra *n.* time for sleep. Makintarra ngun yani. When everyone was asleep you came up. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

makirra *n.* white ochre found in the east. *Syn:* yatu, kalji.

makurrmakurr *n.* fever.

makurru *n.* **1** • cold, anything cold such as air-conditioning or cold weather. *Syn:* mururru, malirri, kalajawuny. Ngurra-ngka-ma ngayiny-ja-ma makurru nguyi-rla yanana. Blanket-ta kujarra-la kawulpul kawulpul-la kujarra-la, ngurna karrinyana. Makurru-ma nguyi-rla walyak waninyana ngayiny-ma jamana-la-purrupurru. Nyila-ma-rna karrinyana puntapa-ma makin. The cold crept up on me at my camp. I was under two blankets. The cold came in [under the blanket] to me and my feet. So I slept in. [VW: FM12 a177: 2:47min] *See:* tikilying.Nyila kartak-kari-la makurru. That [tea] in the other cup is cold.

2 • school, though this word isn't used often anymore. The words 'school' and 'cool' sound the same which is why 'makurru' is used to refer to schools.



makurrula *n.* cold season. *Syn:* malirri, kalajawuny, mururru. Makurru-la-ma-lu yanani yalangkurra, ngurra-ma yalangka kanungkarra wanyawanyarri-la. In the cold season they used go there, and camp up there under the bauhinia trees. [TD: FM09 17 1a: 00:19min]

makurruwaji *n.* air-conditioner.

mala *n. See:* marla.

malaampij *n.* puddle. Kukij-murlu! Wankaj malaampij. Don't drink it! It's no good because it's water from a puddle. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

malaka *n. See:* marlaka.

malalp *cv. See:* marlarlp.

malalulalu *n. See:* marlalurlalu.

Malalyi *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Tatparla and kanimparra (downstream) from Kurrpakarralarni. It may also be called Malyalyimalyalyi.

malampij *n. See:* malaampij.

malampurrpurr *cv.* cover the body of a dead person with leaves or a blanket. *Variant:* malampurrupurru. Nyamu-rnayinangulu losimbat-ma manani. Karrinyani ngulu malampurrupurru. Maitbi nyurrun ngurnayinangulu manani, ngijingka-la. Night-time-kula yu nou. Wal, kaputkaput na, warlu-ngka-rni ngurnayinangulu tirrip. Jangkarni warlu ngulu pirrkap manani. Tirrip nguyinangulu karrwarnani, kuyany-nginyi. Late-parla-nginyi yu nou. Kaputkaput-parla nguyinangulu kuyarni. Malampurrpurr nguyinangulu karrwarnani. Malampurrupurru na nguyinangulu karrwarnani. Kaputkaput-ma, nakurr-jirri na nguyinangulu kangani. Kurlaniyinkarra-yirri. Karnti ngulu kuya yuwanani. Nyawa-ngka na makin, nyawa-ngka najan nyawa-ngka najan, na nyawa-ngka najan, lajap teikim. Kuya, malampurrpurr-ma nyamu-lu karrinyani. When we used to lose our family members. They would be covered up. Maybe we would lose them during night time. At night, you know. Well we would stay overnight with them around a fire until early in the morning. They'd build a big fire. And they would keep them overnight there from that time. From late in the afternoon. They would keep them there until early in the morning. They would cover them up. Cover them up. Then early in the morning they would take them to the grave. On the south side of Jinparrak [old Wave Hill station]. Maybe they used to put branches down like this [to make a stretcher]. They would lay them down - another one here, another one here, another one here, and then carry the stretcher on their shoulders. Like this. That's how it used to be when they covered the body. [VW: FM12 a175: 07:40min]

malampurrpurr karrinyana body covered up.

malampurrpurr karrwarnana keep body covered.

malangarna *n.* sugarleaf from the snappy gum,

lerp. *Hemiptera*, *Psyllidae*. *See:* lunyja; wampa; nanyjarrnga; purrngun. These small white scale-like insect-coverings are collected off the leaves of a snappy gum called 'wampa' or 'lunyja' during the early part of the dry season, when the 'kaparru' (first smoke) is in the air. They are very sweet and tasty. The branches and twigs are broken off and left to dry on a 'palkiny' (calico sheet). The lerp are knocked off the leaves with a stick and then collected and shaped into small johnnycakes or biscuits and eaten. These can also be stored in cake-tins for weeks and months.



malangarr *n. See:* marlangarr.

malangarrngarna *n.* person born deformed.

malany *cv.* taste. *Syn:* nyamnyam.

malany payarnana taste. Ngurnalu malany payarni. We tasted it. [TD: FM07 a059: 2:28min] Nyamu-lu malany payarnana kuya kuliyan, kirri-walija-lu. When the women taste the cheeky ashes. [VW: FM07 a089: 9:40min] Malany payarni marluka-lu Jungkuwurru-lu Old Man Echidna tasted the meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

malany ngarnana taste.

malanymalany taste repeatedly, taste a number of things.

Malapa *n.* old Limbunya Station. The old station was called Wurtuyuk by Gurindji people, although the Vestys called it Malapa.

malarl *cv.* get a shock, jump from disturbance, often while sleeping or resting. *Syn:* purrurt.

malarl karrinyana get a shock.

malarl yuwanana make someone jump with shock.

malarlmalarl get constantly shocked.

malarlmalarlarra getting constantly shocked.

malarn *n. See:* marlarn.

malarrp *cv. See:* marlarrp.

malawa *n.* creek.

mali *n.* man's mother-in-law (and her brothers), woman's son-in-law. Ngurnayina jayingku ngayiny-ku mali-wu. I'm going to give it to my son-in-laws. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 7:32min] An nyuntu Nangari ngun, Nangari-ma ngun tal panana mali-la-ma Jukurtayi-ma Jungurra-ma. Nangari calls her mali Jukurtayi or Jungurra. [VW: FM12 a183: 15:55min] This is a strict avoidance relationship, unless both parties are men. You cannot talk to a person you call 'mali' (though you can talk to them through someone else). If meeting is necessary, you need to pass things to them with two hands. You also cannot use the country around where a 'mali' has died. You cannot collect 'warlu' (firewood) or bush tucker from this area.

malimali *n. See:* marlimarli.

malimarnany *n.* **1** • your mother-in-law or her brother, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'mali').This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju'.

2 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my grandmother or her brother (the speaker's 'jaju', the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's father or aunty.

3 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my grandmother or her brother (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother or uncle.

4 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's 'kurturtu', the hearer's 'mali'). *Syn:* murrwali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather).

5 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather) (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'mali').*Syn:* murrwali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker).

6 • your son-in-law or his sister, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju'.

7 • your son-in-law or his sister, my grandmother or her brother (the speaker's 'jaju', the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's father or aunty.

8 • your son-in-law or his sister, my grandmother or her brother (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's 'mali'). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother or uncle.

9 • your son-in-law or his sister, my child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's 'kurturtu', the hearer's 'mali'). *Syn:* murrwali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather).

10 • your son-in-law or his sister, my cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather) (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'mali').*Syn:* murrwali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker).

malin *n. See:* marlin.

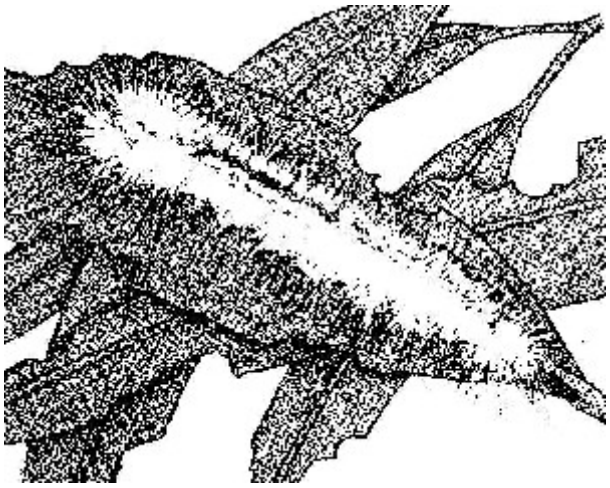
malipi *n. See:* marlipi.

malirri *n.* cold, cold season. *Syn:* makurrula, kalajawuny, mururru. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

malirrilirri *n.* kind of bird. *See:* ngarlamparla. This is a large brown bird which hides in trees. It is commonly seen at the beginning of the wet season, particularly around Kunawa (Cattle Creek). It calls out 'pungkiirt ... pungkiirt'. In the Dreaming it changed into a 'ngarlamparla' (bush girl).

maljarrinyjarriny *n.* **1** • star constellation, name of a particular star constellation visible in the cold season.*Syn:* jaarrinykarrij.

2 • caterpillar. *Syn:* maljarrinyjarriny. This is a Ngarinyman word. These woolly blue and brown caterpillars are found in large groups often on tree trunks and travel around in groups.



malju *n. See:* malyju.

Malkunarra *n.* place east of Gordy Creek.

malng *n. See:* marlng.

malngak *cv.* hit in the chest or brisket.

malngak panana Ngurna pani malngak. I hit it in the chest. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Malngak parra mangarli-la-rni nyila-kata nguyina kuya. Hit them right there in the chest. [VW: FM12 a175: 9:20min]

malp *cv. See:* marlp.

malu *cv. See:* marlu.

malu *v.* will talk, want to talk. *See:* marnana.

maluka *n. See:* marluka.

malulu *n. See:* marlurlu.

malulumpurr *cv. See:* marlurlumpurr.

malumalu *n. See:* marlumarlu.

malumpa *n. See:* marlumpa.

malwarr *n. See:* marlwarr.

Malyalyimalyalyi *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Winyjiwarlarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Kurrpakarralarni. It is not far from Kalkaringi. It may also be called Malalyi.

malyarrp *cv.* sprinkle water on something, douse. *Syn:* malykmalyk.

malyarrp yuwanana spinkle water.

malyarrp manana spinkle water.

malyarrp kunyjanana water something.

malyingka *n.* 33, numeral thirty three. *Variant:* malinyka. Number in counting series from 1-50.

malyju *n.* boy, male. *Syn:* mangkulany. Malyju-ngku kurrupartu-yawung-kulu parru ngu wirnangpurru. The boy will hit the kangaroo with a boomerang. [BW: FM07 a043: 16:02min]

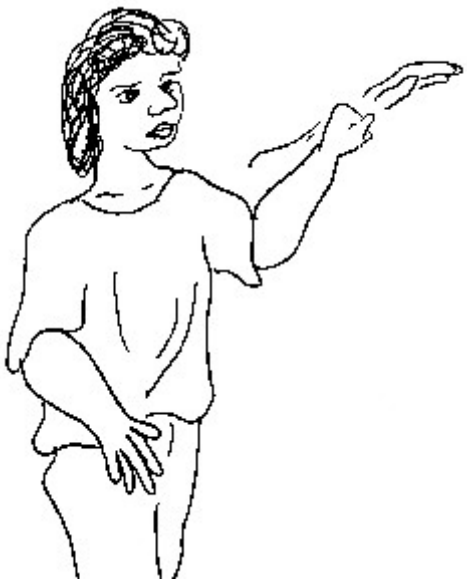


malykmalyk *cv.* sprinkle water on something, douse. *Syn:* malyarrp.

malykmalyk manana sprinkle with water. Malymalyk mani ngawa-ngku nyila kalnga. He sprinkled the red ochre with water. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

malymalyk kunyjanana wet something. Malykmalyk ngurnangku kunyjarru. I'm going to wet you. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 4:47min]

mamaj *cv.* beckon, sign to come, summon someone. *Syn:* kapany, marrawan. The hand is upraised, palm away from speaker, then hand brought down quickly in an arc.



mamaj marnana beckon.

mamam *cv.* refuse to go somewhere, stop someone from going somewhere. *See:* nyumparl.

mamam panana refuse to go somewhere.

mamararra *n.* spirit of 'kurnpirlirn' (witch-doctor). *See:* kurnpirlirn. This is a Nyininy word.

Mamarrang *n.* **1** • place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Nyirri and kanimparra (downstream) from Pirlingkakijja.

2 • gorge near Pilimatjurru to the north where Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) vomited the victims he ate at Tiniwanypa.

mamarrang *n.* gorge. *Syn:* nganarrkan, warranginy, nganampalang.



mamarri *cv.* dream, seeing someone in a dream.

mamarri manana dream.

mamayarra *cv.* lightning flashing a long way away. *Syn:* pilijkarra.



mamayarra karrinyana distant lightning flash.

maminpari *n.* lip or chin curled over, hare-lip. *Syn:* tampalakpari.

Maminyawurru *n.* place kanimparra (downstream) from Jurnarni on Gordy Creek which has a black hill on one side. This is a men's place. Women should not go here.

mampapurra *cv.* keep everything in order, look after things for someone.

mampapurra karrwarnana look after everything. Karrwa-rla mampapurra-rni nyila-ma. Look after everything for her. [VW: FM12 a175: 9:35min]

mampapurra yuwanana keep things in order.

mampit *cv.* together, put together, mix, box up, go together. *Syn:* parlak.



mampit karrinyana mix up, put all together.

mampit yanana go together.

mampit yuwanana mix, put together with.

mampuna *n.* shade from clouds.

mampurlk *cv.* dominate someone, for example a husband with a young wife; stalk someone or an animal when you are hunting.

mampurlk manana Mampurlk manta! Get up close to it! [to the kangaroo when hunting]. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

mampurra *cv.* carefully. *Syn:* yamak.

mampurra panana cut, dig or break off carefully. Kuyangka-ma kurrijkarra, punyuk pani tip, mampurra-rni. When it is a bit wet, it is easy to pull them out carefully without breaking it. [VW: FM07 a054: 7:24min]

mampurra yanana go carefully. Mampurra yanta! Safe travels!

mampurra manana kill in the right place, not miss.

mampurra karrinyana look after yourself. Mampurra karra! Look after yourself!

mamput *n.* unshaven, long beard. Jika mamput. Long beard. [ECh: RWH & DD]

mamungkul *cv.* stay in the one place for good such as a hill, mark, tree, gorge; belong to a place (because of a Dreaming).

mamangkul karrinyana exist in a place because a Dreaming created it.

mamangkul waninyana turn into a Dreaming feature. Ngajik-parni na mamungkul waninya nguwula, kankula nyila-ma. The two of them became Dreaming features permanently up there. [VW: FM10 a151: 4:12min]

mamangkul yuwanana place something somewhere (by Dreaming).

mamurr *cv.* go blind, lose your sight.

mamurr waninyana go blind.

mamurung *n.* sacred site, sacred Dreaming place. *Syn:* maralyi. Yiparrartu gigin mamurung ngu nyawa-ma. Murlanginyi karnti, nyawarra kula-rlaa parru katajkataj-ma. Ngaja-n janga karru-nga na. This is an Emu Dreaming place [Jampawurru]. We can't cut down trees here, or you might get sick. [VW: FM09 a13 2d: 2:57min] It can be dangerous if you do not respect a place.

mana *n.* base of tree, root, place under tree which provides shade from the midday sun. *Variant:* manaru. Murlanginyi mana-nginyi nyawa-ma. This [bush onion] is from the root of the plant. [VW: FM07 a058: 1:58min] Kanyjal-warni ngurna panana, mana-ngka. I cut it right at the base of the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 2:30min] Karnti mana yalangka-warla walilik yarti. There was the base of a tree there at the camp and shade all around. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

manaari *n.* pencil yam. *Syn:* wayita. *Vigna lanceolata*. This is a Malngin word. The small yams are dug up and may be eaten raw or lightly boiled or roasted. They are very tasty. In the past they were collected in large numbers and were an important food source. The younger, smaller yams have a very pleasant, clean taste. The older yams are a bit fibrous and are less tasty though still edible. This yam is closely related to 'wanymirra', but is smaller and grows on different

country. 'Wayita' grows on red ground or sandy country called 'wala' or 'jirlja' and they are often found in large numbers in a fairly small area.

Manakuny *n.* place around Longreach (Victoria River Crossing on Pigeon Hole road).

manamparran *n. See:* marnamparran.

manana *v.* get, do (Class 5). Kajijirri-lu kamparrijang-kulu, ngulu manani. A long time ago, the women used to get it. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 2:10min]

manana get, do.

mani got, did.

manku will get or want to get, will do or want to do.

manta get it! do it!

manani was getting it or used to get it, was doing it or used to do it.

manangku will be getting it or want to be getting it, will be doing it or want to be doing it.

manu to do it, to get it.

mananamparr *n.* clumsy, inefficient, not able to handle something properly. Mananamparr karrarra karrarra nyila-ma mananamparr ngu kula turt manku. He's really clumsy. He can't hold it properly. [VW: FM12 a175: 10:44min]

manani *v.* was getting it or used to get it, was doing it or used to do it. *See:* manana.

manangku *v.* will be getting it or want to be getting it, will be doing it or want to be doing it. *See:* manana.

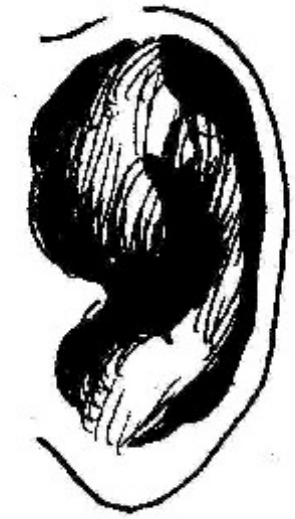
mani *v.* got, did. *See:* manana.

Maninyawurru *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Papinti and kanimparra (downstream) from Warlila.

manjip *cv.* hit a tree with a stick.

manjip panana Manjip ngurnalu panani ngamanpurru-ma. Waninyana jurlurl, karnti-nginyi nyamu-rnalu panani jakjak-ma, kuya. Yalanginyi-ma ngurnalu manani na, kanyjurra nyamu waninyani, janyja-ka-ma. We used to hit conkerberry trees with a stick. (Fruit) would fall from the tree when we hit it. Then we would collect [the fruit] where it had fallen on the ground. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 2:46min]

manka *n.* ear. *Syn:* langa. This is a Jaru word.



manka-murlung deaf, stupid.

mankalinyan *n.* inner ear, ear wax. *Variant:* mankalinyana. This is a Mudburra word.

mankalk *n.* glow of light in the distance.

mankalng *n.* ti-tree. *Syn:* tawurn. *Melaleuca minutifolia*. Paperbark with big leaves that grows along small creeks to the north of Wave Hill, near Victoria River Downs. The papery bark can be used to light fires and to make small coolamons.

This small tree is a favoured host of native bee-hives called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. In the past it was used for medicine. The soft inner-bark and dishes made from it are called 'wurrarna'. *See:* wurrarna.

mankamurlung *n.* deaf, stupid. *Syn:* kangiliny, wilangarna, langamurlung. This is a Jaru word.

mankij *cv.* dodge, duck like when you jump away from a spear. *Syn:* naru, lawarrkap.

mankij wanyjanana dodge.

mankijkarra dodging. Nyawa nyila, mankijkarra-rni, lawara kula-yinangkulu manani jawunap, lawara. This one there kept ducking, they couldn't mark him, no way. [DD: ECh: Jalwa & Kurlirrit]

mankijkalang *n.* good dodger, someone who can jump away from a spear well. *Syn:* narukalang.

manku *v.* will get or want to get, will do or want to do. *See:* manana.

mankurrukurru *n.* tata lizard or military dragon. *Syn:* mantarlji, japartu. *Ctenophorus spp*, *Diporiphora spp*, *Lophognathus spp*. These small lizards often wave their front leg in the air. When they are waving their leg it tells you that 'pulngayit' (floods) are coming. These lizards also act as messengers for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit).



manman *cv. See:* marnmarn.

manpa *n. See:* marnpa.

Manpiny *n.* **1** • place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

2 • place on Billy Creek which is a tributary of 14 Mile Creek. A bird of the same name got water from there.

manpulu *n.* southern boobook. *Ninox novaeseelandiae*.



manpurr *cv.* shuffle, walk with small steps.

manpurr karrinyana have a shuffling gait.

manpurr waninyana start to have a shuffling gait.

manpurrarra yanana shuffling along.

manpurrangarna *n.* men going for kajirri ceremony for initiation.

manpurrwari *n.* someone who shuffles or walks with small steps maybe because they are old or sick.

manta *v.* get it! do it! *See:* manana.

mantaj *interj. See:* marntaj.

mantalyjarra *n.* mirage, heat haze.

mantara *n. See:* marntara.

mantarlji *n.* tata lizard or military dragon. *Syn:* japartu, mankurrukurru. *Ctenophorus spp*, *Diporiphora spp*, *Lophognathus spp*. These small lizards often wave their front leg in the air. When they are waving their leg it tells you that 'pulngayit' (floods) are coming. These lizards also act as messengers for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit).



mantata *n.* girl, word used by mother and mother's parents. *Variant:* marntarta.

mantayak *n. See:* marntayak.

mantiwa *n. See:* marntiwa.

manturru *cv. See:* marnturru.

manturrunga *n. See:* marnturrunga.

manu *v.* to do it, to get it. *See:* manana.

Manujalarni *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Warralmarn and kanimparra (downstream) from Kurrpalarralarni.

manumurlungkaji *n. See:* marnumurlungkaji.

manungka *n.* **1** • unmarried man, bachelor, single man. *See:* julumi. Manungka na karrinyani nyila-ma. He was a single man, that one. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 0:53min]

manununguka number of single men.

2 • unmarried men's camp. *Syn:* marrkirra. It is located east of married camp.

manga *n.* girl. *Syn:* wamala. This name (nickname of deceased) has been under taboo at Kalkaringi & Daguragu since about 2000.



mangamanga number of little girls.

mangan *cv.* make a movement, for example when you wave to catch someone's attention or move your fingers for a child.*Syn:* yingirn.

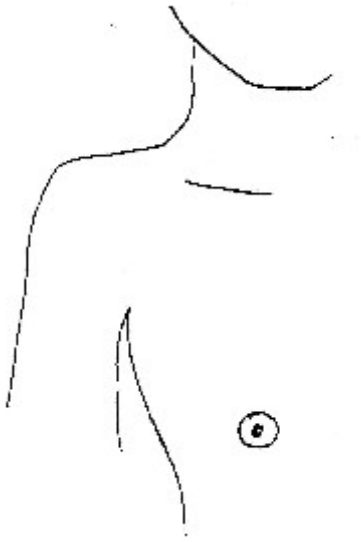
mangan yanana move, make a movement.

mangan karrinyana moving.

mangan manana wave at.

manganmangan continually moving.

mangarli *n.* **1** • chest. *Variant:* mantangali. This word is now being used by young people to mean 'heart' as well as 'chest'.

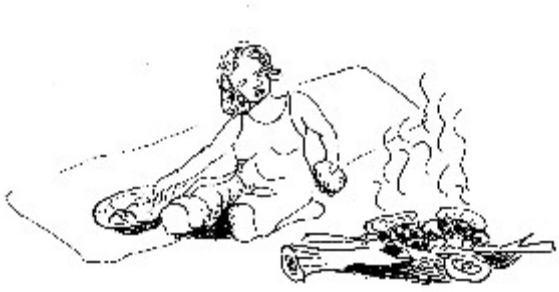


2 • brisket.

3 • ball of the foot.

Mangarn *n.* place just west of Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) and Nimpurrupurru.

mangarri *n.* vegetable food of any kind, such as bread, flour, fruit, vegetables. Ngurnalu nyanya mangarri-warluk. We ate some lunch first. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Nyawa mangarri ngurna pirrkap manana. Here I am making damper. [VW: FM09 a13 3b: 0:57min]



mangarri rampali light food, light bread.

mangarriwaji *n.* **1** • shop, store. *Syn:* tankuwaji. Mangarriwaji-la nguwula wanyjanana na kamparri-la warrkawarrkap wamala-kujarra-lu. The two girls are dancing outside the shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:23min]

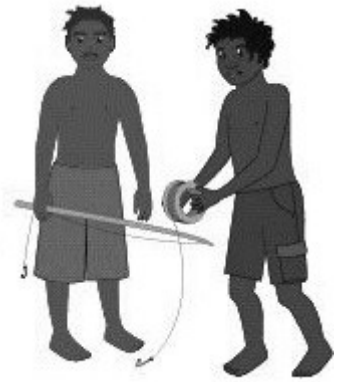


2 • baker, bakery.

mangaya *n.* Dreaming. *Syn:* puwarraj, ngarrangkarni. Ngapulunypuluny nyila na kankarra. Ngapulu Dreaming. Mangaya karrinya nguyina. Nyila-ma karu-wu yaluwu na. Ngapulunypuluny is further upstream. It's a Milk Dreaming. It's a Dreaming for them. That place is for those children. [VW: FM10a 151: 4:22min]

mangkaya *n.* type of shelter or blanket made from plaited grass, spinifex or bushes. Mangkaya ngulu pirrkap mani ngamanpurru-la, yalungku kirri-kujarra-lu. They built a shelter out of a conkerberry tree - the two women did.[VW: FM10 23 4: 5:20min]

mangkulang *n.* boy. *Syn:* malyju. This is a Ngarinyman word.



Mangkurlu *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

mangu *n.* off, rotten such as meat. *Syn:* puka.

mangurlu *n.* pigweed. *Syn:* wilarr, murrkutu. *Portulaca oleracea*. The small black and white seeds look like sand and in the past the seeds were made into 'mangarri' (small dampers). The plant is small and it grows along the ground. The whole plant can be placed onto a 'kawarla' (coolamon) and the seeds are winnowed out and collected. When enough are available, they are ground up using a 'jungari' (grinding stone). The flour is then mixed with water and made into small dampers. These are lightly cooked then eaten. Dampers are very good food and in the past it was an important food source, however, making the food was hard work. The seeds are also eaten by cockatoos.

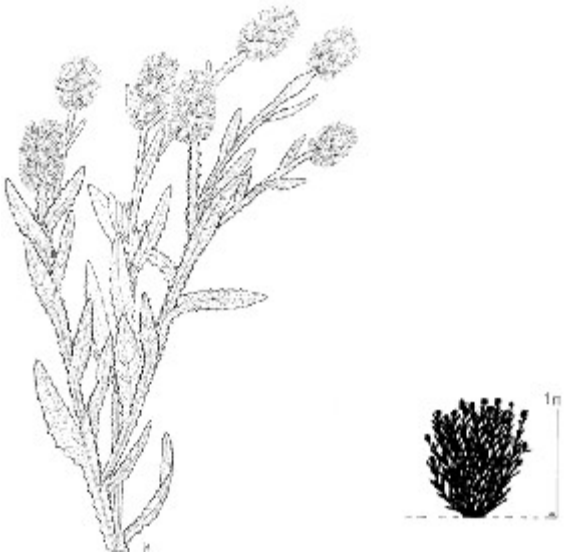
Mangurlu *n.* Seale Yard which is located on the Seale River kankarra (upstream) of Daguragu.

mangurluyapa *n.* little pied cormorant. *Syn:* purrkiji. *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*. This word is from an Eastern dialect of Gurindji. This bird lives in river and swamp country. These birds are eaten. You hunt them by throwing a rock or stick at them. When you catch them, you gut them, singe off their feathers, then roast them on hot coals. In the old days people ate the eggs as well.



manyanyi *n.* **1** • river manyanyi. *Blumea axillaris*. This small plant has a strong pleasant smell and is used as a medicine. The plant is boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) or itchy skin. It is very effective. This is plant is often referred to as 'River Manyanyi'. There is a special women's song for this plant but it cannot be sung when men are around. The smell of 'manyanyi' is also associated with the Mungamunga spirit women who live in the Kunawa (Cattle Creek) area and steal children. They also leave manyanyi leaves when they visit men at night time.

2 • manyanyi. *Streptoglossa odora*, *Pterocaulon globuliflorus*, *Pterocaulon serrulatum*, *Pterocaulon verbascifolium*, *Streptoglossa bubakii*. This small plant has a strong pleasant smell and is used as a medicine. The plant is boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) or itchy skin. It is very effective. There is a special women's song for this plant but it cannot be sung when men are around. The smell of 'manyanyi' is also associated with the Mungamunga spirit women who live in the Kunawa (Cattle Creek) area and steal children. They also leave manyanyi leaves when they visit men at night time.



manying *n.* body odour, smell of a person.

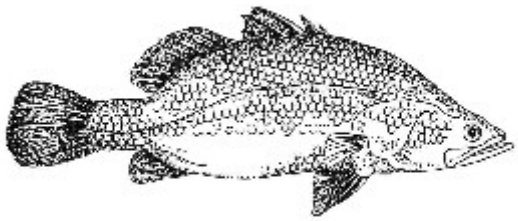
manying-kari foreigner (someone from a different tribe).

manyingila *n.* gutta percha. *Syn:* miyaliny. *Excoecaria parvifolia*. This tree has small leaves and white sap. It grows on plains and along creek lines. You can boil the leaves and use the liquid to wash sores on the scalp caused by nits. You can also burn the wood and use the smoke to keep mosquitoes away. The smoke has a nice smell. The hard dark timber is also good for making 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and 'mirta' (shields). The branches and leaves can also be used as fish poison. You drag them through small waterholes, making fish float to the surface, where they can be collected, cooked and eaten. You should not get the white milk-like sap near your eye as it can cause blindness. 'Namawurru' or 'ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree.



manyingkari *n.* foreigner, stranger, someone from different tribe. *Syn:* kaluyawung. Foreigners smell different. You need to be careful in other country or Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) and 'murlukurr' (spirit lion) will smell you out. You will be in danger then.

manyirrkila *n.* barramundi. *Syn:* yinarrwa, nyiliyarung. Manyirrkirla, kula-lu nyangku ngarturr-lu-ma lawara.Pregnant women can't eat barramundi. [BW: FM09 a122: 0:34min] Nyila-ma nyangana ngu nyampayirla-ma manyirrkila-ma yalungku-ma kirri-ngku-ma nyanuny-ju-ma paku yuwanana. "Nyampa-wu-ja-n yijkurrp yuwani?" Im nou nyanuny-ju ngumparna-lu "Ah maitbi karu. Ah karrinyana ngajik-piya ngarturr na. Wal nyila-ma karu-ma nyamu waninyana paraj-ma. Waninyana na ngurla nyangana na nyampa-kulu nyawa-ma nyanawu nyamu-lu pani manyirrkila. When a woman starts to eat the barramundi and vomits, they know she's pregnant. "Why are you vomiting?" asks her husband. He knows then that she is pregnant. She will have been pregnant for a little time now. Well when the child is born they will see a mark and know it was a 'wipilirri' from killing the barramundi. [(BW: FM09 a122: 10:33min)] Pregnant women cannot eat barramundi because something might get stuck in the baby's throat and cause it to swell up. If an expectant father kills a barramundi, the spirit of the fish might go into the pregnant woman and the child. Alternatively if an expectant father catches a barramundi, the child might be born with a 'nawun' (birth mark). For example, if the man rips the lip of the barramundi taking out the hook, the child may be born with a harelip. *Lates calcarifer*. *See:* marna; pirlpirla. Barramundi can get large and are hard to catch as they fight hard to get off the line. They are common in billabongs and the big rivers. They are mostly caught using live bait on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines). The flesh is roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. Yinarrwa has the skin name Nalyirri. Small barramundi are called 'marna' and large ones are called 'pirlapirla'.



manyja *v.* talk! *See:* marnana.

manyja *n.* scrub country.

manyjamanyja area with a lot of scrub.

manyjiwan *n.* correct marriage partner for man, straight skin.

manymajpurru *cv.* one or two people going ahead to warn others of a travelling business party. *See:* parnpiya.

manymajpurru yanana Nguwula manymajpurru yani. Two men brought a message from a mob travelling. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

mapan *n.* hollow log or a hollow tree. *Syn:* kurlunturru. Mapan-ta karrinyana. It's in the hollow tree. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:37min] Panana ngu janginyina-lu-ma nyila-ma, karnti-ma mapan. The lightning hit the tree which is hollow. [TD: FM10 a163: 0:03min]

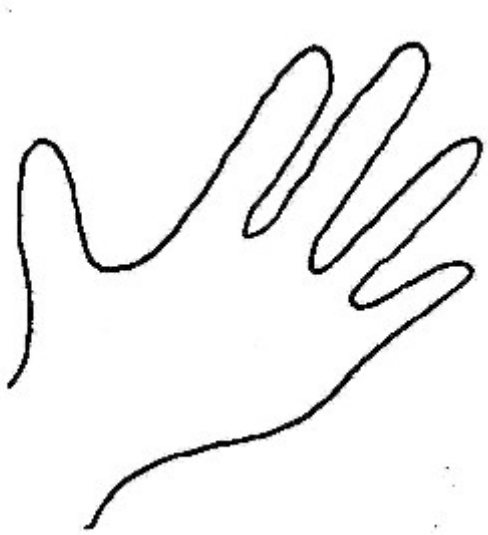
maparn *n.* **1** • witch-doctor, doctor, clever man,

healer. *Syn:* kurnpirlirn, kurrwararn, yartiparajparaj, nyangunyangu, ngangkayi. A 'karrkany' (brown falcon) can make you into a witch-doctor. It does this by calling out 'karrk ... karrk' and throwing a small stick at you. This stick can then be used to heal a person by placing it on the part of the body causing problems. Both men and women can be traditional healers.

2 • icicle, elongated hailstone. *Syn:* murrupa. Implanted by storm-bird or sorcerer. If the victim survives, he or she becomes a witchdoctor.

Maparn *n.* place on Seale River kanimparra (downstream) from Purrurany and Karan.

maparta *n.* hand, fingers. *Syn:* wartan, marla, marumpu.



mapiny *cv.* going from group to group like a mad person, or look around everywhere.

mapiny manana Warlakap-pa-rningan walilik, wirlayi nyila ngarlaka; mapiny, mapiny-parni nyila-ma ngarlaka-kari, ngarlaka-kari-ma lakpari, lakpari-kari, lakpari-kari-yirri-ma. Still looking all around, around the hill, everywhere, really everywhere from one hill to the next, in one pocket, and another, to another. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 7:32min]

mapu *cv.* avoid 'mali' (mother-in-law). You are not supposed to talk to your 'mali' or sit near them. *See:* pirntika; mali. This word means 'shame' in Mudburra.

mapu karrinyana avoid mother-in-law. Mapumapu ngurna karrinyana. I always keep away out of respect for my mother-in-law. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

mapumapu stay away constantly, stay away from a number of your mother-in-laws.

mapuk *cv.* embarrass someone, make someone shy.

mapuk manana embarrass, make shy.

mapura *n.* conkerberry. *Syn:* ngamanpurru. *Carissa lanceolata*. This is a Malngin word. Conkerberries are good bush tucker. The fruit ripens during and after the wet season. You harvest the fruit by putting a blanket under the bush and hitting the branches with a stick to make the fruit fall. There is a Ngamanpurru Dreaming running through Daguragu. At Daguragu itself there is a Dreaming rock. If you cover it with white ochre and brush it with branches then conkerberries will spring up everywhere. Similarly conkerberry trees at a Dreaming site near Lawi will produce a good crop if you hit the water and splash it everywhere. In the old days, the bushes were also used to make houses. The branches were pulled down and grass such as 'warrwa' (soft spinifex) or 'pakarli' (paperbark) was put over the top to create a house.



mapuwarra *cv.* payback.

mapuwarra karrinyana payback.

mapuwarra manana do payback to someone.

marajimarnany *n.* **1** • your cousin, my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali', the hearer's cousin). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother/uncle.

2 • your grandfather or his sister, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'jawiji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'.

3 • your cousin, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's cousin). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* pakutu.

maral *cv.* cut badly because of a blunt axe.

maral panana Nguyi maral panana tuja-ngku murlungku. This blunt axe is cutting badly for me. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 7:00min]

maralang *cv.* share or lend temporarily. *Variant:* maralangip.

maralangip kangana share. Wajiwurru karrinyana lungkarra. Maralangkarra kangka-wula jayingka-rla kapuku-wu du kangku-rra. He's crying constantly. You two share it. Give it to your sister. Let her take it. [VW: FM12 a175: 11:04min]

maralangkarra sharing. Maralangkarra kangka-wula kujarra-lu. You two share it. [VW: FM12 a175: 10:54min]

maralyi *n.* **1** • sacred place. *Syn:* mamurrung. Such a place can be dangerous if due respect is not observed.

2 • men's business camp or ceremony place.

marang *n.* top grind stone. *Syn:* jungari. *See:* jikurnu; jungari. This is the small stone which is used to grind seed against a larger bottom stone which is called a 'jungari' or 'jikurnu'.

marany *cv.* rub, wipe.

marany pungana rub, wipe.

mararap *cv.* feel about, such as when you feel a sick man, feel around in the dark or feel along the river bank for turtles or mussels. *Syn:* pat, waap, yilimpi.



mararap manana Mararap manana ngu walyak ngawa-ngka taruk. She feels around in the water. [TD: FM11 a163: 2:56min]

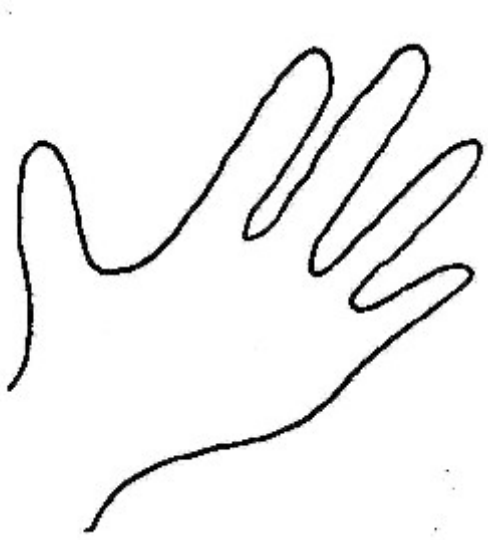
marilng *n.* shooting star. *Syn:* kiki.

marilng *cv.* see stars.

marilng nyangana see stars (after a hit to the head).

marirrij *n.* feather, down (small white fluffy feathers). *Syn:* tiyatiya, martukurru. *See:* pulampula. This word is from Ngarinyman.

marla *n.* **1** • hand, fingers. *Syn:* wartan.



marla-walija fingers.

2 • 25, numeral twenty five. Number in counting series from 1-50.

3 • your child, my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's son/daughter). This means the hearer is the speaker's mother.

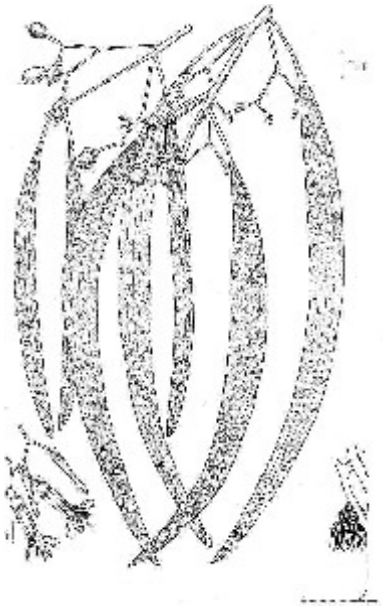
marlaka *n.* hollow in riverbed or riverbank, underwater cave. *Variant:* marlak. Ngajik-parni karra kanyjupal nyampayirla-la na marlaka-la. He's staying down there forever now, in the underwater cave. [RWH: Warrija Kirrawa: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3 3:54] This is where crocodiles live.

marlalurlalu *n.* **1** • tree canopy or foliage.

2 • kind of tree. *Terminalia platyptera*. This small tree has many horizontal branches and it is very bushy. It is quite common in some places. The word 'marlalurlalu' can also be used to refer to the thick canopy of bushy trees in general.

Marlangarr *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jawurru and kanimparra (downstream) from Mipirriny.

marlangarr *n.* **1** • mistletoe. *Amyema benthamii*. These plants grow on trees. They are often seen growing on 'jartpurru' (bloodwoods) 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Birds and children eat the fruit which is like chewing gum. *See:* wanyarri; jartpurru.



2 • mistletoe. *Lysiana subfalcata*. These plants grow on trees. They are often seen growing on 'jartpurru' (bloodwoods) 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). The fruit are eaten by birds. The leaves are placed on a fire and the smoke is used to smoke babies to make them strong and healthy. *See:* wanyarri; jartpurru.

marlarl *cv.* pelt unarmed opponent with boomerangs, spears or stones.



marlarl yuwanana pelt. Lurlu karrinyana, marlarl yuwani ngu tawirrjip-kulu. She's sitting down and he pelted her with stones. [VW: FM12 a175: 9:21min]

marlarlmarlarl pelt again and again.

marlarn *n.* river red gum. *Syn:* timarlarn. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. *See:* purrngun; ngimal. The leaves are used in bush medicine. You boil the new leaves until the water goes cloudy. The liquid is used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol), skin problems and 'kulyurrk' (coughs). A small amount may also be drunk to treat coughing. This liquid has a good smell like Vicks. The leaves may also be placed on a burnt down fire to produce smoke. The patient is then rubbed with 'wararr' (fat) and treated with the smoke. This heals the person by passing the smell of the tree over them. Babies and small children are held over the smoking leaves. The leaves can also be used as fish poison. Small branches and twigs are thrown into small waterholes, or the branches are dragged through the water. The fish become dazed and float to the surface, where they can be easily collected, cooked and eaten. The leaves can also be added to meat being cooked in a ground oven. They keep the meat moist and give the meat a good flavour. 'Ngimal' (small leafy branches) can also be spread on the ground to keep meat clean while it is being prepared and after

it is cooked. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The wood also makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) can also be found in the lower trunk of this tree. The sugar-leaf, a sweet edible insect, collected from this tree is called 'purrngun'.



marlarrp *cv.* travel light. *Variant:* marlarl; marlarlp; marlarr.

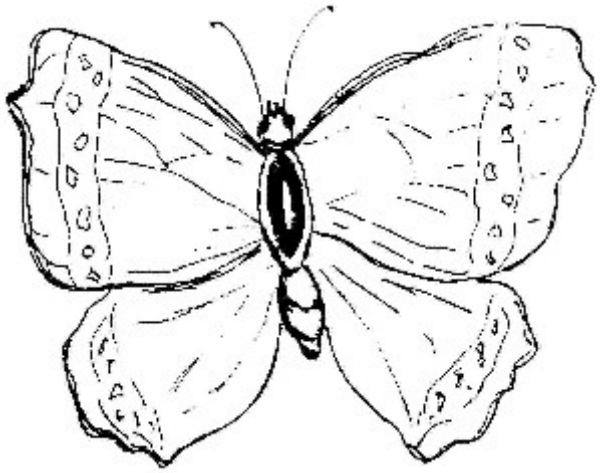
marlarrp manana lose things on the way.

marlarrp yanana return empty-handed, travel without taking anything. Nyila-ma yanana kalu na ngu marlarrp. She was walking without anything. [BW: FM07 a043: 0:46min]

marlarlarrp lose many things.

marlarlarrpkarra losing things, returning empty-handed, travelling light.

marlimarli *n.* butterfly, moth. *Lepidoptera*. There are many different types of butterflies and moths in various colours and sizes. When they come close to you or land on you it tells you that a family member will be coming to see you soon.



marlin *n.* water weed. *Syn:* nalij. *Ceratophyllum demersum*. This plant grows in slow flowing water. It is green and looks like grass and fish often hide under it. This plant is sometimes used in cooking to wrap fruit to keep them moist, for example 'karrajkarraj' (curry oranges).

marlipi *n.* woman who is weak from just giving birth.

marlmurru *n.* short spear. *Syn:* nguni.

marlng *n.* strange feeling. Ngurna marlng-kari. I feel strange. [ECh: RWH & DD]

marlp *cv.* have a racing pulse, heart palpitation. *Syn:* tumtum.

marlp karrinyana racing pulse.

marlmarlp racing pulse.

marlmarlpkaji someone with a heart condition (which can mean they are also short of breath). Marlmarlpkaji nyamu-lu karrinyana, pujikat-marraj ngulmirrpkarra. When they have a heart condition and are wheezing, sounding like a cat [purring]. [BW: FM07 a01 1a: 5:06min]

marlu *cv.* sick or move slowly like a sick or wounded person. Marlu ngu nyila-ma, wankaj, janga. Kula yanku punyuk-ma. That is when someone isn't well. They can't walk around well. [VW: FM12 a175: 11:22min]

marlu karrinyana sickly.

marlu yanana move slowly because you are sick.

marlumarlu move bit by bit.

marluka *n.* old man, respectful form of address to a male. This term is also used affectionately for little boy babies. For example, people often exclaim 'Marluka!' if a baby boy falls over. The forms 'marlurluka' often refer to men from the old days who have since passed away. *Syn:* pulka. Ngurla jayingana na marluka-wu jungkart. She gives the old man a cigarette. [BW: FM07 a043: 8:28min]



marlurluka, marlarluka number of old men, men from the olden days.

marluka-wu-ny old men's camp. Ngurna-rla tak karrinya marluka-wu-ny-ja ngurra-ngka I sat down with the old man at the camp. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

marlumarlu *n.* lame, crippled, bow-legged. *Syn:* martartilyi, martiki, pingkilywari, kakaparaaji.



marlumpa *n.* liver. *Syn:* jawarrka.

Marlunyja *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yirimuri.

marlurlu *n.* **1** • kindling, twigs, small pieces of wood with which to start a fire. *Syn:* wawurru, jilpirri. "Marlurlu manta nyila ngurna laitim na manku," kuya. "Get some small bits of wood. I want to light it," I said. [VW: FM12 a183: 21:02min]

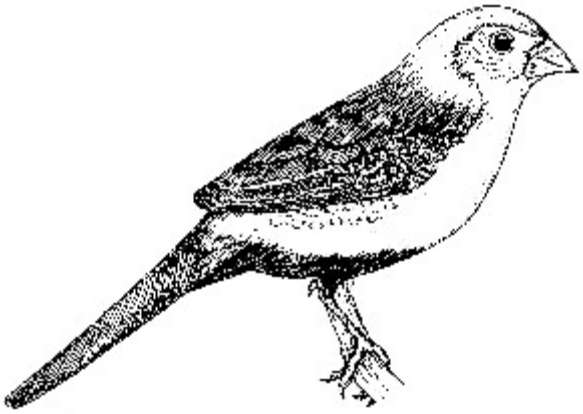
2 • boy. *Syn:* julkuwarri.

marlurlumpurr *cv.* weak, immobile, grounded, not able to get up (crippled etc), 'close-up dead' (in Kriol),

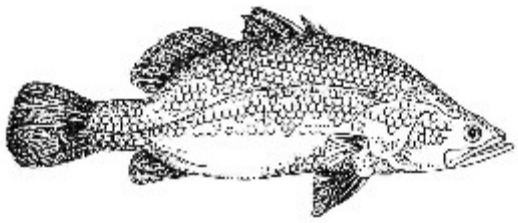
marlurlumpurr karrinyana weak.

marlurlumpurr yanana walk weakly.

marlwarr *n.* red-backed wren. *Syn:* pinypiny. *Malurus melanocephalus*. Small children call it the 'devil devil bird' and they are told stories about how it used to be a man.



marna *n.* small barramundi. *Lates calcarifer*. *See:* yinarrwa; nyiliyarung; manyirrkirla; pirlpirla.



marnamparran *n.* bush grape. *Syn:* wutpul. *Grewia retusifolia*. The brown shiny fruit are eaten by 'ngumpit' (humans), 'jamut' (bush turkeys) and 'yiparrartu' (emus). The leaves are used in bush medicine. They are boiled and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat 'marntara' (skin sores). It grows around Biliwabgarri on Bilinarra country and Katherine.



marnana *v.* talk (Class 4). "Nangari manta kurrurij warrkuj!" ngurnangku marni. "Nangari pick up the car!" I said to you. [VW: FM07 a027: 7:47min] Karu-walija-wu nguyina marnana nyawa-ma kirri-ma jarrakap. The woman talks to the kids. [VW: FHM146: 12:52min] Ngurla marnani Yawarlwarl-ma Wayil-u-ma. That's what Pigeon said to Wallaby. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 2:23min] Ngurnangku marlu-warluk-parni. I want to tell you something first. [VW: FM10 23 2: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:29min] Murnungku-lu-ma ngulu-rla marni yaluwu-ma kirri-wu-ma, "Kangka wart". The policemen told the woman, "Take it back". [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:04min] Marlurluka, kajijirri ngungku-rla marni. The old men and women told you to take it back. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:10min]

marnana talk, is talking.

marni talked, had talked.

malu will talk, want to talk.

manyja talk!

marnani was talking, used to talk.

marnangku will be talking, want to be talking.

marnu to talk, could talk.

marnumurlungkaji someone who can't talk.

marnani *v.* was talking, used to talk. *See:* marnana.

marnangku *v.* will be talking, want to be talking. *See:* marnana.

-marnany *suf.* your relative or member of your family. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnku-marnany' means 'your cousin who is my son'. *Syn:* -ngu, -nga, nyununy.

-marnanyparra *suf.* your relatives or members of your family. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnku-marnanyparra' means 'your cousins who are my sons'. *Syn:* -nguwuyarra, nyununy.

marni *v.* talked. *See:* marnana.

marnmarn *cv.* stay at home (for any reason including respecting travelling business).

marnmarn karrinyana stay at home.

marnmarn marnana stay at home.

marnpa *n.* eel-tail catfish, Hyrtl's Tandan. *Syn:* kinyang, partikipany. *Neosilurus hyrtlii*, *Neosilurus ater*. Eel-tail catfish used to be caught with a spinifex bundle used as a 'warni' (fish net) or with a 'mirlarrang' (spear). They generally do not take bait on a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line). The larger ones can be roasted and eaten. The smaller ones are used as bait to catch larger fish such as 'manyirrkirla' (barramundi). These eel-tail catfish also have dangerous spines that must be carefully avoided. 'Marnpa' is the term used for young catfish without spikes, while 'kinyang' refers to the larger catfish with dangerous spines. These fish often eat small stones that look like the fruit of 'partiki' (nut trees) and the name

'partikipany' refers to this. This fish is also dangerous and can be used in sorcery. Drawing the fish on the cliffs of Seale Gorge at Parlngarrawuny will harm someone magically.



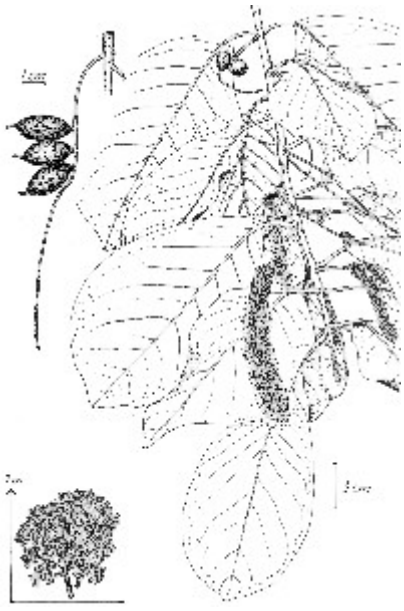
Marnta *n.* Number 6 bore, place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) of Warlila. Marnta-kurra na ngurnalu yanani. Kula ngantipa-rni ngurnalu yanani, kirri jarrwa. Melon-ku yaluwu-rni ngulu yanani Marnta-ka-ma. Melon-ma karrinyani karil-ma nyampa-ma kula yangujpa. We used to go to Marnta. It wasn't just us who went but a big group of women. They used to go to Marnta to collect watermelons. There were watermelons and bush cucumbers there - heaps of them! [VW: FM09 a14 1a] It is found south on the Lajamanu road. It used to be a popular camping place.

marntaj *interj.* OK, finished, goodbye. An expression of agreement with a presupposition. *Syn:* nganga. "Marntaj ngurna, ngurna yanku jawurruk na," nguyi marni. "It's OK, I'll get down in a minute," she said to me. [VW: FM07 a085: 9:58min] Marntaj ngunpula-nyunu pani You two have hit each other enough. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Yuka nyila manu, ngawa-ngkurra yuwanu, marntaj Someone got that grass, and put it in the water, all right.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

marntara *n.* scabies, pustules, chickenpox, pimples, ringworm, skin sores in general. Karu janga ngurnayinangulu yuwanana marntara-yawung. We bathe sick children who have skin sores or scabies. [VW: FM10 a145: 0:55min]

Marntara *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

marntayak *n.* pear tree. *Terminalia platyphylla*. *See:* martiya. This large tree grows in creeks and river beds. It is an excellent shade tree. The 'martiya' (gum) that comes from damaged trunks and branches can be eaten. 'Martiya' is also used to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea) and to strengthen the digestive tract. The wood can be used as 'warlu' (firewood). The fruit is also eaten by 'walukpin' (black cockatoos).



Marntayakjawung *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

Marntiwa *n.* initiation ceremony (men's role).

marnturru *cv.* kneel with your head up, for example in prayer when when the pastor is praying on behalf of everyone.*See:* lut.

marnturrunga *n.* **1** • 28, numeral twenty-eight. Number in counting series from 1-50.

2 • 29, numeral twenty-nine. Number in counting series from 1-50.

marnu *v.* to talk, could talk. *See:* marnana.

marnumurlungkaji *n.* quiet person or someone who can't talk. *Syn:* mukkaji, ngungmarta.

marr *cv.* copy, imitate. *Syn:* ngurruj, maangkuj.

marr manana copy, imitate.

-marraj *suf.* comparative, like, same. Marlmarlpkaji nyamu-lu karrinyana, pujikat-marraj ngurrmirlpkarra. When they have asthma, and sound like a cat purring. [BW: FM07 a01 1a: 5:06min]

marramarra *cv.* bird with wings opened out. *Syn:* pinkirrp. *See:* pinkirr.

marramarra karrinyana out-stretched.

Marrangali *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jurinykari and kanimparra (downstream) from Milirriny. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

marrangan *cv.* facing someone, face up to someone.

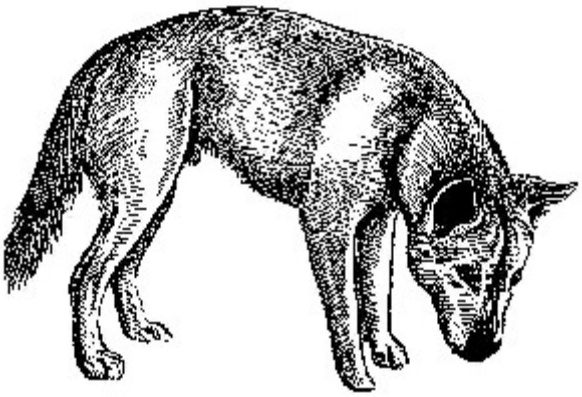
marrangan karrinyana face someone, sitting face-to-face.

marrangan yanana come up (to face the speaker).

marrangan yuwanana make a face.

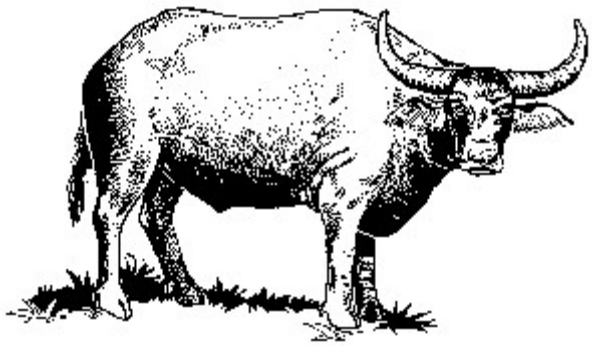
marrangan kangana turn somebody to face towards the speaker.

marrany *n.* dingo. *Syn:* ngurrakin. *Canis familiaris dingo*. This is a Nyininy word. In the past the scalps were collected and sold to the police as part of control program. Pastoralists often put out poisonous baits near waterholes to kill wild dingoes so that they don't harm cattle. People in the old days used to keep them as pets and for hunting kangaroos, goannas and other lizards. They were very good at finding game, but they would also kill animals at stations such as chooks and goats. Wild dingoes breed in the cold weather time of the dry season. They are often heard howling at night when it is cold.

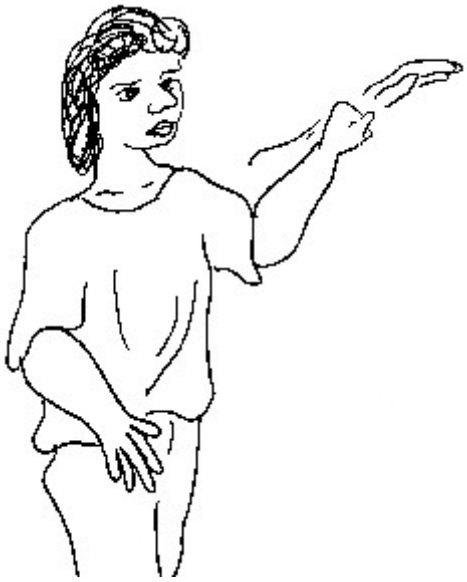


marrapinti *n.* nose stick, bone used for piercing the nose. *Syn:* jingkipili.

marrarnparla *n.* hairy cattle and buffalo. *Syn:* winturru-yawung. *Bubalus bubalis*. These cattle were first brought to the area by the first colonists. They are no longer found in Gurindji country but they are depicted in cave paintings.



marrawan *cv.* beckon, sign to come, summon someone. *Syn:* kapany, mamaj. The hand is upraised, palm away from speaker, then hand brought down quickly in an arc.



marrawan marnana beckon.

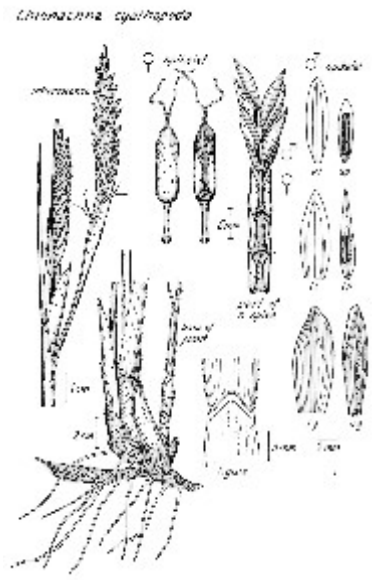
marrawitiwiti *cv.* look after someone, take their side in an argument.

marrawitiwiti karrinyana look after, take side.

marri *interj.* but, so then. Kayi-n marni yanu-wu marri wanyji-warla-n yani? You said you were going to go so then why didn't you? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

marrijpij *n.* stilt. *Syn:* parnturtpirt. *Himantopus himantopus*. This is a Malngin word. This bird has long red legs and hunts at the water's edge for food.

marrilng *n.* cane grass. *Variant:* marril. *Syn:* jimpirr. *Chionachne cyathopoda*. This large grass grows on river banks. Children use the stems as toy spears and spear-throwers. 'Jimpirr' is a grass that grows on black soil areas and it is a southern variety of 'marrilng'.



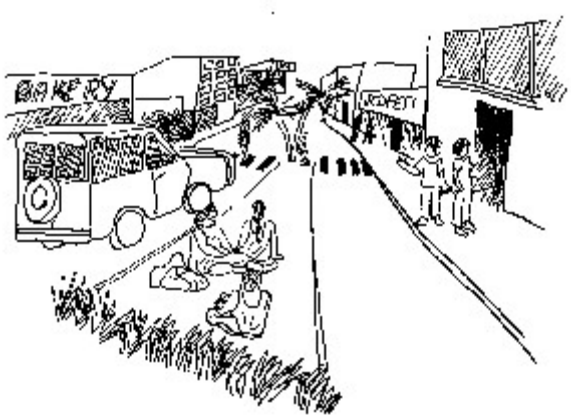
marrimarri *adv.* **1** • strongly, fast. Jamana kalu marrimarri. Walk fast. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

2 • aggressive, 'cheeky'.

3 • plenty, excessive. Ngurna kamparni yawu-ma, wararr marrimarri. I cooked the fish, and it had plenty of fat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

marrimulumulu *n.* large animal such as a crocodile, goanna, fish. *Syn:* pirlpirlang.

marrinyji *n.* large windbreak or screen used in women's ceremony. Women emerge from behind it dancing. In Bilinarra, this word means 'city, big town, big place'.



marrkarimarnany *n.* **1** • your 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister), my 'kaku' (the speaker's 'kaku' the hearer's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister)). *See:* ngapuju; kaku. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju' (bunji) (and vice versa).

2 • your 'ngapuju' (bunji), my 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju' the hearer's 'ngapuju' (bunji)). *See:* kaku; jaju; ngapuju. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister) and vice versa).

marrkaringaliny *n.* **1** • our husband/brother-in-law (the speaker's and the hearer's husband and brother-in-law respectively or vice versa). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

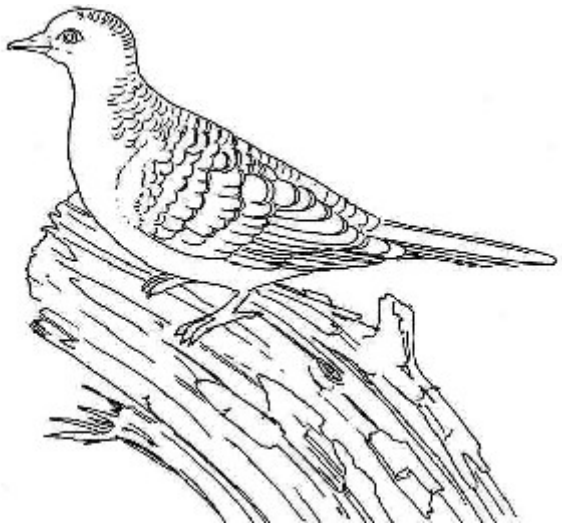
2 • our wife/sister-in-law (the speaker's and the hearer's wife and sister-in-law respectively or vice versa). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

marrkinti *n.* woman's pubic covering. *Syn:* janiki, majarti. *See:* walpun; kalijpa. It is made from 'jakulaji' (brush-tailed possum) or 'kalijpa' (yellow kapok).

marrkirra *n.* single men's camp. *Syn:* manungka. This is a Mudburra word.

marrminimini *n.* rosewood. *Terminalia volucris*. This small tree grows in the bush or savanna country and is a good shade tree. The gum may be eaten. It is sweet and tasty and lasts a long time in your mouth. The gum is also eaten to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The gum is eaten by 'jamut' (bush turkeys).

marrparlangparlang *n.* bar-shouldered dove. *Syn:* kurtkukurtku. *Geopelia humeralis*. The names are based on the call which is pleasant sounding. You often hear it around dawn and dusk and this bird sings 'kurtkukkurtkuk' by the river. The larger ones can be eaten.



marru *n.* house, station. *Syn:* munuwu, ngurra. Jurlaka-ma yanana marru-ngkurra. The bird flew on top of the house. [BW: FM07 a043: 30:15min] Marru-ngkurra ngu wumara waj yuwanana, karu-ngku. The kid threw a rock at the house. [VW: FHM146: 2:19min] Karu-ngku kawarla warrkuj mani marru-ngka mangarri-wu A child got a coolamon in the house for [collecting] food. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* ngurra.



marru *cv.* envy, want to get something or someone belonging to someone else. *Syn:* ngarrungkap.

marru pungana Jayingka-rla, ngunku-rla marru pungana. Give it to him. You're envious of him. [VW: FM12 a175: 11:58min]

marruk *cv.* hidden, hide, lie (hide the truth).

marruk karrinyana hidden.

marruk marnana lie, hide the truth.

marruk yuwanana hide something.

marrunyu *cv.* **1** • happy, satisfied. *Syn:* majul punyu.

2 • looking forward to something.

3 • welcoming. *Syn:* turr.

marrunyu karrinyana happy, looking forward to something, welcoming.

mart *cv.* stop and wait, come to a halt because you want to wait for game or something, signalled or told to stay.

mart karrinyana stop. Mart ngulu-rla karrinyani wirangpurru-wu-ma. They used to stop and wait for kangaroos. [VW: FM11 a166: 16:48min]

mart panana signal to stop.

mart marnana signal to stop. Paraj punya nguwula; nguwuliny marni kuya mart, wartanwartan mart pani. Nguwula marni takataka; wiit nguwula jayinya kuya mart pani. The two of them found him; they signalled each other to stop with their hands. They used sign language, that's how they indicated to each other to stop.

martalng *cv.* hoarse voice such as when you have a sore throat or you lose your voice. *Syn:* rungkurrp.

martalng marnana hoarse voice.

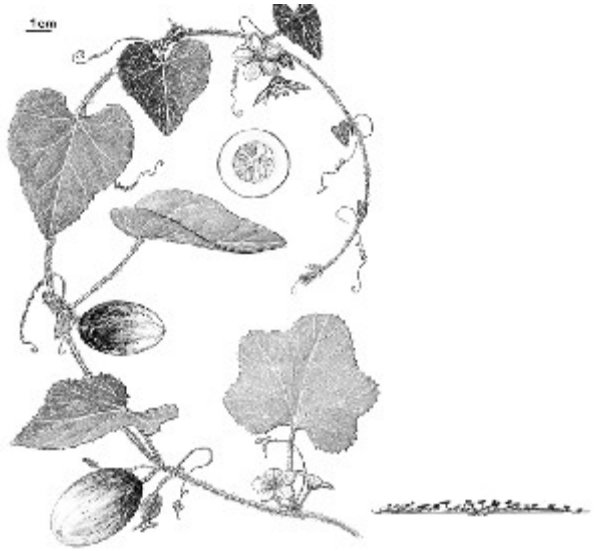
Martamarta *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

martan *n.* **1** • countryman, any relative, family member. *Syn:* nungkiying.

2 • own country. Martan-jirri ngurna yanku, ngayiny-ja martan-ta ngurna karru. I am going to my own country and I will stay in my own country. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

martartilyi *n.* lame, crippled, bow-legged. *Syn:* martiki, marlumarlu. *See:* kakaparaaji.

martawuk *n.* bush cucumber. *Syn:* kaaril, kawujin. *Cucumis melo*. *See:* kirriputputta; kirtparn. This plant is similar to 'kirtparn', but the fruit are smaller and sweet tasting. You can eat the fruit when they are ripe, light green. The fruit must be rubbed before eating to remove any short hairs that may be on the outside. If these are not removed, the lips and tongue can become sore and painful. The fruit have sweet taste and crispy texture when ripe. When fully ripe they have a strong sweet fruity smell. Sometimes the fruit are mixed with sugar and then eaten. When the 'kirriputputta' (pheasant coucal) calls, he is singing to this plant to make it produce more fruit.



martiki *n.* lame, crippled, bow-legged. *Syn:* kakaparaaji, pingkilywari, martartilyi, marlumarlu. *See:* janga.



martinykarra *cv.* wave boomerangs around, may be after an argument.

martinykarra karrinyana wave boomerangs.

martiya *n.* bush gum. Nyamu-rnalu yanana, wuyurrunkarra nyampa. Ngurnalu manana martiya-ma jaartkarra-wu. Ngurnalu kangana yarti-ngkurra. Maitbi ngurnalu kamparnana kalypak, warlu-ngka. Ngurnalu ngarnana jaartkarra nyila-ma martiya-ma, punyu. Purijpurij-ngarna-ma. When we go fishing or whatever, we get some bush gum to eat. We take it to some shade. And cook it on the fire until it's soft. Then we eat the bush gum. It comes from 'purijpurij' trees. [VW: FM10 a145: 18:31min] Ngulu yuwanani japurr ngawa-ngka, kamparrijang-kulu-ma. Japurr ngulu yuwanani. Tirrip karrinyani ngulu ngarnani kaputkaput-ma jaartkarra, kalypa. They used to soak it in water, in the old days. They would soak it. It would sit overnight then they would eat it the next morning when it was soft. [VW: FM10 a145: 16:40min] 'Martiya' is the sap of the 'kampalumi', 'marntayak', 'purijpurij' trees. Chewing on it raw is also popular among young people but it makes you thirsty. You can use the gum to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). You soak it in water and make a thick tea.

Martpa *n.* Montejinni Station.

Martpirliny *n.* place in the area of Neave River kankarra (upstream) from Karnanjaj.

martukuja *n.* female. *Syn:* nampiyirta. Karu-walija-lu, martukuja-lu an kirri-walija-lu nyurrulu jangkakarni-lu karrap ngunta nyangangku. Only female children and women are allowed to see the pictures. [VW: FM07 a085: 19:27min]



marturtukuja many females. Karu-walija marturtukuja ngantipany ngurnayinangulu kangku, kuya, warrwarrkap. And we will take our young girls out dancing. [VW: FM08 11 3: 2:09min]

martukurru *n.* feathers of the soft downy type. *Syn:* tiyatiya, marirrij. They are used for decorating the body during ceremonies.

martumartu *n.* antbed, termite mound. *Syn:* tamarra. *See:* munkurt. This word is from Bilinarra. Termite mounds are used in bush medicine. The fine soil from inside the ant hill is used to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The inner soil is heated on a fire and then added to water and mixed with 'warrwa' ashes. You let the grass bits settle out before you drink it. Heated antbed is also used to treat or 'cook' babies. The antbed is crushed and mixed with 'ngirirri' ash. Newborns are slathered with this warm wet mix to close their fontanelles and strengthen their bodies. Mothers with newborn babies also add water to this mix and drink it to promote their milk. Around the age of one, mothers 'cook' babies' lower backs and legs in the same mixture to help them start walking. You can also put antbed on a fire with water and the baby is held in the smoke and steam. This makes sure the baby physically strong in later life. You can also use antbed with other bush medicines including 'warlayara'. 'Warlayara' is added to the wet slurry after the antbed has been heated up. This is a dryer mixture. You can also find 'nangkalij' (ground sugarbag) in termite mounds, especially the large rounded mounds. You can also find 'jungkuwurru' (porcupines or echidnas) camped in the holes in termite mounds. They like to eat the 'munkurt' (termites) inside. In the past the larger mounds were hollowed out in the centre and you could sit in them during heavy rain periods and stay dry.



maru *n.* buttocks, bum. *Syn:* minti.

marulu *n.* handy supply, enough to spare, favourite. Kangka-ngali marulu kartak. Let's take a billy can just in case. Kalnga ngurna manku, ngayu ngurna karrwawu, marulu, karu-walija-wu. I want to get some red ochre and keep it handy for the kids. [VW: FM10 a143: 14:40min] Marulu ngurna nyila-ma kurrupartu-ma. That's my favourite boomerang. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 3:20min]

marumpu *n.* hand, finger. *Syn:* wartan, marla.



marumpukuyany *n.* five, 5.

mat *cv. See:* mart.

matalng *cv. See:* martalng.

matan *n. See:* martan.

matartilyi *n. See:* martartilyi.

matatilyi *n. See:* martatilyi.

matawuk *n. See:* martawuk.

matayi *n.* cloud. *Syn:* maarn.



matiki *n. See:* martiki.

matinykarra *cv. See:* martinykarra.

matiya *n. See:* martiya.

Matpa *n. See:* Martpa.

Matpirliny *n. See:* Martpirliny.

matukuja *n. See:* martukuja.

matukurru *n. See:* martukurru.

matumatu *n. See:* martumartu.

Mawirryawung *n.* place in Brown Creek area. Brown Creek flows off the Victoria River.

mawu *cv.* fly. *Syn:* tiwu.

mawu yanana fly.

-mawu *suf.* traditional owner, someone from a particular place. Nyawa-ma ngantipa yapayapa ngungantipa kanya mukurl-lu-ma yalany-mawu-lu. This was when we were small when my aunty used to take us as a traditional owner of the country. [VW: FM09 14 1a]

yalany-mawu someone from that place.

murlany-mawu someone from this place.

Mawujalarni *n.* **1** • Sambo Yard. *Syn:* Warrijkuny. The Warrija Kirrawa (Crocodile and Goanna) story is based here. The story begins with Kirrawa as a water creature and Warrija as an animal who could only float. Warrija envies Kirrawa's ability to dive deep into the water. Kirrawa feels sorry for his friend and collects some martiya (bush gum) and sticks it to Warrija's back and tail. He creates the ridges you can see on crocodiles today. Warrija finds he can now dive deeply and leaves his friend to live in the depths of the river. Before he leaves, he tells Kirrawa to learn to become a bush animal, and so he does.

2 • place on a south-eastern tributary of the Victoria River not far from Wurntumarn.

mawukarl *n.* ripe fruit of the 'kurlartarti' (orange tree). *Syn:* kirnti. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* kurlartarti; makijal. This is the stage where the 'kurlartarti' fruit are ready to eat.

mawungarring *n.* murderer. *Syn:* parnkarrang, panuwaji.

mawurn *n.* grown male. *Syn:* miyat. This is a Nyininy and Wanyjirra word.

Mawut *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Warnku and kanimparra (downstream) from Nangarriyawung.

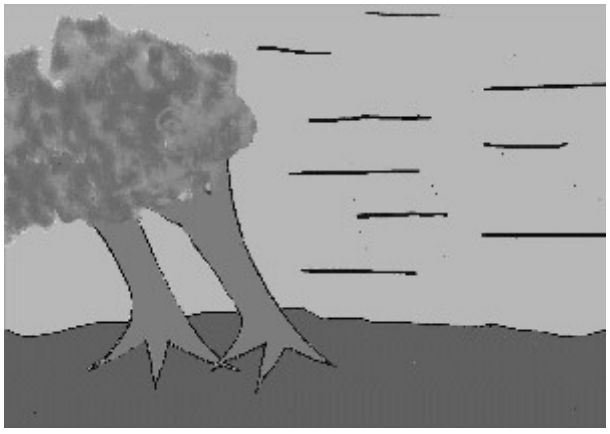
mawut *n.* stone spear head.

mawuya *n.* poison of Aboriginal or European manufacture. *Syn:* yarrwal.

mayarni *n.* more.

mayarni-kari even more again, even longer. Manana mayarni-kari puntanup. She's gathering some more. [VW: FM09 a127: 21:02min]

mayawun *n.* wind, whirlwind, willy-willy, strong wind, gust. *Syn:* purruyip, walamaj.



Mayawurru *n.* place on Webb Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

mayilp *cv.* hunt for meat such as kangaroo, emu, wallaby in the afternoon.

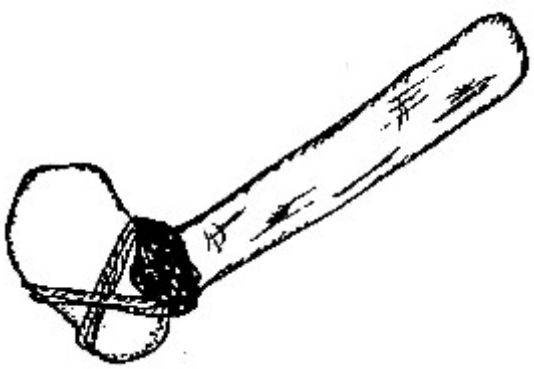
mayilp yanana hunt for meat.

mayimpa *n.* spring sedge. Kinyuwurra-marraj-kata na nyawa-ngku-ma yapayapa karrwarnana, murlungku-ma karnti-ku-ma nyawa-ngku-ma, kurlngurrung-tu-ma mayimpa-ku-ma. Like the bush onion, this one has small bulbs, this kind of plant, I mean, the water plant. [VW: FM09 a13 2d: 1:19min] *Cyperus spp*. This is a type of water grass. This spring country plant is like 'tilji'. It has small onions growing at the roots which are submerged in water.

-mayin *case.* travelling through a place or near a place (perlative case ending). Kanya kankayit murla, karlanin, kurlayarra, nyawa-rni wurrumu-ma, kurlayarra Maka-mayin thru kankuliyit nyawa na Nero-mayin, kankula murlanin past... Donkey Gully-mayin-parla kangani ngulu. They took them down here from the west, coming south here, along the road through Maka, down here through Nero [Yard] down here... Through Donkey Gully they took them. [DD: EC98 a025: Rawuyarri: 1:49min] Yani ngu nyawa na kaarnirra, Ngangi-mayin-ma. He [Emu] went east through Ngangi. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 6:16min] Kayiliyin ngulu yani Jilinypuk-mayin. They came from the north past Black Gin Bore. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 0:20min]

mayingany *n.* vegetable food, bread etc. *Syn:* mangarri. Kula-ngku nyununy-ju janka-ku mayingany kangku nyawa-ma-nku-rla warlu-ngkurra jintaku-yirri-rni. Your wife doesn't take food to her for you, because you come to the same fire with your mother-in-law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Murlangka ngarlaka-la kangani ngu mayingany nyanpulanguny. She was carrying food on her head for the two of them. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 0:51min] This word replaces 'mangarri' when talking about food in the presence a 'mali' or mother-in-law.

mayingka *n.* axe. *Syn:* wirlka. Yurtup nguyilu yuwarru kuya, marntaj nyila-ma mayingka-ma. They will sharpen the axe, OK then it is ready. [VW: FM07 a050: 8:30min] *See:* kurrwa.



miijmiij *n.* ginger ant. *Variant:* miyijmiyij. *Hymenoptera*, *Formicidae*, *Solenopsis geminata*, *Myrmicinae*. This small orange ant is not native and is more active at night. It has a painful sting and you have to be careful not to put your swag near their nest.

Mija *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kunturruma and kanimparra (downstream) from Mirlirnnyirri. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

Mijawurru *n.* place north-west of Buchanan Spring.

Mijimij *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Nangarriyawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Timirrin.

mijip *cv.* scrounge, persuade someone to give you something. *Variant:* mijiwarrp.

- **mijip manana** scrounge around.
- **mijip yanana** go scrounging around.
- **mijip ngarnana** scrounge around for scraps to eat.
- **mijijip** scrounge for a few things.
- **mijipkaji** scrounger.

mijipkaji *n.* scrounger, someone who looks around for things at the rubbish dump or the river's edge after floodwaters have washed things down.

mijirrk *cv.* tie up, knot.

- **mijirrk karrinyana** tied up.
- **mijirrkmijirrk karrinyana** tangled up.
- **mijirrk yanana** tied up or knotted.
- **mijirrk yuwanana** tie a knot or tie something up. Mijirrk yuwani ngunyunu. He tied himself up. [VW: FHM098: 1:37min] Wuyurrurn-tu mijirrk yuwani. She tied it on with fishing line.
- **mijirrkmijirrk** completely tangled up or knot something up thoroughly.

mijmij *n. See:* miijmiij.

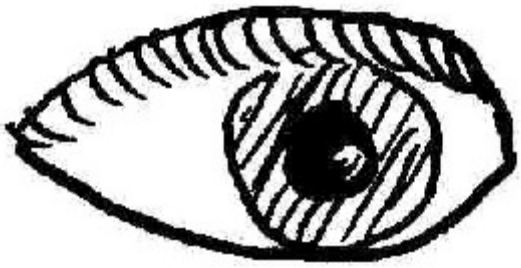
mikara *n.* **1** • tears.

2 • light rain. Nyawa-ma ngu waninyana mikara. This is light rain falling. [ECh: RWH & DD]

mikilyi *n.* **1** • brain.

2 • sense, idea, thoughts. Mikilyi ngurna mani. I got an idea (about something) [Lit: I got some brains]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

mila *n.* **1** • eye. *Syn:* ngapanyji. Nguyi-rla yanana mila-ngka. [Flies] getting in my eyes. [VW: FM09 a13 3b: 2:13min]Ngurna mila wankaj. I have bad eyes. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Mila wankaj ngayu-ma. I have bad eyes.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Wajkarra ngunyunu wuyarni mila. [The Dreaming] threw his own eyes away. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



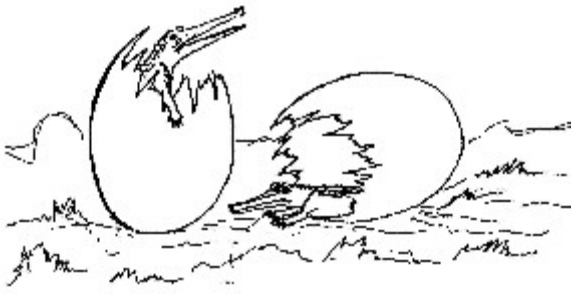
2 • sight. Larrpa karrinya mila-ma. He had sight before. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

milawunyja blind.

milamarring blind.

milamarring *n.* blind. *Syn:* milawunyja, ngapanyjimarring, ngapanyjimurlung.

milapirta *n.* crocodile or goanna hatchling. *Syn:* laking. *See:* warrija; jangarla. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The eggs are ready to be collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces large white flowers.



milarnta karu *n.* little baby still in a coolamon.

milarrang *n. See:* mirlarrang.

milawunyja *n.* blind. *Syn:* milamarring, ngapanyjimarring, ngapanyjimurlung.

milawurru *n.* boy who hasn't gone through initiation or ignorant bloke.

milij *cv.* show something. *Syn:* wiit.

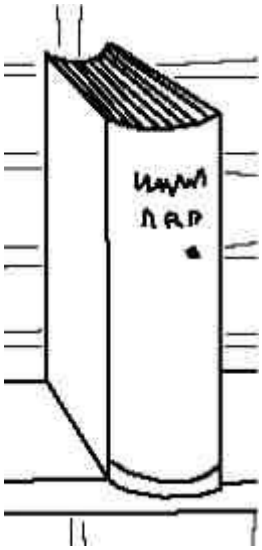
milij jayingana show, impart knowledge. Milij jayingku ngurnangku nyila-ma. I'll show you that one. [VW: FM11 a167: 1:25min]

milij kangana take and show.

milij yuwanana point out.

milikmilik *cv. See:* mirlikmirlik.

milimili *n.* book, paper, government forms, playing-card, money. Nyawarra ngurna yuwanana murlangka milimili-la kuya. We put this lot here on the paper bag. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 1:16min]



milinyin *n.* **1** • bamboo spear from the north. *Syn:* kurlajarra.

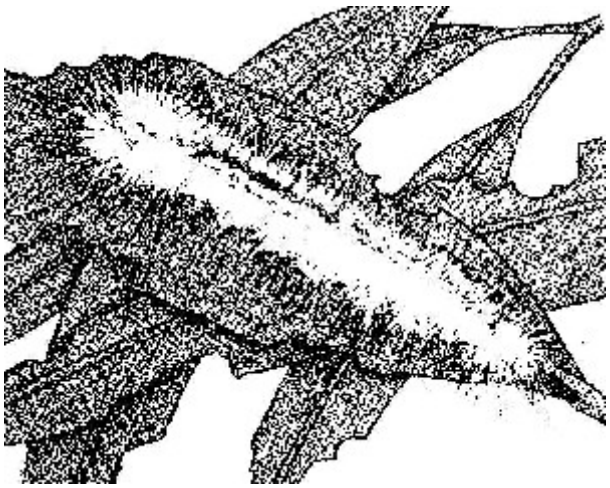
2 • bamboo. *Bambusa arnhemica*. This plant does not occur in Gurindji country. It is found in areas to the north such as Daly River and the Darwin area. In the past the stems were traded with northern Aboriginal groups. The strong flexible stems can be used to make spear shafts and larger stems can also be used to make didgeridoos. Sometimes they are also used to make rafts. These were covered with large sheets of paper bark to make them more stable. They were tied together with bush string, and pandanus stems were also used.

milinyinyip *cv. See:* mirlinyinyip.

milirri *n. See:* mirlirri.

milirti *n. See:* mirlirti.

milkurr *n.* **1** • caterpillar.



2 • mini-bus.

Milnginymilnginy *n.* place west of Kalkaringi.

milnginymilnginy *n.* red-winged parrot. *Aprosmictus erythropterus*. These are very pretty birds with red on their shoulders. The meat makes good bait for 'yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles). They are noisy when they fly.

milpurumpuru *n.* eyelash.

milyamilya *cv.* slow, lagging behind. *Syn:* jartiyingip.

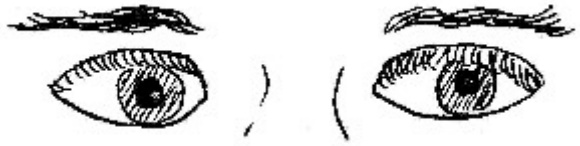
milyamilya yanana lag behind.

milyarra *cv.* grieve for someone when they have died, 'have sorry' (in Kriol). *Syn:* luyurr.

milyarra karrinyana grieve.

milyimilyi *n.* large numbers of people, animals, anything, en masse, many.

milyjangarriny *n.* **1** • eyebrow. *Syn:* yimitjimitji.



2 • eyelid.

milyjirri *n.* good blocker (in fighting).



milyk *cv.* **1** • premonition, feel something is going to happen. *Variant:* mily.

mily karrinyana premonition.

milykmilyk premonitions.

milykmilykkarra having premonitions.

2 • find out something that shocks you, heart attack, 'heart crack'. *Variant:* mily. *Syn:* mirnngurnatarlk.

milyk manana give someone a shock, give someone a heart attack. Ngurna-rla milyk mani. I gave her a shock. [ECh: RWH & DD]

milykmilyk karrinyana shocked, heart attack.

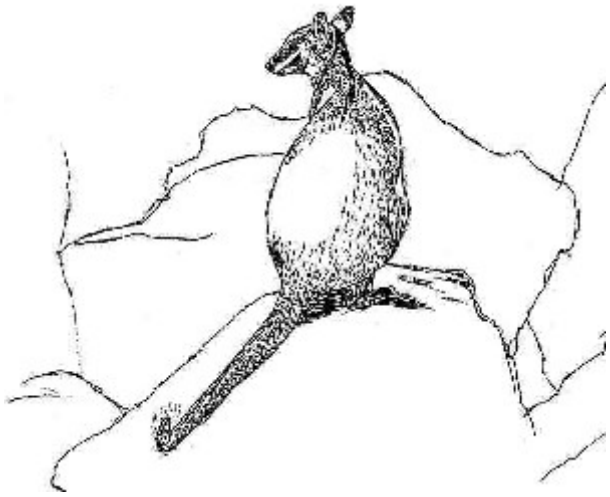
milykmilyk having shocks.

Mimangu *n.* spring near Seale Yard which is located on the Seale River kankarra (upstream) of Nimpurrupurru and downstream of Patji.

Minanja *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

minang *n. See:* mirnang.

minawurt *n.* male hill kangaroo or euro. *Macropus robustus*. *See:* pungkiyin. This kangaroo is dark in colour and has long hair. It is called Jangala and is in a mother-son relationship with 'pungkiyin' who is a Nangari.



minanawurt more than one hill kangaroo.

minija *n.* cat. *Syn:* ngajukayin, ngaya, nyutinyuti. *Felis catus*. This is a Nyininy word.



minini *n. See:* mirnirni.

minirri *n. See:* mirnirri.

minjirnirriny *n. See:* mirnjirnirriny.

mintaarraj *n.* water-lily. *Nymphaea macrosperma*. Mintaarraj-ma-rla yanana waap manana ngu. Manana ngu, mana-ngka-ma manana ngu mirtamirta. Kartak-kula takurlarra kiyanana, jarrwalut. Kangana ngu karu-wu ngurla jiyarnana, "Yeah manta mintaarraj-ma". Ngu boilim jiyawu. She goes for water lilies and collects them by feeling about for them. She collects the round bulbs found at the roots. She puts them in a billycan, lots of them. She brings them and gives them to the kids, "Here get the waterlilies". She'll boil them then. [TD: FM11 a163: 4:00min]*See:* pinanyi; jikamuru; kulkutukutu; ngatinyan; pumparta. The 'pumparta' (fruit) are collected from the bottom of the water by feeling around in an action called 'waap', 'patpat' or 'mararap'. The skin is peeled off to expose the seeds which can be eaten The seeds are very tasty and somewhat oily. The fruit are roasted and eaten or they may be eaten uncooked. The seeds can also be dried in the sun and then ground into a flour to make 'mangarri' (johnnycakes) which are also roasted and eaten. The flower is called 'kulkutukutu'. The stem can also be eaten after the green outer skin has been peeled off. The tuber in the mud may also be eaten after it has been roasted. It is called 'yirrngan'. The darker ones are considered to be the mother of the yam or 'ngatinyan', and their babies are referred to as 'nanta'.



mintarlk *cv. See:* mirntarlk.

minti *n.* bottom, bum, anus. This word used to be a swear word but is commonly used now.

mintijirri *n.* Major Mitchell cockatoo. *Syn:* yarrkankurna, takutpari. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. This might be a Mudburra word. This small pinkish cockatoo is a Jangala. It lives in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (desert country) in the southern areas of Gurindji country. The meat can be roasted on hot coals and ashes and eaten.

mintipuwa *n. See:* mirntipuwa.

mintiwart *n. See:* mirntiwart.

Mintiwirri *n. See:* Mirntiwirri.

mintiwirri *n. See:* mirntiwirri.

Mintulpurru *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

mingip *cv.* crawl. *Variant:* mingiwarrp.



mingip yanana Nyawa-warla mingip yanana yuka-ngka kanyjuliyit. Here a kid crawls through the grass. [BW: FM07 a043: 11:22min]

mingipkaji *n.* baby who is at the crawling stage. *Variant:* mingiwarrpkaji. Mingipkaji-ma ngurnayinangulu kangani juluj kawarla-la We used to carry crawling babies in coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 2:52min]



minyan *interj.* no, nothing. *Syn:* lawara. This is a Nyininy word.



minyirri *cv.* shy, ashamed, shame someone. *Syn:* mapu. Minyirri-ma kula-ngku! Don't be shy! [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

minyirri karrinyana ashamed, shy. Ngumparna-wu-ma kula-nku-rla minyirri karru. You don't show respect to your brother-in-law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

minyirri manana shame someone, make someone shy or ashamed.

minyirri yuwanana shame someone.

minyirriwarra shy or ashamed.

minyirriwarra-murlu! Don't be shy!

minyirri-murlung! No shame!

minyirriwuk *cv.* shame someone (into giving up fight etc).

minyirriwuk marnana shame someone.

minyja *v.* make it cold! wet it! *See:* minyjarnana.

minyjarlk *cv.* hot weather. *Syn:* ngarrap.

minyjarlk manana make hot.

minyjarlk karrinyana hot. Minyjarlk karrinyana nyawa-ma wulngarn-ma. The sun's really hot. [ECh: RWH & DD]

minyjarnana *v.* **1** • make cold (Class 2). Ngurna makurru, makurru-lu nguyi minyjarnana. I'm cold, the cold is making me cold. [RW: EC98 a019: Jajurlang & Puturn: 1:22min]

minyjarnana make it cold.

minyjarni made it cold.

minyjawu will make it cold or want to make it cold.

minyja make it cold!

minyjarnani was making it cold or used to make it cold.

minyjarnangku will be making it cold or want to be making it cold.

minyjarnu to make it cold.

2 • wet something, make wet (Class 2). *Syn:* kunyjanana.

minyjarnana is wetting it.

minyjarni made it wet.

minyjawu will wet it or want to wet it.

minyja wet it!

minyjarnani was wetting something or used to wet something.

minyjarnangku will be wetting it or want to be wetting it.

minyjarnu to wetten it.

minyjarnani *v.* was making it cold or used to make it cold, was wetting something or used to wet something.*See:* minyjarnana.

minyjarnangku *v.* will be making it cold or want to be making it cold, will be wetting it or want to be wetting it.*See:* minyjarnana.

minyjarni *v.* made it cold, made it wet. *See:* minyjarnana.

minyjarnu *v.* to make it cold, to wet it. *See:* minyjarnana.

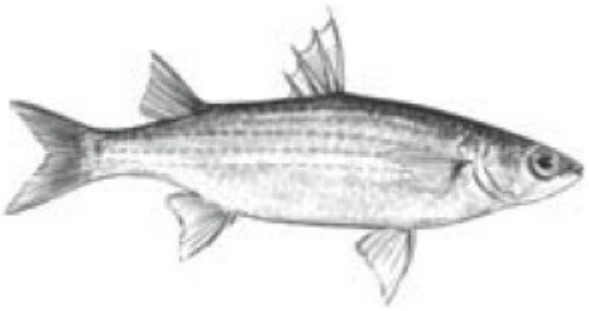
minyjawu *v.* will make it cold or want to make it cold, will wet it or want to wet it. *See:* minyjarnana.

minyjuru *n.* bed of grass, for meat or for sleeping. *Syn:* makinkaji. *See:* warlayara.

minykarra *cv.* lick. *Syn:* ngalyak.

minykarra payarnana Ngurna minykarra payawu ngalyakap. I'll lick it. [ECh: RWH & DD]

mipirri *n.* mullet. *Liza alata*. This fish is good to use as live bait to catch bigger fish, though the larger ones are good to eat. They are hard to catch on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines) as they don't take bait. They often occur in large schools which makes them easier to spear.



Mipirriny *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Marlangarr and kanimparra (downstream) from Tijirrpantarn.

mirarrk *cv.* clearing sky, clouds moving away, sun comes out. *Syn:* larriwart.

mirarrk yanana Maarn-ma yanana na yipu-ma, purrp na, mirarrk na yanana wulngarn-ma jik yanana ngu kuya. The clouds and rain go away. The skies clear and the sun comes out. [VW: FM12 a175: 12:06min]

miri *n.* leg. *Syn:* kala.

Miringkarni *n.* place kankarra (upstream) from Pirruntarni in Neave Creek area south-west (kurlarra) of Kalkaringi. 'Miri' is a Gurindji word for 'thigh'.

mirlarrang *n.* spear. *Syn:* karna.

mirlij *cv.* skin or peel something such as an animal or fruit.

mirlij payarnana bite skin off.

mirlij panana cut skin off, take bark off.

mirlij manana peel.

mirlikmirlik *cv.* striped, like agate found at no. 25 bore.

mirlikmirlik karrinyana striped.

mirlikmirlikkarra something being striped.

mirlimirli *n. See:* milimili.

mirlinyinyip *cv.* shine, reflect, such as sun off car in the distance or a shiny forehead. *Variant:* mirlinyinyipkarra.

mirlinyinyip jiyarnana reflect off something. Wulngarn-tu-ma jiyarnana mirlinyinykarra The sun reflects off it. [TD: FM10 a145: 14:48min]

mirlinyinyip panana shine.

mirlinyinyip karrinyana shine, reflect.

mirlinyinyip yanana go shining, light.

mirlinyinykarra shining.

Mirlirnnyirri *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mija and kanimparra (downstream) from Parnuwarnku. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

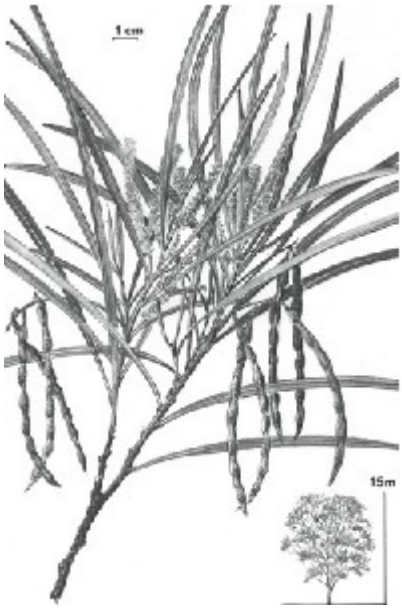
mirlirri *n.* walking stick.



Mirlirriny *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Marrangali and kanimparra (downstream) from Jarlartu. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

mirlirti *n.* hook of spear-thrower, wooden hook used in fishing, hook of hook boomerang. *Syn:* narra. Nyila-ma mirlirti-ma tirrk, kula-nga yanku-ma yilarrp-ma lawara manku-nga nang warraaj-ju tumaj. Tie the hook on [to the spear-thrower] and it won't fall off, because the wax will keep it stuck on. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

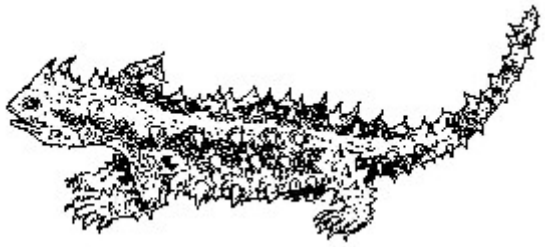
mirlkurta *n.* lancewood. *Syn:* karnangarna, pururru. *Acacia shirleyi*. The wood of this tree is hard, strong and dark in colour. It makes excellent 'warlu' (firewood) as it burns evenly for long periods. The smoke from burning wood repels mosquitoes. The stems can be used for bough shelters, fence rails and fence posts. The wood is also used for 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs), 'kilkilpkaji' (clap sticks), spear heads, 'mirta' (shields) and 'kuturu' (hitting sticks).



mirnang *n.* design engraved or burnt on artefacts. *Syn:* kuntanyi.

mirnirni *n.* rainstone. *Syn:* jarnparrng. You put this stone in a container to make it rain. It is quartz of some kind.

mirnirri *n.* thorny devil. *Moloch horridus*. This is a Warlpiri word. This small lizard lives in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (desert country) and is covered in prickles. They eat 'pingi' (ants). They are sometimes kept as pets and are tied up with a piece of string like a little dog. They do not naturally occur on Gurindji country but are known by their Warlpiri name from further south.



mirnjirnirriny *n.* antlion. *Neuroptera*, *Myrmeleontidae*. These small insects have horns like a buffalo. They catch other insects and ants in the traps they dig in the ground.

mirntaarraj *n. See:* mintaarraj.

mirntarlk *cv.* scare badly, make someone's heart jump, panic, make someone upset through fighting, give someone a shock.*Syn:* milyk.

mirntarlk yuwanana Kawurru yuwani mirntarl karrinya. He was feeling really scared. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

-mirntij *suf.* word ending which tells you a season when something is done. Warrartwarrart-mirntij The season when crocodiles lie in the sun. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Tulwarrangkarrak-mirntij Season of blossoms (just after cold season). Tarratarra-mirntij Season of warm sand [hot season].

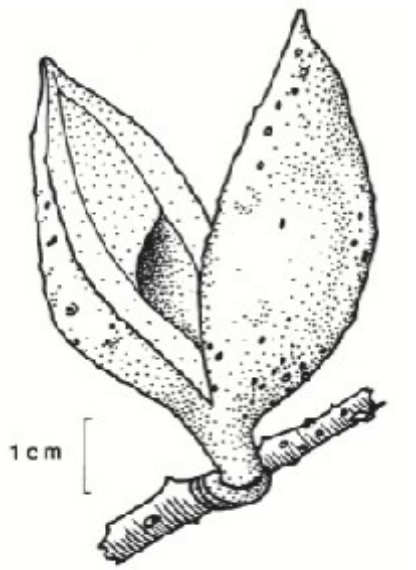
mirntipuwa *n.* Pacific black duck. *Anas superciliosa*. *Syn:* jipilyuku.

mirntiwart *n.* firestick made from pandanus, glowing coals. *Syn:* ngiyi.

Mirntiwirri *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Timpirlat and kankarra (upstream) from Kitirlwari (Rifle Waterhole). This is also the name of a tree (Hakea arborescens).

mirntiwirri *n.* boomerang tree. *Syn:* ngirirri. *Hakea arborescens*. *See:* ngarlaka; walupirtapirta; yarnarnti. This is a Bilinarra word. You can use the ashes mixed with 'tamarra' (termite mound) to treat babies. You lie the baby down on a layer of this mix and more is piled around the baby and firmly pressed against the arms, chest, throat, hips, lower back and legs. The child's legs are straightened as the hot mix is applied. This procedure, called 'kamparnup' (cooking) has the effect of closing the baby's 'ngamany' (fontanelle) and strengthening the baby's legs in preparation for 'kalu' (walking). Adults with sore joints are also treated this way. You can also use the 'ngarlaka' (seeds) to treat small children. You boil the seeds and make babies sit in the liquid. It makes their legs strong, helping them to start walking. The hard timber

makes good 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). In the past, people made 'yarnarnti' (ashes) from burning the leaves. These ashes were mixed with tobacco and chewed.



Mirrinymirriny *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Wurruwiti.

mirritung *n.* donkey. *Syn:* langa-parrpaj, langa-juwal. *Equus asinus*. This is a Malngin word.

mirriwantuk *cv.* look into distance.

mirriwantuk-kulu nyangana Mirriwantuk-kulu nyangana ngurla. He looked for it into the distance with his hand to his brow. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 03:14min]

Mirriwang *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Jurlukman and kanimparra (downstream) from Lumpurrjawung.

mirrji *n.* dwarf, midget.

mirrkiliny *n.* big spinifex. *Syn:* karlanarang. *Triodia sp*. The sticky leaves and stems can be used for medicine. They are boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) or itchy skin. The 'jikala' (wax) may be obtained by burning the sticky leaves and stems. This resin is soft when it is hot but as it cools it sets very hard and is used as glue. It may be used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads), 'kurrwa' (axe heads) and spear-thrower 'narra' (hooks). Burning the leaves also produces smoke that repels 'kanamarurru' or 'kinarli' (mosquitoes). The spinifex is also used in a fishing technique called 'kilkilp' where the grass is rolled along in the water. *See:* kilkip; jikala.

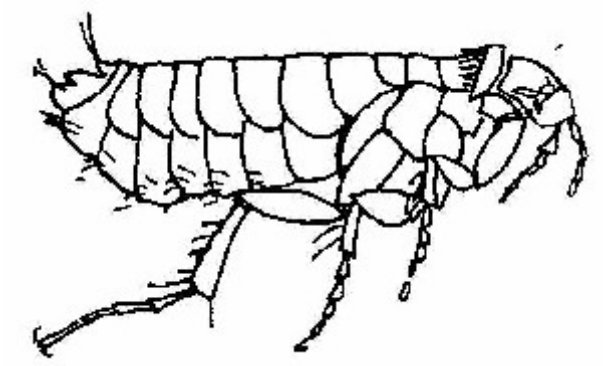
mirrwula *n.* heavy rain, big rain. *Syn:* purrminy, puwuk.

mirta *n.* shield, long defence weapon.

mirtamirta *n.* large and spherical things such as big nuts from the 'partiki' tree, pieces of ochre or water lily bulbs.*See:* partiki.

walumirta big round head.

mirtirli *n.* tick or flea. *Syn:* pirliny. *Arachnida*, *Acarina*. There are several types of ticks. They live on many native mammals, 'warlaku' (dogs) and occasionally people.



mita *n. See:* mirta.

mitamita *n. See:* mirtamirta.

mitayi *n.* friend, mate, companion. *Syn:* liwaya, jimarri, jaliji. This word comes from Kriol.

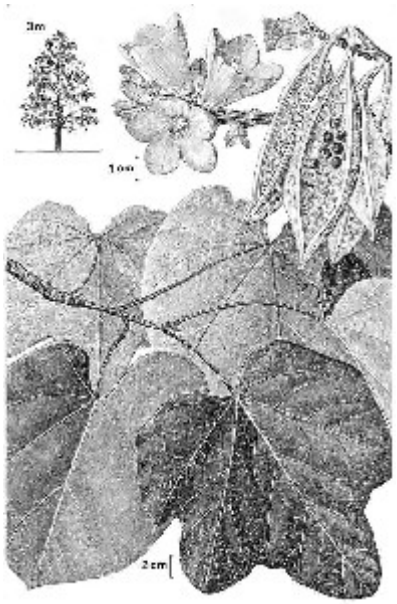
miti *n.* 'sleep' (in eyes). *Syn:* puka, muun. *See:* kurlukurluk. This word comes from Nyininy or Jaru.

miti-yawung have sleep in your eyes.

mitili *n. See:* mirtirli.

mitjimitji *n.* midget, dwarf, fully grown person or animal who is smaller than normal. *Syn:* mirrji. *See:* lutu.

miyaka *n.* red-flowered kurrajong. *Syn:* kinyjirrka. *Brachychiton megaphyllus*, *Brachychiton spectabilis*. *See:* kanparna; jilipija; purnku. This is a Warlpiri and Mudburra word. The 'purnku' (seeds) inside the 'kanparna' (pods) are edible, but not the hairs. The seeds are taken out of the large pod. They are then pounded, winnowed out or burnt to get rid of the 'jilipija' (husks) which have fine hairs of the skin. Finally they are crushed, eaten raw or made into johnny cakes. The skin of the inner pod of the fruit can also be rubbed on the skin to make it lighter like Mungamunga women's skin. When the sunsets in the mid dry season turn red and streaky it tells you that the fruit are ready to be collected.



miyaliny *n.* gutta percha. *Syn:* manyingila. *Excoecaria parvifolia*. This is a Malngin word. This tree has small leaves and white sap. It grows on plains and along creek lines. You can boil the leaves and use the liquid to wash sores on the scalp caused by nits. You can also burn the wood and use the smoke to keep mosquitoes away. The smoke has a nice smell. The hard dark timber also is good for making 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and 'mirta' (shields). The branches and leaves can also be used as fish poison. You drag them through small waterholes, making the fish float to the surface, where they can be collected, cooked and eaten. You should not get the white milk-like sap near your eye as it can cause blindness. 'Namawurru' or 'ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree.



miyat *n.* fully-initiated man. Yanta-lu pakarli-ma miyat-ma ngarin luwa-ngalangkulu. Go, women and men, spear some game for us. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

miyijkarra *cv.* wipe away tears.

miyijkarra manana wipe tears away. Miyijkarra manani ngunyunu, kuyany-ma ngapanyji-ma, nyamu-rla lungkarrap-ma karrinyani. He was wiping away the tears from his eyes as he was crying over it. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:54min]

miyimiyijkarra wiping lots of tears away.

miyingkaji *n.* goat. *Syn:* kilpukut. *Capra hircus*. In the past, goats were kept on stations and at missions for the 'ngarin' (meat) and 'ngapulu' (milk). In particular there was a small herd of them kept by the police at Wave Hill police station (at the current site of Kalkaringi police station). Gurindji people used to look after them for the police.

miyirriny *n.* sandy plain country. *Syn:* yirimuri. This is a Ngarinyman word.

Mujintiyak *n.* Bob's Gully Yard which is kanimparra (downstream) from Daguragu, Kalkarriny and Waluru and kankarra (upstream) from Nguma.

mujurrku *n.* unripe (of fig). *See:* nampula.

muk *cv.* quiet, silent. *Syn:* kimu, kirrp, nyunu.

muk karrinyana silent, quiet.

muk yuwanana stop, stop talking.

mukkaji someone who can't talk.

mukkaji *n.* quiet person or someone who can't talk. *Syn:* ngungmarta, marnumurlungkaji.

mukmuk *n.* owl, including barking owl. *Ninox connivens*. The name 'mukmuk' is based on the sound of their call. All owls are given the same name, but the barking owl is the most common species.



mukurl *n.* aunty, father's sister. *Variant:* mukurla.

mukurn *n.* big mother, mother's older sister. *See:* kunaruk.

mula- *dem. See:* murla-.

mulakijak *dem. See:* murlakijak.

mulangkarni *dem. See:* murlangkarni.

mulangkawu *dem. See:* murlangkawu.

mulangkurra *dem. See:* murlangkurra.

mulangurlu *dem. See:* murlangurlu.

mulany *dem. See:* murlany.

mulanymawu *dem. See:* murlanymawu.

mularniny *dem. See:* murlarniny.

mularrij *n.* expert hunter. *Variant:* mularrik. *Syn:* karnangarriny.

mulatilyirri *n.* growing population (people only). *Variant:* mulatinyjirri.

mulku *n. See:* murlku.

mulkurriny *n. See:* murlkurriny.

mulkuru *n. See:* murlkuru.

mulmulka *n. See:* murlmurlka.

mulng *cv. See:* murlng.

mulngkari *n. See:* murlngkari.

mulngparni *n. See:* murlngparni.

mulu- *dem. See:* murlu-.

mulukun *n. See:* murlukun.

mulukurr *n. See:* murlukurr.

mulung *cv.* head down, upside-down, bend over, kneel on all fours, turn over.



mulung karrinyana upside down, or have head down.

mulung manana make something go upside down.

mulung yuwanana turn upside down.

mulung waninyana turn yourself over.

mulungmulung karrinyana keep bending over, many people or things upside down.

mulungmulung yanana go along bent over.

mulungku *dem. See:* murlungku.

mulura *n.* maggot. *Syn:* pirlngi. *See:* kirlimirlimi; ngiila. Maggots are grubs which move by arching their back. They are found in rotting meat. They come from 'kirlimirlimi' or 'ngiila' (blowflies). These large dark flies are attracted to meat where they lay eggs that hatch into maggots that eat the meat.

mulurrjartap *n. See:* murlurrjartap.

mulurrmi *n.* **1** • kind of wattle. *Acacia conjunctifolia*. This plant is a very good medicine tree. The leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat any illness. 'Lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) are often found in the roots and lower stems of this tree.

2 • turpentine wattle. *Syn:* pirrpun. *Acacia lysiphloia*. This is a good medicine plant. The leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat any illness, but is especially good for colds and flu. The leaves can also be warmed on a fire and held against sore muscles and joints to relieve pain. The heated leaves can also be held against the head to relieve headaches. Leaves may be placed on hot coals so that they produce smoke. The smoke is allowed to waft around the body to treat the same symptoms. 'Lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) are often found in the roots and stem bases of this plant.



3 • kind of wattle. *Syn:* pirrpun. *Acacia nuperrima*, *Acacia monticola*. The branches can be used as a broom for sweeping around campsites to keep it clean and make it easy to see tracks in the sand. This kind of 'mulurrmi' does not smell and is not used as medicine.

mulurrp *cv.* **1** • bore, pierce, make hole. *Syn:* murrp.

mulurrp yuwanana make hole.

mulurrp pungana piercing something with an implement to make a hole.

mulurrp panana hitting something with an implement to make a hole. Kanyjurra mulurrp ngurna pani, ngurna pani yungkuj. I chipped at the tree to and chopped it down. [VW: FM07 a021: 2:54min] Mulurrp na pani ngu. She made a hole [in the trunk of the tree]. [TD: FM07 a028: 8:52min]

mulurrpkarra boring.

2 • finish a dance or business.

mulurrp karrinyana finish a dance.

mulurrp manana finish dance. Mulurrp mani. They finished [business]. [ECh: RWH & DD]

mulurrpkarra finishing a dance.

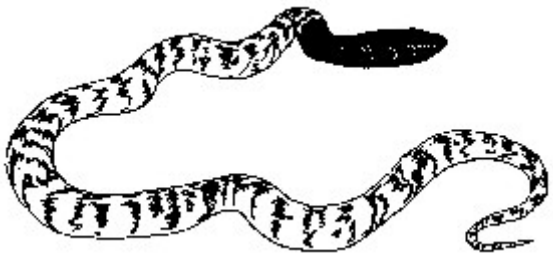
muluwu *dem. See:* murluwu.

Muluwun *n.* place west of Gum Creek. Gum Creek flows north off the Victoria River near its headwaters.

mulyarri *n.* 11, numeral eleven. Number in counting series from 1-50.

mulypu *n.* calm, placid person, easy to get along with, friendly dog.

mulyukuna *n.* piebald snake or black-headed python. *Syn:* waluru, murntij. Parturu nguyinangulu-rla yuwanani yaluwu-ma nguyinangulu panani, nyamu-lu panani nyila, wari kaja-ngarna. Kurrijkarra ngulu pungani mulurrp-ma nyawa ngulu panani, nyila-ma. Yalanginyi-ma, murlungku-rla parturu na pirrkap manani, yaluwu mulyukuna-wu-ma. Parturu-ma-lu-rla panani katakataj-ma, kuya. Jiyarnani turturl punyuk kuyanginyi-ma. Manani ngulu turturl-nginyi-ma punyu na. Parturu nyamu-lu-rla yuwanani. They used to make small cuts on the snake's'(back) when they killed it. They would dig it up and then kill it. After that, this one would make little cuts (along the back) of the black-headed python. They would keep cutting it like this (and then they would curl it up). It would cook nicely as a result. [It would stop the snake from jumping around when it was cooking]. They got it out after it cooked and it was nice because they'd made little cuts across its back. [VW: FM11 a161: 2:48min] The cuts were on an angle, not quite vertical, not quite horizontal. Mulyukuna kula-lu yuwarru nyungurliny jakarr manku.Young people don't know how to coil up and cover a black-headed python [when they cook it in an earth oven]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] *Aspidites melanocephalus*. This is a Mudburra word. This python has a distinctive black shiny head and pretty stripes on its body. It is a quiet snake. It is sometimes called 'waluru' in reference to these stripes. Young people cannot eat the meat from this snake. If they do they will become crippled. Only elders can eat the meat. This snake also has a sacred song that can only be heard by men.



mum *n.* darkness, dark, black.

mum *cv.* dark, darken. *Syn:* mungarr. Mum-kula ngaja-rna wanku-warla. I might fall over in the dark. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

mum karrinyana dark.

mum waninyana get dark.

mumpari darkness.

Mumarlu *n.* place between Seale River and Farquharson Gap.

mumpung *n.* black, grey, anything that is black or grey, dark. *Variant:* mumpuwung. Ngulu kartpi mumpung-nyiyarni.They have very dark hair. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Mumpung janyja-marraj waj ngurnalu yuwanana We throw away the grey ashes which are like dirt. [VW: FM07 a089: 10:59min]

mumungku *cv.* restrict, hold back, watching someone all the time, does not allow them to go anywhere.

mumungku manana Mumungku manani rain-tu walyawalyak purtun-ta. The rain held them back inside the humpy. [Harry George 4:45 HM070429GUR.KATH 02hg kurraj] Namata tanku-murlung-kula nguyinangulu nyampayirla manani mumungku manani. It didn't matter if we were hungry, they would stop us from eating it [talking about pregnant women not be allowed to eat echidnas]. [VW: FM09 a123: 8:01min]

muna *n. See:* murna.

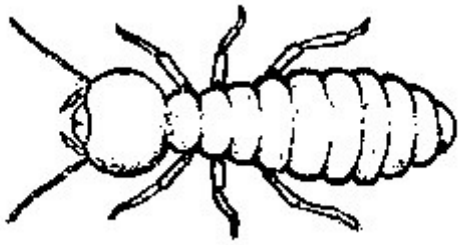
Munalan *n. See:* Murnalan.

munamuna *cv. See:* murnamurna.

munkuna *n. See:* murnkuna.

Munkurrumunkurru *n. See:* Murnkurrumurnkurru.

munkurt *n.* termite or white ant. *Syn:* puluka. *Isoptera*, *Macrotermes spp*. *See:* tamarra; pirna. In the past the 'pirna' (eggs) were eaten. They were collected from 'tamarra' (ant-beds) and then winnowed using a 'kawarla' (coolamon) to remove the dust and grass seeds. The eggs were then eaten raw. 'Jungkuwurru' (echidnas) also like to eat them.



Munkurt *n.* place near Inverway north of Halls Creek turn off. This is also the Gurindji name for termites.

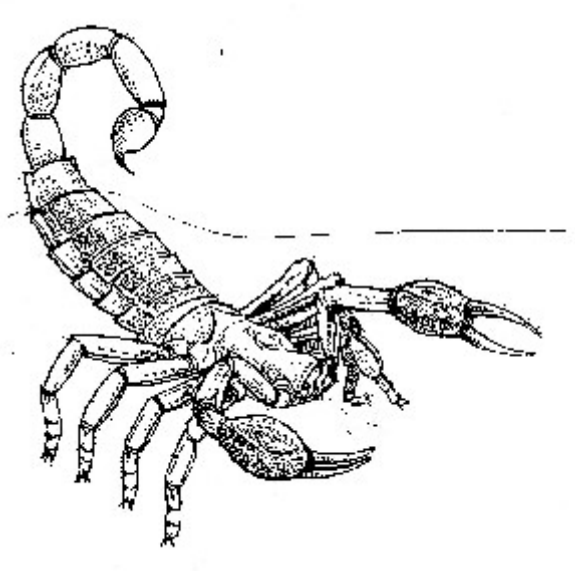
Munma *n.* place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in area between Buntine Highway and Lajamanu Road.

munpa *n.* dangerous bush blackfella, kadaitcha, projected image of a sorceror.

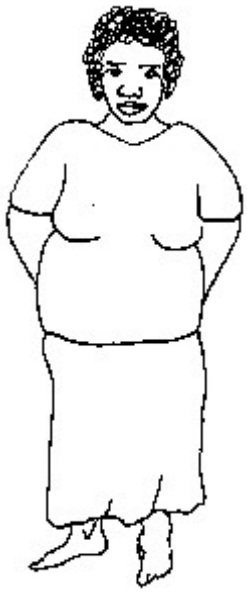
munta *n. See:* murnta.

muntapungu *n. See:* murntapungu.

muntarla *n.* scorpion. *Syn:* ngarranangku, pitara. *Arachnida*, *Scorpiones*. They have a painful sting in the tail and should be are avoided. There is a special song to stop the pain.



muntartu *n.* fat, have a big belly, pregnant. *Variant:* munta. *Syn:* jurlukut, wilpirrng, ngarturr.



munti *n.* good luck charm. *Syn:* purrupurru.

muntij *n. See:* murntij.

muntiri *n.* rope, electrical cord.

muntiriwaji *n.* handcuffs.

Muntiya *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Janturalarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Timpipiri.

muntuj *n. See:* murntuj.

muntuly *cv.* feel randy, horny, want to have sex.

muntuly panana horny. Muntuly (ngungku) panana. You're feeling randy. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

muntuly payarnana horny.

muntupala *n.* four, 4.

Munturluk *n. See:* Murnturluk.

munturru *n.* **1** • kerosene wood. *Erythroxylum ellipticum*. The hard wood is used to make 'kilpkilpkaji' (clap-sticks), 'kuturu' (hitting sticks) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). It also makes very good 'warlu' (firewood), especially in the wet season. It burns very well even if it is wet. The small bright red fruit are eaten by various birds particularly 'yiparrartu' (emus).

2 • quinine tree. *Petalostigma pubescens*. The round orange fruit are eaten by 'yiparrartu' (emus) but not by people.

munu *n. See:* murnu.

munungku *n. See:* murnungku.

munungkuwaji *n. See:* murnungkuwaji.

Munurru *n.* place on Spring Creek which is a tributary of the Victoria River.

munuru *cv.* uninterested in talking, act distant. *Syn:* ngungmarta.

munuru karrinyana uninterested.

munuruwaji *n.* person who isn't interested in talking, acts distant.

munuwu *n.* camp, house, home. *Syn:* marru, ngurra.



Mungamunga *n.* spirit women. *See:* jarrarta. The Mungamunga are spirit women who appear to women in dreams and give them new songs. These songs are called 'jarrarta' and are secret women's songs. The Mungamunga also steal husbands and children. The Mungamunga passed through Bilinarra country visiting many places created by the Nangangari. There are Mungamunga songs associated with these places. These days, Mungamunga women are sighted frequently at Cattle Creek.

mungarr *cv.* black, such as really ripe fruit or a large group of flying foxes sitting in a tree. *Variant:* mungarrp; mungarra. *Syn:* mum.

mungarrp karrinyana being black.

mungarrngarna something black.

mungkaj *n.* wife.

mungku *n.* red-faced turtle. *Syn:* karrmaninmanin. Ngurnayinangulu marnana karu-ma, nomo manta-rla mungku warrwarrkuj. Ngawa-ngka nyamu karrinyana murlarniny jeya bank-kula im jidan wumara-la. "No manta-rla nyila. Ngaja-nga-rla kurraj-ju ngilyipurr ngarnana." Nyamu-nta-nga manku-ma. Kuya ngurnayinangulu yapayapa marnana. We tell the kids not to get this kind of turtle which lives under rocks in the water on the side of waterholes. "No don't get that one. Or the Rainbow Spirit might drown you when you get it. That's what we tell the kids. [VD: FM10 23 4: 07:34min] *Emydura victoriae*. *See:* kurraj. This is a Bilinarra word. These turtles are quite common and have a distinctive yellow or reddish stripe on their face which is from Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). These turtles act as guards and messengers for Kurraj. They are Kurraj's 'jawiji' (grandson). When you see it travelling across land away from water, it is an indication that Kurraj is angry and a 'pulngayit' (flood) is coming. You should not harm these turtles because of their links to Kurraj.

-mungkuj *n.* owner of a house, car or other things, boss of a family, kinship partner. Nganayirla-rla nyila warlaku-mungkuj. Who's the owner of that dog. [ECh: RWH & DD] Ngaji-mungkuj. The one who calls him Dad. [ECh: RWH & DD]

Mungurlula *n.* west of Punuru, maybe not far from Topsy Bore.

munyjuku *n.* bad teeth, rotten or decaying. *See:* tuminy.

munyjuna *n.* elbow. *Syn:* jutawuny, jukuputu. This is a Mudburra word.

munyjurlng *cv.* have a cramp or sore limbs, doubled up or bend over from cramps. *Variant:* munyjurrng.

munyjurlng karrinyana have a cramp or sore limbs, doubled over.

munyjurlng yanana walk with a cramp or sore limbs.

munyjurlng waninyana become doubled up, get cramped up.

munyjurlng yuwanana bend double.

munykarra *cv.* worry (about country etc), homesick, tremble from worrying. *Variant:* munymunykarra. *Syn:* nguran.

munykarra karrinyana worry, tremble.

munymunykarra constantly worrying, trembling a lot.

munymunyji *n.* important thing, sacred object, women are not allowed to see it. *Syn:* tarruku.

mupiji *cv.* swell up.

mupiji panana Ngurna-nyunu pani an mupiji-na-rna. Kula-rna-nyunu pani kunguluk. Ngurna-nyunu pani warrngun-pirrji. I hit myself and it swells up. But I didn't make myself bleed. I just damaged myself enough that it hurts. [VW: FM12 a175: 12:38min]

murla- *dem.* this. *Variant:* murlu-. *Syn:* nyawa.

murlangka here, at this (place).

murlangkarni right here.

murlangkawu to here for a reason.

murlangkurra to here, to this one.

murlangurlu from here, from this one.

murlanginyi originally from this place.

murlany this place.

murlanymawu people from this place, traditional owners.

murlarniny this way.

murlakijak as far as this, right up to this.

murlarra this lot.

murlakijak *dem.* as far as this, right up to here.

murlanginyi *dem.* originally from this place, from here. *Syn:* nyawanginying. Young people now say 'nyawanginying' instead of 'murlanginyi'.

murlangka *dem.* here, at this place. *Syn:* nyawangka. Nyuntu-ma-n yani murlangka Nangari? Have you been here before Nangari? [BW: FM08 11 2a: 15:23min] Young people now say 'nyawangka' instead of 'murlangka'.

murlangkarni *dem.* right here. *Syn:* nyawangkarni. Ngayu-ma murlangkarni ngurra ngurnanyurra nyurruluny karrwanangku. I'll be right here looking after the camp for you mob. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Young people now say 'nyawangkarni' instead of 'murlangkarni'.

murlangkawu *dem.* to here for a reason. Ngayiny ngaji, ngamayi, ngurnalu yani murlangka-wu-ma. We came here for something, my mother and father too. [VW: FM09 a12 2a: 3:36min]

murlangkurra *dem.* to here, to this one. *Syn:* nyawangkirri, nyawangkurra. Nyawa-ma wari-ma yanana ngu murlangkurra Kalkarriny-jirri. This snake came here to Kalkaringi. [BW: FM07 a043: 29:06min] Young people now say 'nyawangkirri' instead of 'murlangkurra'.

murlangurlu *dem.* from here, from this one. *Variant:* murlangurlung. *Syn:* murlanginyi, nyawanginying. Murlangurlu na ngurlaa yurra mani kurrarntal nyawa-ma yani. We frightened the brolga away from here, and it flew away. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:18min] Kankarra ngurnalu yani murlangurlung-ma kankarra. From here we went upstream. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Young people now say 'nyawanginying' instead of 'murlangurlu'.

murlany *dem.* this place. Nyawa-ma ngurna manana karu-ngka-wu-ma. Karu-walija-wu. An Open-Day-la-wu jangkakarni-wu kirri-wu murlany-ja-wu. I'm are collecting this kind now for children's ceremony. For the kids. And for the adult women to dance at this place on Freedom Day. [TD: FM08 a11 2b: 0:12min] Yalanginyi-ma na ngulu yanani murlany-jirri na. After that they used to come to this place. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:51min]

murlanymawu *dem.* people from this place, traditional owners. Nyawa-ma ngantipany-said nyawa-ma Dreaming murlanymawu. This place is a Dreaming place for us traditional owners. [TD: FM08 a08 4b: 0:51min]

murlarniny *dem.* this way, anyway.

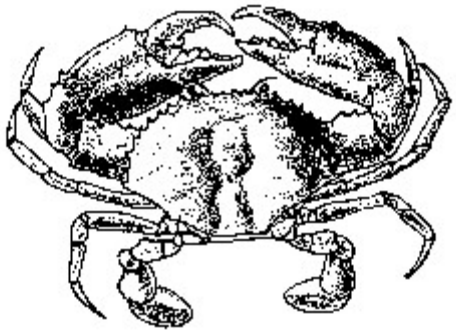
murlarra this mob, these things, these people. *Syn:* nyawarrat. Kamparrijang ngulu ngantipany pinarrik jayinya, murlarra-wu-ma. The old people taught it for all of us about these things. [Violet Donald, FM07-a01-1e] Young people

now say 'nyawarrat' instead of 'murlarra'.

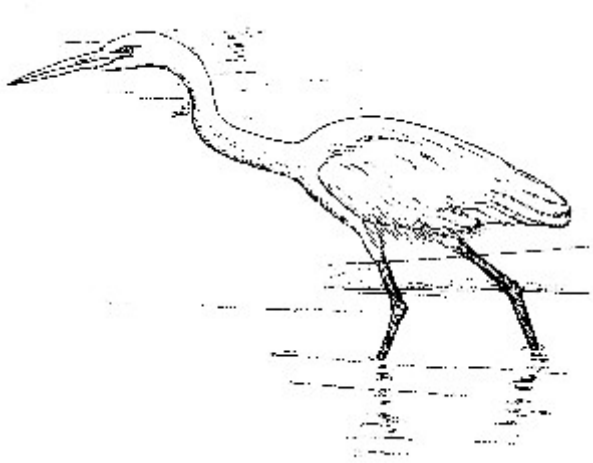
murlku *n.* **1** • upper arm, biceps.

2 • brother-in-law, wife's brother. *Syn:* ngulngang, ngunang. From sign-language use of the upper arm for 'wife's brother'.

murlkurriny *n.* freshwater crab. *Syn:* kapirtij, karlarr. *Holthuisana transversa*. Crabs live in burrows in the mud near creeks and swamps. In the past crabs were cooked and eaten. Now people use them as bait.



murlkuru *n.* great egret. *Syn:* laarna. *Variant:* murlkuwurru; murlku; murlkurru. *Egretta alba*. This large white bird is always seen around the water's edge looking for food with its beak. It has a loud croaking call and a distinct kinked neck.



murlmurlka *n.* holes in ground. Murlmurlka-yawung ngurra. Holey ground. [ECh: RWH & DD]

Murlmurlka *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

murlng *cv.* separate, pull apart. *Syn:* jingip.

murlng yuwanana separate something, pull apart.

murlng karrinyana separate, set apart such as a husband not able to go near a woman because she is giving birth.

murlng yanana walk with head down.

murlngmurlng separate a number of things, separate something a number of times. Murlngmurlng ngurna yuwanana. I'm pulling apart the hair [to make string]. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 3:31min]

murlng *n.* **1** • private, own, each apart. *Syn:* wirirri. Ngurli yananku rarrarraj murlng-jawung kurrurij-jawung. We'll travel around in our own car. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

murlngmurlng number of privately owned things. Murlngmurlng ngurnalu karrwarnana punyupunyu-rni mirlarrang. We each have our own good spear. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

2 • secret. *See:* limpal.

3 • menstruation. *Variant:* murlngjawung. *Syn:* jartup.

murlngkari *n.* separate, apart.

murlngparni *n.* important, exceptional. Jungkart-ma nyila-ma murlng-parni. The smoke is important [for treating children]. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:51min]

murlu- *dem.* this one. *Variant:* murla-. *Syn:* nyawa.

murlungku this one, with this one.

murluwu for this one, about this one.

murlukun *n.* bottle, glass from a bottle. *Variant:* mulukurn. Ngulu yanana julujulujkarra, karu-ma, yalany-jawung na kawarla-yawung kuyany nyamu-rnayinangkulu pirrkap manana yapayapa-wu, murlukurn-ku, julujuluj-ku. [The little girls] walk-around carrying the coolamon on their hips which we make for them, for carrying bottles. [VW: FM07 a050: 11:55min] Murlukun-jawung-kulu ngulu manani punyuk, wikwik. They used to grate ['kumpulyu' root] with a piece of broken bottle. [VW: FM09 a16 1a: 3:13min] The glass from a bottle is also used to smooth artefacts like coolamons down, or as a knife.

murlukurr *n.* legendary ferocious lion spirit that appears in the night lit up. It lives north of Kalkaringi near Seale Gorge. One also lives in the Neave Creek area at Kurrpkarra and Purrpungu. *Syn:* pirrpapirrpany. Murlukurr yanana kayiliyin kuya. Nguntiwarra nyawa kayiliyin yanana. Murlukurr comes from the north. It comes from the north lit up. [TD: FM11a 166: 4:46min]

-murlung *suf.* **1** • without, lacking something (privative). *Variant:* -murlu. Ngantipa du ngurnalu-nga nyangani tanku-murlung-kula-ma, larrpalarrpa-ma. Us too, we used to eat it when we were hungry in the old days. [VW: FM09 a12 6a: 1:41min] Nyamu-lu-nga wanku yirrpkarra-ma kuya-ma wal ngurnalu kurru nyangana. Maiti kajangarna yu nou. Ngapuku-murlung-kula. When the finches are flying down like this, well we hear them now. Maybe in the bush you know. [When we were feeling] thirsty. [VW: FM09 a13 2f: 0:11min] Ti-wu-ma, mangarri-wu-ma, pinyinyip-ma-lu manani. Warlu-murlung-kula matches-murlung-kula-ma kuya. They used to rub sticks together to make fire for cooking tea and damper. When they had no fire or matches. [TD: FM09 a17 2b: 2:43min] Ngurna karru janga-murlung. I won't be sick then. [TD: FM09 a17 2d: 0:55min]

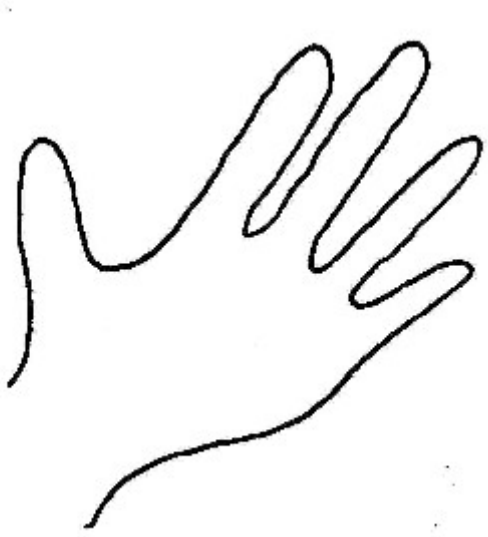
2 • don't, stop, ending used to tell someone not to do something (negative imperative). Turrp-murlung Stop poking it! [FM Made up] Tingkirr-murlu! Don't run away. [ECh: RWH]

murlungku *dem.* this one doing the action. *Syn:* nyawangku. Ngurnalu-nyunu kamparnana murlungku. We treat ourselves with this one. [VW: FM07 a01 1c: 1:43min] Young people now say 'nyawangka' instead of 'murlangka'.

murlurrjartap *n.* first hair or fur of a young animal, bird or young boy.

murluwu *dem.* for this one. *Syn:* nyawawu. Junction-ku murluwu ngurnangku marnana. I'm talking to you about this junction. [VW: FM07 a058: 0:16min] Young people now say 'nyawawu' instead of 'murluwu'.

murna *n.* hand, finger, arm, wrist. *Syn:* wartarn, marla, marumpu. Wartan turt kangana ngu murnamurna. He grabs him and takes him by the wrists. [VW: FM12 a175: 12:52min] *See:* murnamurna; murnungku.



murnamurna wrists.

Murnalan *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Luyanti and kanimparra (downstream) from Walmakuny (Webb Creek junction).

murnamurna *cv.* hold or take someone by the wrist like a policeman. *See:* murna; murnungku.

murnamurna kangana take by the wrist.

murnamurna karrwarnana hold by the wrist.

murnkuna *n.* tree you can make spears out of.

Murnkurrumurnkurru *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi. It is kankarra (upstream) from Ngapulunypuluny and kanimparra (downstream) from Karna.

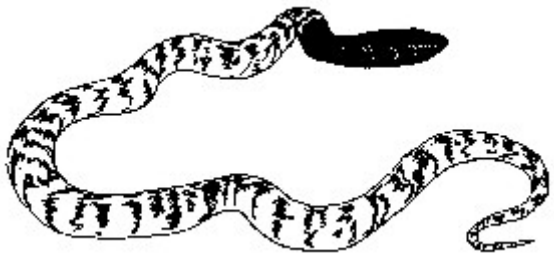
murnta *cv.* emotion, feeling. Ngayiny-ja nguyi murnta-ka punyu. I like it [Lit: It is good in my stomach]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

murnta karrinyana sorry for (someone's sickness etc), think about, resent. Jirtart nguyilu murnta karrinya.There's something I didn't like about them. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

murnta *n.* stomach, belly. *Syn:* majul. Murnta-ka karrwarnana She's bearing a child. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

murntapungu *n.* mean, stingy, won't give anyone anything. *Syn:* jumpuru.

murntuj *n.* piebald snake or black-headed python. *Syn:* warlujapi, waluru, mulyukuna. *Aspidites melanocephalus*. This is a Mudburra word. This python has a distinctive black shiny head and pretty stripes on its body. It is a quiet snake. It is sometimes called 'waluru' in reference to these stripes. Young people cannot eat the meat from this snake. If they do they will become crippled. Only elders can eat the meat. This snake also has a sacred song that can only be heard by men.



Murnturluk *n.* Catfish. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Warntarturl.

murnu *n.* handcuffs. This word is unconfirmed however, in Ngarinyman, 'murnungku' means 'rope' or 'string'. In Gurindji this means 'police'. It is possible that 'murnu' came to be analysed as 'handcuff' in this way.

murnumurnu *n.* your 'jaju', my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali', the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's father/aunty, daughter/son (male speaker) niece/nephew (female speaker). *See:* mali; jaju.

murnungku *n.* policeman. *Syn:* tirrkkaji.

murnungku-waji police tracker.

murnungkuwaji *n.* police tracker, black tracker.

Murnurtpurru *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

murr *cv.* settle down such as pain going away as a sore heals, an engine after it has been turned off, fire going out, or pain going away.

murr karrinyana settle down (after fight or sore healing).

murr marnana stop (machine, a noise). Ngurrmilp murr marni. The [engine] noise stopped. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

murr waninyana rain stopping.

murr yuwanana settle something down, settle someone down.

murrmurrarra settling down.

murrawiti *n.* something right or appropriate for the job, e.g. a good piece of wood, a good-looking man or woman.*Syn:* jalungurru. Kutij yuwanana, ngarlapi panana kutij-ja, nyila murrawiti. She stands the good straight piece of wood up and carves it while it is standing up. [VW: FM08 a101: 14:26min]

murrk *cv.* **1** • chew, crunch on food, grind teeth.

murrk ngarnana chew, crunch.

murrk nyangana chew, crunch.

murrk payarnana grind teeth.

murrkkarra crunching, chewing, grinding.

2 • intense cold making you numb and hurt.

murrk panana make numb.

murrk payarnana biting cold.

murrka *cv.* drop off, leave something somewhere, put down, place something. *Syn:* lun.

murrka kangana drop off. Kangku-ngayirra na murrka na ngurra-ngkurra. She drops us off at our camp. [VW: FM07 a089: 9:12min]

murrka wanyjanana leave with. Murrka ngurnangku wanyjanana. I'll leave it with you. [ECh: VW]

murrka yuwanana place something, position something. Yuwani ngu murrka, bath-tub-kula, pakara-la.She placed it on the edge of the bath tub. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:19min]

murrkamurrka drop off a number of things. Murrkamurrka nguja kangana kurrurij-jirri na, nyilarra na karnti yungkujkarra-nginyi nyamu-ja pani yapayapa. We take the pieces of wood which we were chopping down to the car. [VW: FM08 a101: 15:09min]

murrkalarn *n.* brother of deceased husband, man who has lost his brother. In the old days a widow would live with her dead husband's brother and he would look after her. *Syn:* kurrunpu. Murrkalarn-jawung-kulu ngu karrwarnani. He looked after her as the brother of a deceased man. *See:* lirrpanti. This is a Jaru word.

murrkalp *cv.* bubble up, in floodwater or from boiling water or from turtles or crocodiles as they move underwater.*Syn:* yirringalijngalij.

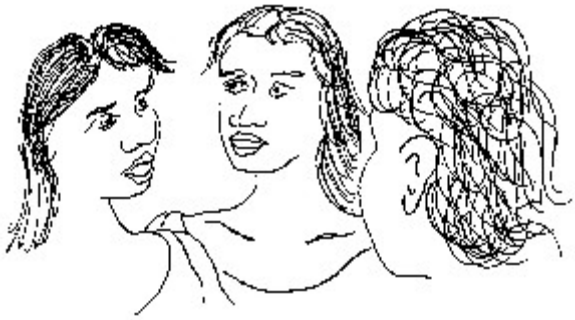
murrkalp yanana bubbles rising.

murrkalp karrinyana bubble away.

murrkartu *n.* hat. *Syn:* makarta, walyjawalyja.



murrkun *n.* three. Karu-walija-ma murrkun-ma ngulu yanana marru-ngkurra walyak. Three kids run inside the house. [BW: FM07 a043: 31:36min] Murrkun-kari-ma nyawa-ma karrinya, karnti-ka-rni. Another three were still there in the tree. [VW: FM07 a085: 11:32min]



murrkunpurru few.

murrkuriny *n.* piebald caterpillar that curls up when touched. *See:* milkurr.

murrkutu *n.* pigweed. *Syn:* mangurlu, wilarr. *Portulaca oleracea*. The small black and white seeds look like sand and in the past the seeds were made into 'mangarri' (small dampers). The plant is small and it grows along the ground. The whole plant is placed onto a 'kawarla' (coolamon) and the seeds are winnowed out and collected. When enough are available, they are ground up using a 'jungari' (grinding stone). The flour is then mixed with water and made into small dampers. These are lightly cooked then eaten. Making these dampers is hard work. The seeds are also eaten by cockatoos.

murrnginy *n.* spear head. This can be a shovel-head spear with indentations or a metal spear-head made from a horseshoe or a shovel etc.

murrp *cv.* bore, pierce, make hole. *Syn:* mulurrp.

murrp yuwanana make hole.

murrp pungana piercing something with an implement to make a hole.

murrp panana hitting something with an implement to make a hole.

murrpkarra boring.

murru *n.* 8, numeral eight. Number in counting series from 1-50.

murrulumpu *n.* **1** • prickle bush. *Vachellia farnesiana*. This plant has sharp hard prickles. In the past the flowers were crushed and sprinkled on ladies hair for decoration and perfume. The sharp prickles can be poked into the base of warts, this slowly kills the wart and after a while they fall off.

2 • prickle bush. *Syn:* pajara. *Dichrostachys spicata*. This plant has sharp hard prickles. It grows in open areas and is a good shade tree. Bullocks, camels and goats eat the leaves. It is used for making spear-thrower 'narra' (hooks).

Murrumurru *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Kitirlwari and kankarra (upstream) from Kirrawanya (Rennie Creek junction).

murrungkun *n.* water rat. *Hydromys chrysogaster*. They live in rivers and permanent waterholes where they like to eat 'tuku' (mussels), 'yawu' (fish) and 'kapirtij' (freshwater crabs). Sometimes they eat all the mussels at a waterhole so that there are none left. They are also good swimmers. Water rats are not eaten by humans.



murrupa *n.* hail, snow, ice. *Syn:* maparn.

murrwalimarnany *n.* **1** • your mother-in-law or her brother, my child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's 'kurturtu', the hearer's 'mali'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. Murrwali-marnany-ja jarrngan manyja-rla. Talk indirectly to him when your mali is there. [VW: FM12 a172: 1:15min] Murrwali-marnany-ku wanyjarra-rla. Give room for your mali. [VW: FM12 a172: 2:21min] This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather).

2 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather) (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'mali').*Syn:* mali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker).

3 • your son-in-law or his sister, my child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker) (the speaker's 'kurturtu', the hearer's 'mali'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather).

4 • your son-in-law or his sister, my cousin or 'jawiji' (grandfather) (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'mali'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's child (female speaker), niece/nephew (male speaker).

murt *cv.* premonition about something bad. This bad feeling is felt as a muscle twitch. *See:* jarrawurlp.

murt nyangana have a bad feeling or premonition.

murtmurtkarra karrinyana having a bad feeling or premonition.

murtmurt having premonitions.

murtap *cv.* hunting for sugarbag. *See:* ngunyi; yangkarrp; japap. It should be strictly used for sugarbag, but it is used for collecting and hunting generally.



murtap yanana go hunting.

murtap kangana take people hunting.

murtirri *n.* style of dance that men and women do at Karungka (children's ceremony). The women dance with branches. This ceremony comes from Jaru people.

murtu *n.* red ochre. *Syn:* kalnga.

murturtmurturt *cv.* twisted, tangled, entwined, for example rope, vines, branches, hair.

murturtmurturt karrinyana twisted.

mururru *n.* cold, cold season. *Syn:* makurrula, kalajawuny, malirri. This word is from Mudburra.

mut *cv. See:* murt.

mutap *cv. See:* murtap.

mutirri *n. See:* murtirri.

mutu *n. See:* murtu.

mutura *n.* **1** • turban, topknot, like that worn by an Afghan.

2 • Afghan. Nyawa mutura karrinya murlangka. Kujarra nguwula karrinya murlangka-ma ngayu-ma-rnawuliny nyanya nyamu-rna karrinya karu-ma. Jangkarni ngurna karrinya. An ngurnawuliny pina yaluwu-ma, Walyji kuyany-ku-ma Ajarraman-ku-ma. Nguwula karrinyani. The Afghans used to live here. Two of them lived here. I saw them when I was a child. I was a young teenager then. And I knew the two of them who were called Walyji and Ajarraman. They used to live here. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 0:27min] The Afghans travelled through Kalkaringi with camels as traders. They also had a shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop.

mututmutut *cv. See:* murturtmurturt.

muumuu *cv.* temporarily deaf.

muumuu karrinyana go (partially) deaf.

muumuuwarra temporary deafness which goes on for a while.

muurn *n.* 'sleep' (in eyes). *Variant:* muwurn. *Syn:* puka, miti.

muurn-jawung have sleep in your eyes.

muurn *cv.* nod off, go to sleep. *Variant:* muurntuwarra. *Syn:* kurlukap.

muurn karrinyana go to sleep.

muurnkarra keep nodding off.

muurnjip *cv.* sleepy.

muurnjip karrinyana sleepy.

muurntuwarra *cv.* nod off and wake up repeatedly when tired and trying to keep awake. *Variant:* muurn. *Syn:* kurlukap.

muurntuwarra karrinyana nod off.

Muwany *n.* place just north of Mipirriny which is on Wattie Creek.

muwup *cv.* howl like a dog or dingo; moo like a cow. *Syn:* muwurlurlung.

muwup karrinyana there howling or mooing.

muwup marnana howl, moo.

muwupkaji *n.* bullock, cow, cattle. *Syn:* pulumanu. *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*.

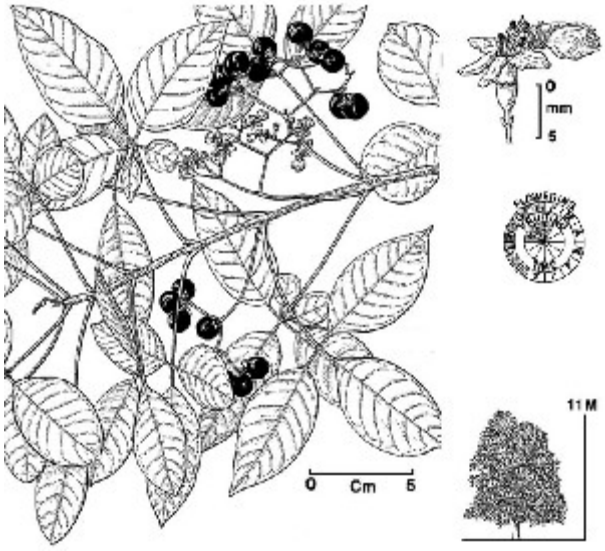


muwurlurlung *cv.* howling of dogs, lowing or mooing of cattle. *Syn:* muwup.

muwurlurlung karrinyana there mooing or howling.

muwurlurlung marnana howl or moo.

muying *n.* **1** • black plum. *Vitex glabrata*. Jiwirri na ngurnalu panana tajkarra kuyany-ja wumara-la. Tajkarra-ma kalypak. Kangarnta wankaj-ju-ma. Kalypak ngurnalu panana tajkarra. Kajijirri-lu-ma ngulu panani kamparrijang-kulu-ma. Ngantipa du ngumayijang-kulu ngurnalu panana tajkarra na. Kangarnta-lu wankaj-ju. We pound the ripe ones on a flat rock. You can pound them until they're soft, particularly if you have bad teeth. We pound them until they're soft. The women used to pound them like this in the old days. As the next generation, we also do it like this because we have bad teeth. [VW: FM09 15 2a: 8:18min] Pulwarr nyila nyamu-wa karrinyana nyila-ma-rnalu kamparnana na purirtkarra, parnngirri-la. Nyila-ma-rnalu kamparnana parnngirri ngurnalu panana kataj kuya. Tup-kula-ma-rla panana parnngirri. Ngurnalu kamparnani parnngirri-la na, wumara-lu kula jangkakarni-lu. When they are dry we cook them in a coolamon or on bark with hot rocks. We cook them and then cut some bark. We pull off some bark and cook them in it. They are cooked with rocks, not big rocks. Ngungantipangkulu-rla nganany marnani, "Nomo-rnalu partartaj-nginyi. "Nyila-rni manta-rla kanyjurra-nginyi nomo partaj-nginyi. "Nyampa-wu-ja-rla" "Ngaja-rla mila janga karrinyana", kuya. Nganta-yina yumi kuya-ma kamparrijang. Kuya ngungantipangkulu-rla marnani nganany. [The old ladies] warned us about 'muying' saying, "Don't get them from the tree. Only collect the ones from below, not from the tree." "Why can't we?" "In case your eyes become diseased." That's what the old ladies told us. I think that was their law from the old days. [VW: FM09 a15 2a] The 'muying' tree is found near springs and river. It has small plum coloured fruit that ripen in the wet season. The black fruit are eaten when they are ripe. They are very sweet and tasty. Traditionally they are collected off the ground because picking fruit from the tree was said to cause eye disease. The fruit can also be pounded on a flat rock and made into small dampers, which are lightly roasted and are highly regarded as a food source. In the old days the dry sweet fruit was washed then cooked in bark or a coolamon with small hot flat rocks. The ripe juicy fruit was also washed then pounded on rocks before being eaten, particularly by people with bad teeth. The fruit are generally produced around the early wet season, but sometimes are available later in the year. When the firefly begins blinking its light, it tells you the fruit are ripe and ready to eat. The straight dry stems are used to make fire-sticks or bush matches. They are used to light a fire using the traditional drilling or friction method called 'pinyinyip'.



2 • dark birthmark.

3 • mole (on skin).

Muying *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

N - n

-n *pro.* you. *Syn:* nyuntu. Nyuntu-ma ngun yani kurrurij-ku warrkuj mani, kanya ngun wijku. You went to get the car, and brought it close. [VW: FM07 a027: 7:54min]

na *part.* now, then (focus). *Syn:* -warla, -parla. Ngajik-parni na nguwula mamungkul waninya. Those two became a Dreaming feature for good then. [VW: FM07 a01 2a: 1:19min] This focus particle comes from Kriol.

nakakany *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* kangarntayawung, tirrmirt, lirrayawung, tarrmart, warrija. *Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks) . The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, people would follow the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs were collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs were ready to be collected was when 'purrju' (march flies) started biting. There is a Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who lived at Liyapiti near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.



nakap *cv.* tired. *Syn:* jurrk, warapi, pujarl, purrku. This word comes from Kriol. It is based on the English phrase 'to knock off (work)'.

nakap karrinyana tired.

naknakkarra *cv.* laugh very hard, out of control laughing.

naknakkarra karrinyana laughing very hard.

naknakkarra marnana laugh very hard.

Nakurlman *n.* place just north of McDonald Creek. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

nakurr *n.* ground oven, hole, grave. *Syn:* kurrku. Kurrij manana ngurnalu nakurr. We dig a hole. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:28min] Tamarra-ma, ngurnayinangulu nakurr karan manana karu-wu-ma. Then they dig a hole with their hands for [putting in] the kids. [VW: FM07 a085: 2:19min]

nala *n.* billabong, large permanent waterhole usually on the bend of a river with deep area in the middle. *Syn:* nampang.

nalampang *n.* *See:* narlampang.

nalij *n.* water weed. *Syn:* marlin. *Ceratophyllum demersum*. This plant grows in slow flowing water. It is green and looks like grass and fish often hide under it. This plant is sometimes used in cooking to wrap fruit to keep it moist, for example 'karrajkarraj' (curry oranges).

nalija *n.* tea. *Syn:* jirliny. Nalija ngurnalu nyangana kuyany-ma. We drink this kind of tea [referring to bush tea-leaf]. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 1:34min]



nalijawunyja *n.* tea break, smoko.

Nalyirri *n.* skin name for a woman. *Syn:* Nyanyi.

nama *n.* native bee. *Syn:* lanu. Ngurna kankula karrakarrapkarra nyawa na paraj punya nama waninya ngu. I was looking here and there and then I saw a bee entering a tree. [BW: FM07 a021: 0:34min] *See:* ngarlu. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The small bees have no sting and are harmless.



namawurru *n.* sugarbag, bee hive. Pinyjal manana majul-ma punyuk namawurru-ngku-ma yalungku-ma.Sugarbag clears out the stomach out and makes it better. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:46min] Namawurru-ma karrwarnana yalangku wanyarri-lu-ma. Karrinyana ngu namawurru wanyarri-la-ma. Marlarn-ta karrinyana partiki-la karrinyana, namawurru-ma. Karnti-kari, karnti-kari karrinyana ngu. Ngurnalu panana, kalypa ngu wanyarri-la-ma. Purrp, ngurnalu kiyanana kartak-kula na filimap, karu-wu. Namawurru-ma nyila-ma wanyarri-ma, punyu-ma ngungantipa. Ngantipa ngurnalu nyangana nyuknyuk ngurnalu pulup manana.Bauhinia trees have sugarbag. There is sugarbag on the bauhinia tree. And there's honey on the bloodwood and nut trees. Lots of trees have honey. We cut it out of the tree. When that's done, we fill up a billycan with it for the kids. That honey from the bauhina tree, well its good for us. We suck it up and we mix it with water. [TD: FM10 a146: 1:11min] Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey. The honey is referred to specifically as 'ngunyjung'. Sugarbag occurs in three main areas. One is found in hollows in trees, one occurs in the ground and the other in termite mounds. Ground sugarbag is called 'nangkalij', 'nangkaliny' or 'yarlukura'. Tree sugarbag is called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. The entrance hole of the hive is called 'jurrkiny' which has a nose or veranda over the hole. The small stingless bee is called 'nama' or 'lanu'. The yellow eggs and pollen in the hive are called 'kuntarri', 'kumpaying' or 'ngunyuwulij'. The wax is called 'jikala', 'piyarnak', or 'tarla'. The separation between the honey and wax, and the pollen is called 'jirnuk'. The honey, wax and pollen all mixed

up together is referred to as 'kirrang'. A full hive is called 'ngitiwuny'. The egg of the bee is called 'kurla'. Bee droppings are called 'jayurrk' and are seen below the hive entrance holes on the ground. This signals that the hive is active. The word for sugarbag season is 'tulwarrangkarrakmirntij' (the season of blossoms) and there are specific words for chopping at a tree to get honey, 'pirntirrp' or 'tarlawurlp' and digging into the hole with your fingers and sampling the honey, 'ngampij' or 'ngapinykarra'. A stick or small brush which is used to get honey out of a tree that cannot be chopped open is called a 'jamawurn'.



Namija *n.* skin name for a woman. *Variant:* Namij.

nampang *n.* large, deep waterhole, deep water in the middle of a waterhole. *Syn:* nala.

Nampijina *n.* skin name for a woman. *Syn:* Nampin, Nampijinpa.

Nampijinpa *n.* skin name for a woman. *Syn:* Nampin, Nampijina.

Nampin *n.* skin name for a woman. *Variant:* Nampijina.

nampiyirta *n.* female. *Syn:* martukuja.

nampula *n.* cluster fig. *Syn:* jarlwarr. *Ficus congesta*, *Ficus racemosa*. *See:* mujurrku. The fruit that are not ripe are called 'mujurrku'. They are still green and cannot be eaten. The fruit is eaten when it turns red-brown. 'Warrpawurru' (flying-foxes), 'yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) also eat the fruit. 'Kawarla' (coolamons) can be made from the wood. In the past the logs were used as floats when crossing large rivers. Sometimes people would put children on the logs to cross the rivers.



nampula wutu seeds of fig fruit.

namun *cv.* **1** • refuse.

namun jiyarnana refuse to give something to someone.

namun yuwanana hold something close to your body as a sign of refusing to give.

2 • help someone talk, advocate for, talk on behalf of someone.

namun yuwanana Ngurna-rla ngayu namun yuwani jaru-wu murnungku-wu. I helped him to talk to the police. [ECh: RWH]

Nanaku *n.* skin name for a woman. *Variant:* Nana.

nankuna *n.* soak, well. *See:* rurruj.

nanpari *n.* food, tucker, stores. *Syn:* tanku. This is a Mudburra word.

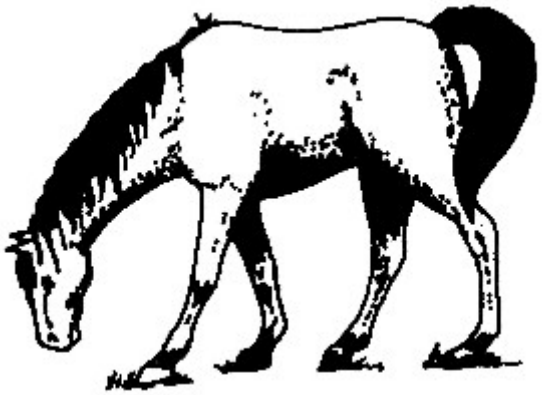


nanta *n.* **1** • baby animals, toes, fingers, young bulbs such as lily bulbs or yam roots. Yanku ngu nyampayirla na, kampij-nginyi-ma yalanginyi-ma nanta na. A little creature is going to come out of the shell now. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:45min]

nantananta many small things or animals. Punyunyu ngurna-rla nyangku nantananta-wu nyawa-ma jangkakarni. I will look for some younger smaller roots which are better. These ones are too big and old. [Talking about kumpulyu roots which are used to make a cough medicine]. [VW: FM09 a16 1b: 1:37min] Nantananta nguyina, ngajarr ngayanana murlungku-ma warlaku-lu-ma jarrwalut nantananta. The dog gave birth to a lot of puppies. [VW: FM12 a175: 13:36min]

2 • car battery.

nantuwu *n.* horse, may be a brumby or tame. *Syn:* yawarta, timana.



nang *cv.* stick on, stuck, adhere. *Syn:* palnyang.

nang karrinyana stuck on, adhered to, welded on. Nangnang na karrinya ngurla, yatu-ngka-ma [Bits of dirt] were stuck to the white ochre. [VW: FM08 a100: 3:39min]

nang yuwanana stick on, weld on. Ngurla yuwani nyila na martiya nangnang ngurla yuwani. He stuck the gum onto him. [RWH: Warrija Kirrawa: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3 3:00]

nang manana hold on to someone or something.

nangnang many things stuck on, sticking a number of things on.

nangkarra something sticking on, sticking something on.

nangkaji anything sticky.

nangajkarra *cv.* sneak up on someone. *Syn:* lim, jakap, yapart, pulpkarra, pulkupkarra.

nangajkarra yanana sneak up.

Nangala *n.* skin name for a woman. Nguyiwula nyangana karrap Nangala-kujarra-lu-ma ngayu-warluk-parni.Those two Nangalas are watching me cutting first. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:35min]

Nangari *n.* skin name for a woman. Ngurnalu-rla warlakap nyangani kinyuwurru-wu-ma, Nangari-lu-ma. We, including, Nangari were looking everywhere for the bush onion. [VW: FM07 a058: 3:49min] Nangala ngayirra ngungayirra kanya Nangari-lu. Nangari took Nangala and me there. [VW: FM07 a089: 3:57min]

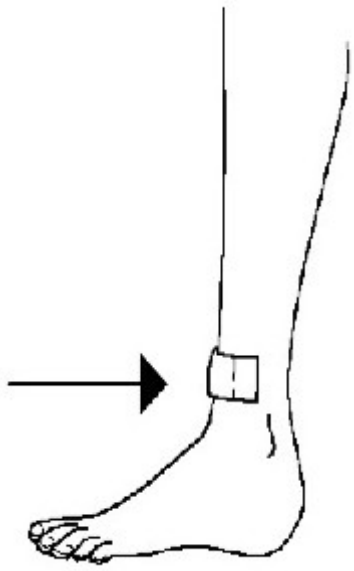
Nangarriyawung *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mawut and kanimparra (downstream) from Mijimij.

nangat *cv.* feign a hit either for fun or for real, to threaten someone or have a split-second change of heart.

nangat panana pretend hit.

nangat yuwanana make out as if to hit someone.

nangkaji *n.* sticky or something sticky such as chewing gum, a sticker, or a bandaid.



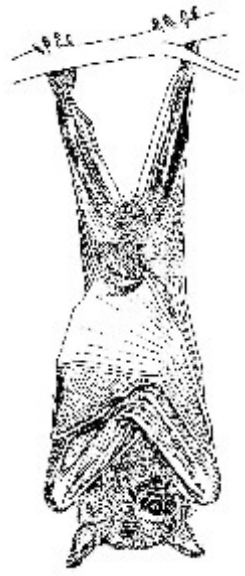
nangkalij *n.* ground sugarbag, bee hive in the ground or rock. *Syn:* yarlukura. *Variant:* nangkaliny. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. Sugarbag occurs in three main areas. One is found in hollows in trees, one occurs in the ground and the other in termite mounds. Ground sugarbag is called 'nangkalij' or 'nangkaliny' or 'yarlukura'. Tree sugarbag is called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. The entrance hole of the hive is called 'jurrkiny' which has a nose or veranda over the hole. The small stingless bee is called 'nama' or 'lanu'. The yellow eggs and pollen in the hive are called 'kuntarri', 'kumpaying' or 'ngunyuwulij'. The wax is called 'jikala', 'piyarnak', or 'tarla'. The separation between the honey and wax, and the pollen is called 'jirnuk'. The honey, wax and pollen all mixed up together is referred to as 'kirrang'. A full hive is called 'ngitiwuny'. The egg of the bee is called 'kurla'. Bee droppings are called 'jayurrk' and are seen below the hive entrance holes on the ground. This signals that the hive is active. The word for sugarbag season is 'tulwarrangkarrakmirntij' (the season of blossoms) and there are specific words for chopping at a tree to get honey, 'pirntirrp' or 'tarlawurlp' and digging into the hole with your fingers and sampling the honey, 'ngampij' or 'ngapinykarra'. A stick or small brush which is used to get honey out of a tree that cannot be chopped open is called a 'jamawurn'.

Nangkurrjawung *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Jampurrala and south of Yirimuri (junction of Burtawurta Creek and G.B. Creek or Wattie Creek).

Nangkurru *n.* Nongra Lake near Inverway station. Nyila-rni-warla yarti-ma jintaku-rni Nangkurru-rni. That was the one shade, Nongra Lake. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Yalanginyi-la-ma Nangkurru-

ma nyila-ma mana-nginyi-la-ma. From then on there was a lake where the base of that tree had been. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] This is a Jungkuwurru (Echidna) Dreaming place.

nangulurn *n.* red flying-fox. *Syn:* pirlkina. *Pteropus scapulatus*. *See:* warrpawurru. The flesh can be roasted and eaten. It has a strong distinctive smell and taste. This flying-fox is not very common and is smaller than the black flying-fox. They are generally found in desert country.



nangunykarra *cv.* plod along, walk slowly like an emu walking to water.

nangunykarra yanana plod along.

nanyjarrnga *n.* sugar-leaf or lerp found on the bloodwood tree. *Hemiptera*, *Psyllidae*. *See:* purrngun; malangarna; jartpurru. These small white scale-like insect-coverings are collected off the leaves of a 'jartpurru' (bloodwood) during the early part of the dry season, when the 'kaparru' (first smoke) is in the air. They are very sweet and tasty. The branches and twigs are broken off and left to dry over a 'palkiny' (calico sheet). The lerp are knocked off the leaves with a stick and then collected and shaped into small johnnycakes or biscuits and eaten. These can also be stored in cake-tins for weeks and months.



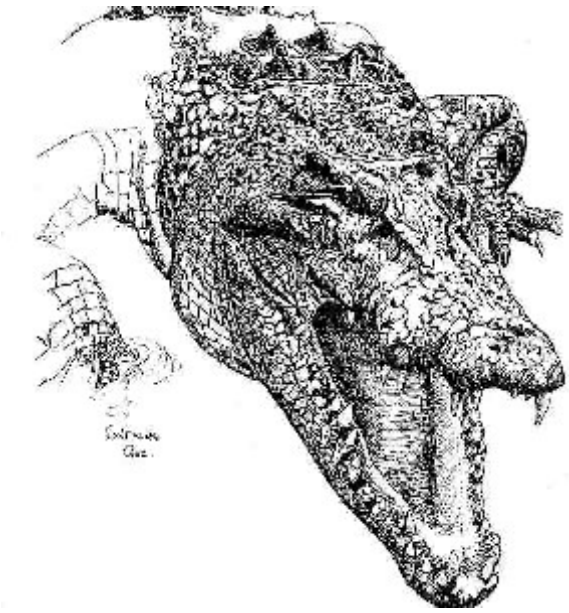
narajpurru *n.* group of about three or four people. "Nyatjang-parla yani?" "Kula jarrwa, narajpurru." "How many are going?" "Not many, maybe three or four." [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Yujuk, pani ngurnayinangulu narajpurru.They would bring a message to a small group of people. [VW: FM12 a175: 13:00min]

naripu *n.* mussel from billabong. *Syn:* tuku, turta, wijalngarniny. *Velesunio wilsonii*. *See:* jiwirrirri. This is a Bilinarra word. This short, solid mussel is found in the mud at the edges of 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be

boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup) and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the ear.



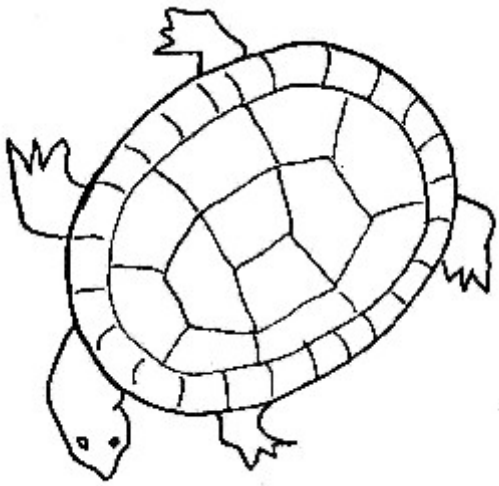
narlampang *n.* saltwater crocodile, alligator. *Crocodylus porosus*. *See:* laking. These large man-eating crocodiles are common in large 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are very dangerous and are carefully avoided. They also attack horses called 'yawarta' or 'timana', cattle called 'puliki' and 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) when they drink from the river. Occasionally these large crocodiles come up river to places like Kalkaringi, but generally there are only freshwater crocodiles in this area. The small hatchlings are called 'laking'.



narra *n.* hook of any sort including hook for a fishing line or spear-thrower. Tuliny ngurna-rla yanani ngurna-rla nyangani narra-wu warlakap. I get up and go and look for more sticks to use as hooks [for getting witchetty grubs]. [VW: FM08 a099: 3:37min] *See:* mirlirti.

narranyjana *n.* windbreak. *Syn:* puturn, tupa.

narrinyjila *n.* short-neck turtle, snapping turtle. *Syn:* palaarn, kuwarlamparla. Yilimpi ngurnalu-rla manana-ma nyamu-rnalu manana, narrinyjila-ma ngawa-ngka-ma yapakaru-la-ma. Yuwanana ngurnalu warrngarlap, pakara-yirri. Nyila-ma-lu ngirlkirri na panana kataj. Katajirrk ngirlkirri. Tampang ngulu panana. We feel around for them when we get turtles in shallow billabongs. We get them out [of the water] and put them on their backs. Then they cut their throat. They kill them this way. [VW: FM09 a123] *Elseya dentata*. These turtles have a hard bite and must be handled carefully. They are common in 'pinka' (creeks) and 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are the most commonly eaten turtle. They are generally caught on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines), although you can also catch them by hand. The meat is very tasty and highly sought after. You slit their throats and cook them upside down. You then salt them and eat the meat the shell. The meat stews in the blood and juices making it tasty. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) should not eat turtle because their babies might end up waddling instead of learning to walk properly.



narruku *n.* namesake, used to refer to two people with the same name. Two people with the same name can also call each other 'narruku'. Usually your namesake is your 'kaku' (father's father or father's father's sister) depending on whether you are a boy or a girl. You have the same skin name as your 'kaku'.

narrumarnany *n.* your brother, sister or 'jawiji', my husband or wife.

narrumpa *n.* your brother/sister, my 'ngapuju', my grandmother, your brother/sister. *Variant:* narrumpa-nga; narrumpa-marnany. This means the speaker is also the hearer's 'ngapuju'. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku; ngapuju.

naru *cv.* dodge out of the way of something like a spear. *Syn:* mankij, lawarrkap. This is a Ngarinyman word.

naru waninyana dodge.

naru wanyjanana move out of the way of something. Nguyina wanyjanani naru He dodged them. [VW: FM11 a164: 16:51min]

narukalang *n.* good dodger, someone really good at dodging spears during a fight.

nawujurlang *n.* husband and wife, married couple.

nawun *n.* birthmark, scar of old wound, graze from new wound. Sometimes children are born with birthmarks. These are caused by the actions of their fathers when their mother was pregnant with them. For example a children might be born with a harelip because their father caught a barramundi and ripped its lip taking the hook out. Or children might have a birthmark from their father spearing an animal when their mother was pregnant with them.

Nawurla *n.* skin name for a woman. *Variant:* Napurru.

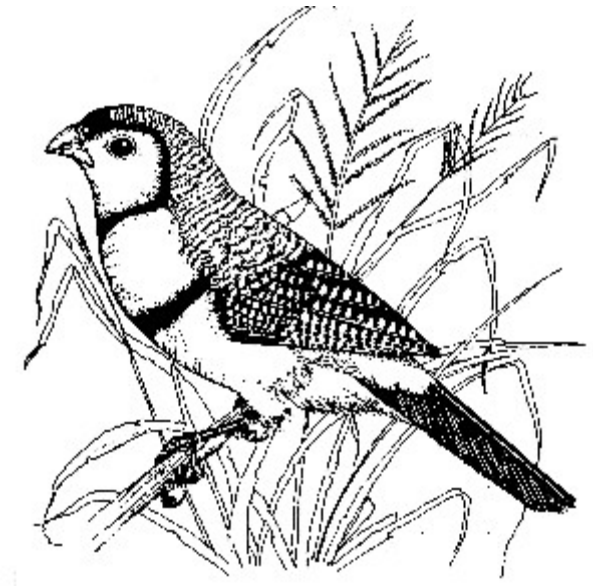
Nawurlala *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Pitpit and kanimparra (downstream) from Luma.

nawurr *cv.* do something for someone, for example if someone is your 'mali', you get someone else to pass something to her.

nawurr jayingana give something to someone on behalf of someone else.

nawurr manana do something for someone. Nawurr manta-yi, parra tampang, nguyi kanya ngayiny janka. Do something for me and kill him, he took my wife on me. [ECh: RWH]

niinii *n.* double-barred finch. *Syn:* pinypiny. Yuwayi nyawa na ngurnalu warra kangana jurlaka, niinii-walija. Nyamu-lu-nga wanku yirrpkarra-ma kuya-ma wal ngurnalu kurru nyangana. Maiti kaja-ngarna yu nou. Ngapuku-murlung-kula. "Warta niinii-walija nyila nyila. Ngulu yirrpkarra waninyana na niinii-ma, kurlpapkurlpap. Maiti ngawa-ngka. "Ngawa-wu nyangku-rla majka jeya, kuya-ma, "Karrap yijarni nyawa-ma. Billabong ngawa-yawung. Warta yijarni yijarni langka na. Langka na ngawa-yawung. Yijarni kuya ngawa nyawa," kuya. Nyangku na jurlaka-la yapayapa-la. Ngawa-ngkurra-ma nyamu-lu yanana. Yes we watch out for this bird - finches. When they converge [on the waterhole] like this, well we hear them. Maybe when you're in the bush feeling thirsty you know. "Hey finches there and there!" They converge to the water's edge. Try looking for water there. True have a look here. A billabong with water. Hey true there's a billabong. A billabong full of water. True - there's water here. Look for the small birds when they fly to the water. [VW: FM09 a13 2d: 0:06min]



niinirt *cv.* shake, shiver. *Syn:* talalap, kupupuk.

niinirt marnana shake or shiver.

niinirt karrinyana there shaking or shivering.

nila *n.* **1** • 27, numeral twenty seven. Number in counting series from 1-50.

2 • 42, numeral forty-two. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Nili *n.* name of a billabong.

nilk *cv. See:* nirlk.

Nimarra *n.* skin name for a woman. *Variant:* Nima; Nakarra.

Nimarrayayi *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Jatparla and Nguma and kankarra (upstream) from Niyinta.

Nimpurrupurru *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Palngarrawuny and kanimparra (downstream) from Mimangu.

Ninta *n. See:* Nirnta.

ning *cv.* break string or the law. *Syn:* kirt.

ning manana break something with your hands.

ning panana break the law, or break string with a knife. Ngu ning pani yumi ngumpin-ku. The man broke the law. [ECh (RWH)]

ning payarnana break something by biting it.

ningning break up a number of things.

Ninypaninypa *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Kirlwi and kanimparra (downstream) from Tujkurn.

nirlk *cv.* bust a louse with your fingernails to kill it.

nirlk yuwanana bust a louse.

Nirnta *n.* Ten Mile junction where Number 14 Creek and Billy Creek flows into the Victoria River.

Nirrina *n.* hill west of Top Springs in Wardaman country. Kurlarniny ngarlaka-ma Nirrina-ma, ngarlaka-ma jangkarni-ma. Yalangkurra ngunga laswan-ta partaj-ku, lawara ngulu kalwiri yuwani, tampang. To this big hill to the south, Nirrina, he finally went up there, but it was no use they got him, he was dead.

Nirrinjawung *n.* place between Seale River and Farquharson Gap.

Nirrirrijka *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Nimarrayayi and kanimparra (downstream) from Nguma.

niyan *n.* flesh, meat part of game (in contrast to fat).

Niyinta *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Nimarrayayi and kankarra (upstream) from Kayawurru (Ten Mile waterhole).

Niyip *n.* Neave Gorge. This is a Kriol word. The Gurindji name for this place is Langkarrij. *Syn:* Langkarrij.

-njina *pro.* you do it to them. Kamparrijang ngunjina nyanya jutuk. You saw them do it properly. [VW: FM09 17 2a: 2:19min]

-njinangkulu *pro.* you mob do it to them. *Variant:* -njinangulu.

-njunu *pro.* you do it to yourself.

-nkuwula *pro.* the two of you, you two.

-nngala *pro.* you do it to/for us (including you). *Variant:* -nngalang. Pirta-ngka kanyjupal ngunngala mani. You did it for us [chopped the tree] on the knob down there. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:49min]

-nngali *pro.* you do it to/for me and you.

-nngaliwula *pro.* you do it to/for us three (including you).

-nngantipa *pro.* you do it to us. Nyamu-nngantipa-nga kangku. When you might take us.

-nngantipangkulu *pro.* you mob do it to us, you mob do it for us. *Variant:* -nngantipangulu.

-nngayirra *pro.* you do it to us two. Nyamu-rnawula pani tikap kayirnimpa ngunngayirra kanya. When you took the two of us to chop wood north side. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:23min]

-npayi *pro.* you do it to me. *Variant:* -yin. Wipuwipuk manta tanku yalanginyi. Walyawalyak nyamu-npayi yuwani, warrayarl-purrupurru mangarri an tinned-beef-nganyju. Take the tucker out of that one. Where you put the sugar, bread and tinned beef inside for me. [VW: FM12 a183: 10:35min]

-npula *pro.* you two, the two of them. Ngurnawuliny yangki pani, "Wayi-warla-npula karrwarnana kartpi?" I asked the two of them, "Have you two got any hair [to make hair string]?" [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 4:47min] Marntaj-parla ngunpula-nyunu kunguluk pani. You two have hit each other enough now and drawn blood. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-npuliny *pro.* you do it to those two.

-nta *pro.* you lot, you mob. Nyawa-ma-nta nyangana kartpi-ma, nyawarra-ma. You mob - look at all of this bush onion skin here. [VW: FM07 a058: 6:22min]

nulk *cv. See:* nurlk.

nulu *cv. See:* nurlu.

numijin *cv.* with arms behind back (by free will or by force).

- **numijin yanana** go with hands behinds back. Numijin yanana karlu. He's walking with his hands behind his back. [ECh: RWH & DD]
- **numijin yuwanana** put someone's hands behind their back. Murnungku-lu numijin yuwani nyila. The police tied his hands behind his back. [ECh: RWH & DD]
- **numijin karrinyana** have hands behind back.
- **numijin kangana** take with hands behind back. Numijinkarra kanya murnungku-lu. The police were taking him with his hands tied behind his back. [ECh: RWH & DD]
- **numijinkarra** having hands behind back.

numiny *cv.* hide something, keep a secret. *Syn:* wulaj.

- **numiny yuwanana** hide something.
- **numiny kangana** keep something secret. "Ngungku marni?" "Lawara, numiny-ma kangana jaru." "Did she tell you?" "No she kept it to herself." (Lit. She carried the message [keeping it] hidden). [ECh: RWH & DD]

nunaj *cv. See:* nurnaj.

nunkurlk *cv.* twist (ankle, knee, wrist), bend, crooked.

- **nunkurlk manana** twist something.
- **nunkurlk karrinyana** twisted over.

nunkurlk waninyana fall twisting an ankle.

nunkurlk *cv.* fall down and twist ankle. *Syn:* lukurr.

nunkurlk waninyana twist ankle.

Nunmarla *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Pirlingkakijja and kanimparra (downstream) from Jutunpunya. It is near the junction of Gill Creek and Wattie Creek.

nunpa *n.* corner of a room; small hollow in the wall of a cave; pocket.

nunpanunpa corners, square, pockets.

nungkiying *n.* relatives, family, countrymen. *Syn:* panpiya. Ngurnalu manana kamparrijang-kulu nyamu-lu manani, ngantipanguny-ju, ngunyarri-lu nyampa-ku jaju-ngku nungkiying-kulu. We're doing the way the old people did it before, our great-grandparents, grandmothers and family. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 2:21min]



nungkiyingmarnany *n.* your mother, my sister (the speaker's sister, the hearer's mother). This means the speaker is the hearer's mother or uncle. *See:* ngamayi.

nungkuru *n.* **1** • elbow.

2 • forearm. *Syn:* kajuta.

3 • ulna.

nungulyurr *n.* rotten, bad, stinking, sour, decayed, infected pus. *Syn:* puka, pakurl, mangu. This is a Mudburra word.

nunyju *cv.* hug, embrace, grab, wrestle. *Syn:* lawurr, jurlurru.

nunyju manana grab (person), embrace, hug. Ngun nunyju mani. You grabbed her. [ECh: RWH]

nunyjununyju manana wrestle.

nunyjununyju hug a number of times, hug a number of people.

nunyjuwarra hugging, wresling, grabbing.

nunykuwarra *n.* hungry. "Kangka-yi kangka-yi, ngurna nunykuwarra," kuya, nyamu-lu-wa karrinyani."Bring it to me, bring it to me. I'm hungry," the old people said when they used live there. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 2:46min]

nurlk *cv.* crack knuckles. If it cracks it means a certain relation is talking about you.

nurlk manana crack joint, straighten limb to find out if the joint cracks.

nurlk waninyana fall and bend your hand back so knuckles crack.

nurlk karrinyana cracking a knuckle.

nunurlkkarra manana cracking all knuckles.

nurlu *cv.* wrap up, roll up, fold up.

nurlu karrinyana wrapped up, rolled up, folded up. Ngurla karrinya nurlunurlu pakarli-la. [Snakes] were rolled up on the paperbark. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

nurlu yuwanana wrap something up, roll something up, fold something up. Nurlu yuwarra-yi jungkart. Roll a smoke for me! [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

nurlunurlu many things wrapped up, folded up.

nurnaj *cv.* nod head in agreement or to clear your throat.

nurnaj karrinyana there nodding.

nurnaj manana nod at someone. "Marntaj-parla," nguwula-nyunu nurnaj mani. OK, the two of them nodded to each other. [DD: EC97 a001: Purnkali: 7:01min]

nurrk *cv.* poke someone to get their attention.

nurrk manana poke someone.

nurruk *cv.* **1** • clean up camp. *Variant:* nurrukap.

2 • grade, level off ground. *Variant:* nurrukap.

nurruk manana grade, clean up.

nurrukapkaji *n.* grader or any levelling tool. *Syn:* lurrurrkaji, lurrpanuwaji.

nurt *cv.* put weight on something, apply pressure, squash, close. *See:* jampurlk.

nurt kangana weigh something down by placing a weight of top. Nyila-ma nurt kanya ngu, marluka-lu yalungku. Here the old man is squashing it. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

nurt papanana weigh something down, squash, be a traditional owner. Yalanginyi-ma karnti-ma yungkuj waninya majapula-la nurt papani. Then the tree fell on the football and squashed it. [BW: FM07 a043: 28:02min]Ngurna nurt papanana ngurra nyila. I am a traditional owner of that country [Lit. I press down on that country]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

nurtulyarra *cv.* feel around for things, feel your body. *Syn:* pijirrp.

nurtulyarra manana feel.

nut *cv. See:* nurt.

nuya *n.* soft part, like the soft core (of grain etc). *Syn:* kalypa.

nuyak *cv.* make something soft, soften such as when you mince some meat. *Syn:* kalypak.

nuyak panana make something soft.

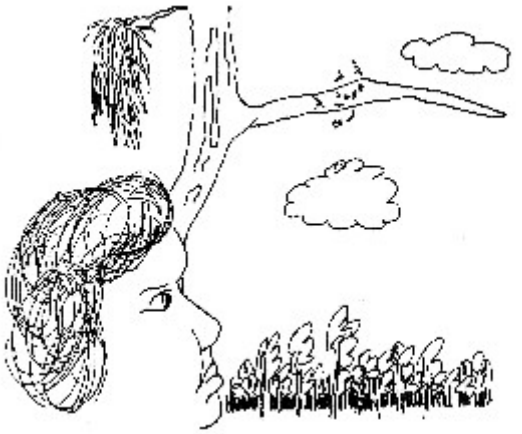
NG - ng

-nga *suf.* dubiative mood. Nyamu-ngantipa-nga kangku Nangari-lu-rningan. When Nangari might take us again. [VW: FM07 a021: 8:19min] Nyangku ngurna-rla-nga karrap, warlakap lumpung-ku-ma. I want to go and look around for more lumpung wood [hint: will you take me?]. [VW: FM08 a101: 3:37min]

ngaa *interj.* yes. *Syn:* yuwayi, yuu. Warlu ngun mani? - Ngaa marntaj ngurna mani. Did you get firewood? Yeah, it's ok I got it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngaanyi *n.* desert tree frog. *Litoria rubella*.

ngaarrap *cv.* look up, like for bees up in a tree or a pussy cat on the roof.



ngaarrap nyangana look up.

ngaja *part.* in case, might, lest (admonitative). *Syn:* ngarra. Ngaja-ngku-rla ngapanyji-la waninya-ma, yalanginyi na. The splinters might get in your eye from [the wood I'm cutting]. [VW: FM07 a050: 9:24min] Ngarranginy-ju ngaja-ngku payarru. The frill necked lizard might bite you [for example when it has eggs and you get too close]. [VW: FM10 a152: 1:02min] Nyamu-n-nga karrwa-wu ngumpit-kari-wu, ngaja-ngku-rla jayingana nyampa-wayin ngarin-payin. If you wear another man's [body painting designs], you'll have to give him something like meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurna turt mani ngaja wanta. I held him in case he fell. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngajala *n.* sister-in-law, wife of a woman's brother, woman's husband's sister. This relationship is also called 'ngapuju'.

ngajarr *cv.* increase.

ngajarr ngayanana increasing population through the birth of puppies. Nantananta nguyina, ngajarr ngayanana murlungku-ma warlaku-lu-ma jarrwalut nantananta. The dog gave birth to a lot of puppies. [VW: FM12 a175: 13:36min]

ngajarr yuwanana increasing a lot, such as fruit on a tree.

ngaji *n.* **1** • father, father's brother.

2 • God. This word can be said with 'kankula-ngarna' or 'kankula' (Father on high). It is also used as a noun, as well as an exclamation, similar to English, "Oh God!".

ngajik *cv.* for a long time, over and over, for good, for eternity.

ngajikparni forever, for good, permanently.

ngajikmilany very long time. Ngajikmilany ngulu karrinya. They were here for a long time until they passed away. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 4:38min]

ngajimarnany *n.* your father/aunty, my husband/wife (the speaker's husband/wife the hearer's father/aunty). This means the hearer is the son/daughter (female speaker) or niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* ngaji.

ngajirlang *n.* father and child pair. It could be a son or daughter.

ngajirrp *cv.* sneeze.

ngajirrp karrinyana there sneezing.

ngajirrp marnana sneeze.

ngajkula *cv.* have diarrhoea. *Syn:* ngamayak.

ngajkula karrinyana have diarrhoea. Ngurnayinangulu kamparnana karu, nyamu-lu ngajkula karrinyana, jangkakarni too. We treat the kids when they have diarrhoea, adults too. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:20min]

ngajkula-la kamparnana treat diarrhoea with heated termite mound. Karu ngurnayinangulu ngajkula-la kamparnana. We treat the kids when they have diarrhoea. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:55min]

ngajukayin *n.* cat. *Syn:* nyutinyuti, minija, ngaya. *Felis catus*.



ngajurrujurru *n.* navel, umbilical cord. *Syn:* julu. Nyamu-lu waninyana karu, yapakayi, wal. Ngunyunu tingkirt na manana kuya julu-ngku-ma. Tingkirt ngunyunu manana. Wal ngurnalu nyangana kuyangku yu nou, yapakayi-ma nyila-ma. Wal ngurnalu ngarrka na manana kuyangka-ma. Nyawa-ma wartiwarti-said ngu karu-ma. Ngunyunu tingkirt manana julu-ngku kuya. Kuya na. When children are born. The umbilical cord can wrap itself around [the baby's neck]. It can get tied up. Well we'll look at that little baby. Well we'll recognise it that way. This is a left-handed child. [Because] it was born with its umbilical cord wrapped around its neck. [VW: FM10 a143: 8:44min]

ngajuwurn *n.* bitter yam. *Variant:* ngajuurn. *Cayratia trifolia*. This is perhaps a Bilinarra word. The tuber can be boiled and then eaten though it has not been eaten in recent times. The water is thrown away because it is bitter. This yam and its use are not well known. The botonical identication is not definite.

ngak *cv.* **1** • scold, tell off, 'growl' (from Kriol).

ngakngakkarra karrinyana there scolding.

ngak marnana scold someone.

2 • bark, whine (of dogs). *Variant:* ngaak.

ngakngakkarra karrinyana there barking.

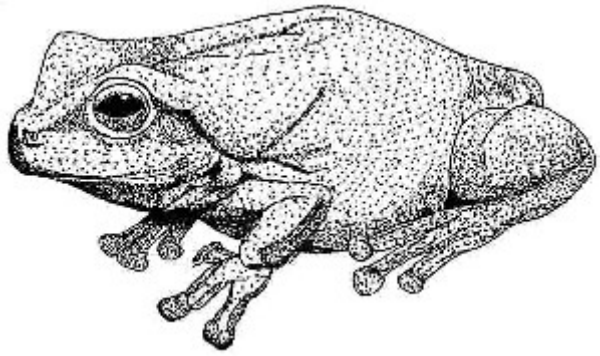
ngak marnana bark at someone.

ngakakap *cv.* whinny, neigh (sounds a horse makes).

ngakakap karrinyana neigh or whinny.

ngakakap yanana moving along neighing.

ngakparn *n.* **1** • any kind of frog. *Syn:* ngarlja.



2 • sand frog. *Syn:* ngarlja. *Limnodastes ornatus*, *Cycorana longipes*. These small frogs live in burrows in the ground, especially in sandy areas called 'warrayarl' near water. Aboriginal people from the desert dig them up and use them as food. People use them as bait for catching 'yawu' (fish).

ngakuny *interj.* exclamation said to wife's brother if mother's brother swears at him.

-ngala *pro.* us (including you). *Variant:* -ngalang. *Syn:* ngaliwa. Kajirri nyamu-ngalang jangkarni nyamu yumi wart manku, kula-n kuya-ngka-ma pakarrji marlu, kuliyan-ma nyanawu-ma. If the Queen of England brings back that Aboriginal law of the old days to us, you won't talk hard anymore in the cheeky way you have been. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

ngalamarra *n.* half-grown dog or dingo.

-ngalangkulu *pro.* they do it to us. *Variant:* -ngalangulu. Yanta-lu pakarli-ma miyat-ma ngarin luwa-ngalangkulu. Go, women and men, spear some game for us. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

ngalawuny *n.* man's child, child of a woman or man's brother (niece or nephew).

Ngalaya *n.* place a long way west of Gum Creek. Gum Creek flows north off the Victoria River near its headwaters.

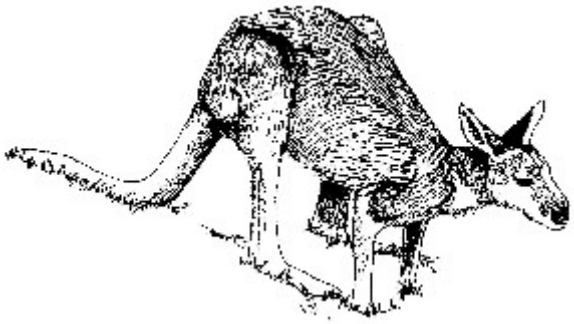
ngalayi *n.* **1** • woman's child (male or female child). *Syn:* kurturtu.

2 • sugar. It is likely this word means 'sugar' because of two other kinship terms 'juka-marnany' and 'juka-ngaliny' where the speaker and hearer share a daughter. *Syn:* kurturtu, warrayarl.

-ngali *pro.* us two (you and me). *Syn:* ngali. *Variant:* -ngaliny. Ngungali kanya Nanaku-lu kanimparra rabijdamp-kula-wu. Nanaku took us two down the road to the rubbish dump. [VW: FM07 a028: 1:27min] Aa, yanku-rli, karu ngungaliny jiyarni. Oh let's go they've taken the child from you and me. [DD: EC98 a017: Karnati-lu: 5:05min] Manta-ngali-ku-rla nalija-wu kampanu-wu ngarin-ku wupkarra-wu. Get us [some wood] to make tea and cook meat. [VW: FM11a 166: 35:36min]

ngali *pro.* you and I, you and me. *Syn:* -rli, -ngali. Wal ngali yanku-rli ngawa-ngkurra na. Well let's go into the water then. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa]

ngalijirri *n.* female plains kangaroo or antilopine wallaroo. *Macropus antilopinus*. *See:* jaliny; jupanyiny; juntulang; jaji.This kangaroo is often seen in grassy plain areas. It has long thin legs and can hop fairly quickly. The meat is good to roast and eat. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). 'Ngalijirri' has the Nangala skin and 'jaliny' has the Japalyi skin. They are in a mother-son relationship.



ngalinguny *pro.* for you and me, mine and yours. Ngalinguny-ma ngurra-ma Daguragu. Our camp is Daguragu. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-ngaliny *suf.* our relative or family member. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnara-ngaliny' means 'our father'.

ngalirirri *cv.* good to someone, obedient, obliging (like a promised wife to a husband or a dog to an owner), welcoming to distant family.

ngalirrirri manana good to someone.

ngalirrirri karrinyana obedient, good.

ngalirrirri yanana go along being good.

ngaliwa *pro.* we, us.

ngaliwanguny *pro.* our, ours, for us. *Variant:* ngaliwany. Jipurlp yanana nguwula ngaliwanguny-jirri. The two of them come over to where we're sitting [to join us]. [VW: FM12 a173: 6:59min]

ngaliwany *pro.* our, ours, for us. *Variant:* ngaliwanguny. Warlu ngurlaa nyawa-ma ngaliwany yijarni. Yes this is our fire truly. [TD: FM09 a17 2b: 1:31min]

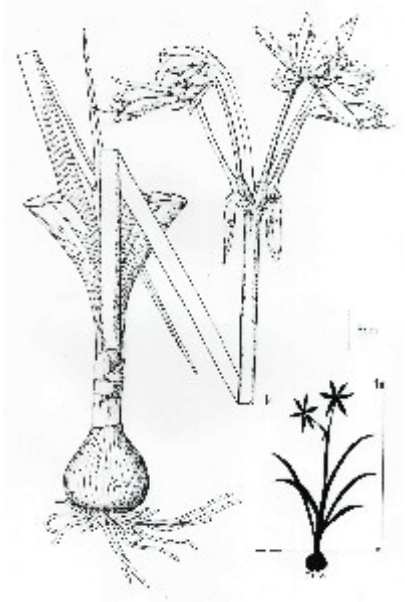
ngaliwula *pro.* us three. *Syn:* -ngaliwula, -rliwula. Pirrkap mani ngu ngaliwula-ma karlarra na ngurliwula yani.He made it and the three of us went west [maybe to Mud Spring]. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:40min]

-ngaliwula *pro.* us three. *Syn:* ngaliwula, -rliwula.

ngaliwulany *pro.* ours and his/hers, for the two of us and him/her. *Variant:* ngaliwanguny.

ngalja *n. See:* ngarlja.

ngalkurun *n.* onion lily. *Crinum angustifolium*.



ngalu *v.* will eat, want to eat. *See:* ngarnana.

ngalyak *cv.* lick, flick out tongue. *Variant:* ngalyakap.

ngalyakap manana lick. Wirnangpurru-lu-ma ngalyakap manana langa. The kangaroo licked its [the camel's] ear. [BW: FM07 a043: 27:20min]

ngalyakap karrinyana flick out tongue (like a goanna or snake), dog with its tongue hanging out.

ngalyakapkaji *n.* icecream. Ngalyakapkaji-ma ngumpit-tu-ma murlungku-ma jak wuyarni mangarri-wu jaartkarraaji-la. The man drops the icecream on the table. [BW: FM07 a043: 20:45min]

ngalyanu *n.* **1** • tongue. *Syn:* jalany.

2 • speech ability.

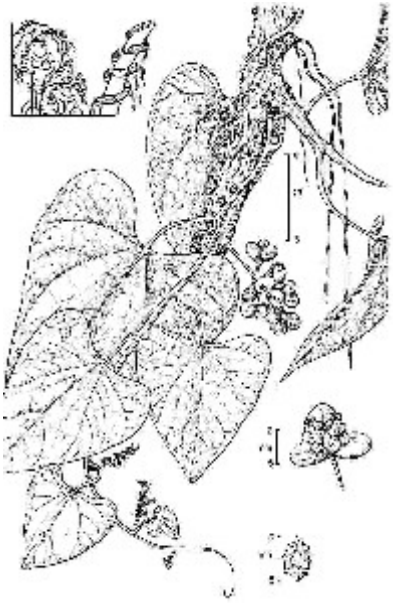
ngalyanu wankaj speech impediment.

ngalyapa *cv.* cry all the time, child who won't stop crying. *Syn:* wajiwurru.

ngalyapa karrinyana there crying all the time.

ngalyapa lungana cry a lot.

ngalyiki *n.* snake vine. *Tinospora smilacina*. *Syn:* jarlartu, warampurr. This climbing plant often grows around the trunks of trees. The leaves are boiled in water which is then used as a wash to treat 'karlapa' (boils), 'janga' (general sickness) and 'warrngun' (pain). The stems can also be tied around the head or back to relieve pain. The red fruit can be rubbed in the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it healthy and dark. The stems can be used as bush rope to tie things up like bundles of 'warlu' (firewood).



ngalyungalyurrpkarra *cv.* light burning.

ngalyungalyurrpkarra jiyarnana light burning.

ngamaanga *n.* **1** • your uncle, my brother (the speaker's brother, the hearer's uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* ngamirni.

2 • your mother, my cousin (the speaker's cousin 'pakutu', the hearer's mother). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker) niece/nephew (female speaker). *See:* ngamayi.

3 • your mother, my grandmother (the speaker's grandmother ('ngapuju') the hearer's mother). This means the hearer is the speaker's father/aunty. *See:* ngamayi; ngapuju.

ngamaangaliny *n.* our mother or uncle (the speaker's and the hearer's mother or uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister). *See:* ngamirni.

ngamalurt *n.* milk vine. *Sarcostemma viminale*. This climbing plant produces milk when it is damaged. The stems can be used as fish poison. They are crushed up and thrown into small waterholes and fish float to the surface. They can then be easily collected, cooked and eaten. After using the fish poison you cannot drink the water for a while.

ngamanpurru *n.* conkerberry. *Syn:* mapura. *Carissa lanceolata*. Ngamanpurru wurruja ngurnalu yuwanana. We put the dry conkerberry wood in. [VW: FM07 a085: 4:03min] An nyila-ma ngamanpurru-ma mangaya kankarra kuya Lawi. Lawi-ngka nyila kaarniyinkarra-la, ngamanpurru-ma. An nyawa kaarnimpal kuya wumara-la, wumara jangkarni, yalangka. And there's a Conkerberry Dreaming upstream from Lawi. At Lawi on the east side of the river. And on the eastside of Daguragu there there is a big rock. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 1:21min] Manjip ngurnalu panani ngamanpurru-ma. Waninyana jurlurl, karnti-nginyi nyamu-rnalu panani jakjak-ma. Kuya. Yalanginyi-ma ngurnalu manani na, kanyjurra nyamu waninyani, janyja-ka-ma. We used to hit the conkerberry tree with a stick. [The fruit] would fall to the ground when we hit the tree. Like so. Then we used to collect it where it had fallen on the ground. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 2:46min] Mangkaya ngulu pirrkap mani ngamanpurru-la, yalungku kirri-kujarra-lu. The two women built a shelter out of a conkerberry tree. [VW: FM10 23 4: 5:20min] There is a Ngamanpurru Dreaming running through Daguragu. At Daguragu itself there is a Dreaming rock. If you cover it with white ochre and brush it with branches then conkerberries will spring up everywhere. Similarly conkerberry trees at a Dreaming site near Lawi will produce a good crop if you hit the water and splash it everywhere. In the old days, the bushes were also used to make houses. The branches were pulled down and grass such as 'warrwa' (soft spinifex) or 'pakarli' (paperbark) was put over the top to create a house.



ngamanti *n.* mother, mother's sister. *Syn:* ngama, ngamayi. *See:* marlipi.

ngamany *n.* fontanelle. Ngurnayinangulu kamparnana na ngamany-ma kuya ngurnayinangulu yuwanana ngamany-ja tamarra-ma. And we cook the fontanelle by putting antbed on this part of the head. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:27min] Patawan-pijik karru ngamany. The fontanelle will harden. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngamarla *n.* froth and scum, usually seen on flood water, steam and bubbles rising from a boiling billy. *Variant:* ngamarlart. *Syn:* lumutu, linya.

ngamarlaaji *n.* shampoo.

ngamarlang *n.* mother and child pair. It could be a son or daughter.

ngamarlu *n.* any kind of mouse including native mice, introduced mice and stripe-faced dunnarts. *Variant:* ngamalu. *Syn:* punypuny, ngurramaya. *Pseudomys spp*, *Sminthopsis macroura*, *Mus musculus*, *Rattus rattus*.



ngamarti *n.* small bush turkey. *See:* jikparn; kurrkaparti; jantura; ngamarti; kirtakirta; kuwarlang; juwarra. *Ardeotis australis*. Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method which is called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, they are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like

to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jamut' and eat them.



ngamayak *n.* **1** • diarrhoea, upset stomach. *Syn:* ngajkula, jirrkalyp.

2 • soft dough. Ngamayak ngurnalu tal panana, nyila-ma mangarri-ma kalypa-ma. We call soft dough 'ngamayak'. [VW: FM10 a151: 0:37min]

ngamayi *n.* mother, mother's sister. *Syn:* ngama, ngamanti. *See:* marlipi. Ngamayi-lu-ngantipangulu pinak jayinya murlarra-wu marnu-wu warrwarrkuj-ku-ma. Our mothers taught us about all these things we could collect. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 1:40min]

ngamirni *n.* uncle, mother's brother, aunt's (father's sister's) husband. *Syn:* kakayi, kakarti. This is a joking and hitting relationship.

ngamirnimarnany *n.* **1** • your uncle, my great uncle (the speaker's great uncle, the hearer's uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's father/aunty. *See:* ngamirni.

2 • your uncle, my cousin (the speaker's cousin 'pakutu' the hearer's uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker) niece/nephew (female speaker). *See:* ngamirni.

ngamirri *n.* 10, numeral ten. Number in counting series from 1-50.

ngampakuju *n.* owner, boss (of something), ceremony leader. *See:* -mungkuj.

ngampap *cv.* coming straight up to a person as soon as you see them.

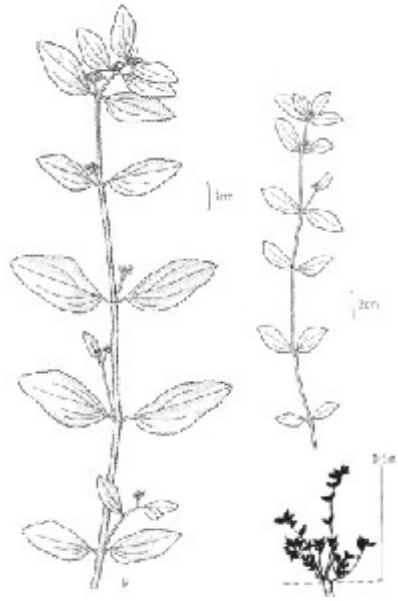
ngampap yanana come directly.

ngampij *cv.* eat honey with hands or eat nutella or jam out of a jar with your fingers. *Syn:* ngapinykarra. *See:* ngarlu.

ngampij ngarnana eat honey.

ngampijkarra eating honey.

ngamulurt *n.* **1** • type of vine used in bush medicine. *Euphorbia hirta*. The white sap is called 'ngapulu' (milk). It is dabbed directly onto 'marntara' (skin sores). The leaves are the same colour as a 'lirrimi' (centipedes) when they dry out.



2 • mulla-mulla. *Ptilotus exaltatus*. This small plant has pretty pink flowers and it often occurs in large numbers near roadsides. It can be boiled in water and the cooled liquid used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). Sometimes horses and kangaroos eat the flowers when other feed is short.

ngamurlmurl *n.* sore eye, bung eye, eye swollen from fly bite, conjunctivitis.

ngamurlu *cv.* carry a child on the hip. *Syn:* jarrpip. *Variant:* ngamurrpurr.



ngamulu kangana carry on hip.

ngamurruru *n.* small bush banana. Ngamurruru kalypa-ma nyanya ngun jaartkarra. You ate a soft bush banana called a 'ngamurrurru'. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:27min] *Marsdenia australis*, *Marsdenia viridiflora*. *See:* kilipi; pinti; yurtu. This small bush banana is found in the heavy rain time of the wet season. They are not fully developed and are small and round. They contain a lot of juice which makes them really good to eat. It is better to eat them at this stage than when they get bigger.

ngana *quest.* **1** • who. *Syn:* ngantu. Ngana-nginyi nyila kartiya-kujarra nguwula? What was the name of those two whitefellas? [BW: FM10 22 1c] Ngana-warla nyila juluj-jawung karrinyana kutij. Who's that standing up with a bundle under their arm. [RWH & DD]

2 • someone, anyone.

nganayirla whatshisname.

nganalang *n. See:* ngarnarlang.

nganampalang *n.* gorge, high bank, slope, side of a hill. *Syn:* warranginy, nganarrkan, nganangana.



nganangana *n.* river-bank or hill slope. *Syn:* nganampalang, pirntwirti.

nganany *cv.* stop or prevent something such as a fight or someone leaving. *Syn:* mamam.

nganany panana stop, prevent.

nganany pungana stop, prevent.

nganany marnana stop, warn. Ngungantipangkulu-rla nganany marnani, "Nomo-rla partartaj-nginyi".They warned us about that saying, "Don't get them from the tree". [Talking about muying]. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 9:02min] Nguyinangulu marnani nganany, kajijirri-ma, pinarri-ma. "Warta kula ngalu nyila-ma! Wanyjarra! Ngurnalu ngalu ngantipa kajijirri-lu jaartkarra-ma kuyany-ma". The clever women used to warn us in the old days. Goodness you shouldn't eat that one - they said. Only older women can eat that one. [VW: FM09 a123 : 0:40min]

nganarrkan *n.* little cliff, high bank. *Syn:* warranginy, nganampalang.

ngana-wayi *quest.* **1** • who?

2 • someone, anyone. *Variant:* ngana-wayin. Nyampa, ngana-wayi ngurla maiti marni nyila-ma marluka-ma. Well, it was as if he was talking to someone, that old man. [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 2:46min] Nyamu-lu-nga ngana-wayin yanku kurrurij-jawung, marntaj. If anybody wants to go by car, that's all right. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngana-wayi-lu yani. Some people came. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-nganayak *case.* over someone, because of someone, like when you fight over a man or a woman in a jealous fight (motivative case suffix). *Syn:* -nginyi, -ngurlu. Ngungku ngurrku panana, yalungku-ma, yalanganayak ngumparna-nganayak. That one suspects you of [having an affair with] her husband. [VW: FM10 a154: 1:04min] Nyila-ma tupa-ma, pumpurrng kangana ngu, ngumpit-tu yalangku. Nyamu-wa maitbi purturr manana, kirri-nganayak.That man busted up the windbreak, when he went off in a huff over his girlfriend. [VW: FM11 a162: 10:53min]

nganayi *n.* 13, numeral thirteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

nganayirla *n.* what's its name. Nyawa-ma ngurnalu nyangana nganayirla-wu, tirnung-ku. I'm looking around for the sap from the - what's its name - bloodwood tree. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 0:36min] Nyawa-ma-rnalu nganayirla-la karrinyana, wuyurrunkarra, Four-Mile-la, Yurru-ngka. Here we are at Four Mile fishing. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 0:35min]*See:* nyampayirla. This is the animate version of 'nyampayirla'. Also used for names of things.

nganin *n.* lap of a person. *Syn:* wurlpun. Nganin-ta-ma ngurlaayinangkulu ngamayi-lu nganin-ta-ma ngapulu-lu jayingana. The mothers keep them in the lap and breastfeed them. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:56min]



nganta *part.* apparently, seems like (dubiative mood). Kaputkaput-ma warrij nganta-wula yanani. Early in the morning they had apparently left them then. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:22min]

ngantawi *n.* shade, shadow, reflection, picture. *Syn:* yarti. Ngantawi-la ngurna-rla karrinya. We sat in the shade. [VW: FM09 a120: 1:00] Ngantawi-la ngurnalu lurlurlurlu karrinyana. We're sitting in the shade. [VW: FM09 a127: 0:20min] Ngurna-rla manana, ngantawi-la-wu yartiwaji-la-wu, punanarrkkarra-nginyi-ma puntanup, nyawarra-ma. I'm just collecting these powdery pieces of ochre to show on camera. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 4:31min]

-ngantipa *pro.* us (but not you). *Syn:* ngantipa. Ngungantipa pirrkap-ku-ma pinak jayinya nyantu na. He taught us how to make [the hair string]. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 9:22min]

ngantipa *pro.* we (but not you), us (but not you). *Syn:* -ngantipa, -rnalu. Ngurnayinangulu kangani kamparrijang-kulu ngantipa-ma kawarla-la. In the old days we used to carry them in coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 2:05min] Ngantipa ngungantipangulu ngamayi-lu pinak mani. Our mothers taught us. [VW: FM08 11 2b: 3:42min]

-ngantipangkulu *pro.* they do it to us (but not you). *Variant:* -ngantipangulu. Ngamayi-lu-ngantipangulu pinak jayinya. Our mothers taught us. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 1:40min]

ngantipanguny *pro.* ours (but not yours). *Variant:* ngantipany. Ngungantipangulu pinarrik jayinya marlurluka-lu, kajijirri-lu ngantipanguny-ju, jawiji-lu nyampa-ku, jaju-ngku, ngunyarri-lu. Our old men and women taught us, and our grandfathers and grandmothers and great-grandparents too. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:04min] Ngurnayinangulu pinarrik jayinganku karu jarrakap jaru, ngantipanguny. We want to be teaching our children to speak language. [VW: FM08 11 3: 0:08min]

ngantipany *pro.* ours (but not yours). *Variant:* ngantipanguny. Ngantipany nungkiying nyamu-lu kamparrijang waninya. Our family who have passed away. [VW: FM08 01 3: 1:41min]

ngantu *quest.* **1** • who, what (inanimate referent).

2 • someone did it.

ngantuku *quest.* **1** • who did it.

2 • someone did it. Ngulu jawujawurra mani murlanginyi-ma tanku-ma ngantuku-wayi. Some mob stole the tucker. [DD Nyamulu Tampang Pani Kalpuman.]

Ngantulart *n.* place just north of Mipirriny which is on Wattie Creek.

ngantu-wayi *quest.* **1** • who. "Ngantu-ku-wayi-lu punya nyila-ma?" "Ngantu-ku-wayi-lu punya". "Who killed [the manager]?" "Some people killed him". [DD: EC98 a011: Nyamulu Tampang Pani Kalpuman: 12:09min]

2 • someone did it.

ngantuwu *quest.* **1** • whose? "Ngantu-wu-rla-nga nyawa yawarta?" "Whose horse is it?" [DD Nyamulu Tampang Pani Kalpuman.]

2 • someone's. "Ayi, timana nyawa ngantu-wu-rla" "Hey, here's somebody's horse". [DD Nyamulu Tampang Pani Kalpuman.]

ngantu-wu-wayi someone's. Kuturu pirrkap manana, ngantawu-rli rarr yanku kurlarra "Ngantuwu-wayi?" "Aa ngaja-lu panana, jarrwa-ngku". She is making a fighting stick, in case those two rush out south for her. "Who for?" "Ah, in case a big mob [come to] attack". [DD Karnatirlu]

nganga *interj.* OK. *Syn:* marntaj.

Ngangi *n.* Number 7 bore with a hill. There is a big 'partiki' (nut tree) there and 'wayita' (pencil yams) can also be found there. Kurlarnimpa, kula kajuparik nyila-ma kurlarnimpa ngarlaka-ma nganayirla-ma Ngangi-ma, Ngangi na ngarlaka Number Seventeen-ta kaarnimpa kuya. To the south, not close by, in the south the hill is Ngangi. Ngangi is that hill to the east of No.17. [VW: FM09 a15 1a]

ngangkayi *n.* witch-doctor, doctor, clever man, healer. *Syn:* nyangunyangu, kurnpirlirn, maparn, kurrwararn. This is a Warlpiri word.

ngangkunu *n.* 49, numeral forty nine. Number in counting series from 1-50.

ngany *cv.* pick nose.

ngany manana pick nose.

nganyang *cv.* run away, usually out of fear, scatter (of a crowd). *Syn:* yarrp.

nganyang yanana run away.

nganyang wanyjanana run away.

nganyang manana run away. Ngurna nganyang mani. I ran away. [ECh: RWH]

nganyang kangana take yourself away in fear. Nganyanyangkarra ngun-junu kangana. You're taking yourself away in fear. [VW: FM11 a165: 5:51min]

nganyanyangkarra running away.

nganyanya *n.* sand-wasp. *Syn:* ngayawiyawi. *Hymenoptera*, *Sphecidae*. *See:* ngarlu. This green wasp hunts for honey in 'ngarlu' (native bee-hives). When you see them hanging around a tree it tells you that native bee-hives are in the area.

nganyja *v.* eat it! *See:* ngarnana.

nganyjuk *n.* slow, silent, secondary role, someone who lags behind. *Variant:* nganyjukap. *Syn:* yamak.

nganyjukap yanana Ngurnangku nganyjukap yanku. I'll come to help you [but I can't talk big].

-nganyjuk *suf.* group of related things. *Variant:* -nganyju. *Syn:* -nyarrara, -purrupurru. Ngarlaka-nganyju ngurna pani.I hit him on the head and thereabouts. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyila-ma turturl-ma ngulu yuwanani nyila-ma jimirnkirt-nganyju-ma wararr-ma yuwanani lupu-ngka-ma ngulu yuwanani walyak majul-ta.They roasted all that kidney, fat and so on. They put it in the guts, inside the stomach. [VW A10 Wirnangpurru]

nganyman *n.* cradle made out of a coolamon for a newborn baby. This is where you put them after they have been treated with 'tamarra' (heated termite mound). *See:* pilyily.

nganymanta *n.* newborn baby, coolamon size baby. *See:* pilyily.

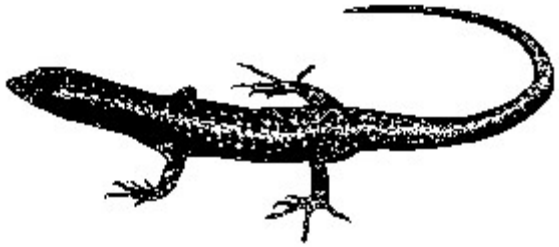
ngap *cv.* miss hitting something or someone.

ngap panana miss something while trying to hit it.

ngap manana miss something while trying to get it.

ngapa *n.* older brother, uncle's (father's brother's) son. *Syn:* papa. Opposite sex siblings cannot say each other's names after a brother goes through ceremony. They also cannot share the same shade and a brother cannot eat food prepared by his sister.

ngapakartarnkartarn *n.* skink or slippery lizard. *Syn:* wirarra, kirinykiriny. *Ctenotus spp*. Before they grow legs and have very slippery skin, these lizards are called 'kirinykiriny'. When they grow legs they are called 'wirarra'. They eat insects and 'marlimarli' (butterflies) and are active at dusk and dawn. They have no specific use and are generally left alone.



ngapaku *n.* **1** • water, rain. *Variant:* ngapa. *Syn:* nguku, ngawa. Wanku janginyina-murlung ngapaku-nyiyang.Ordinary rain will fall, with no lightning. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Jiyarnani ngungantipa parunga-la du nyawa-ma, ngapaku-wu. We were always thirsty for water in the hot season. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 2:27min] 'Ngapa' is a Warlpiri word but it is occasionally heard in reference to a Rain Dreaming and water.

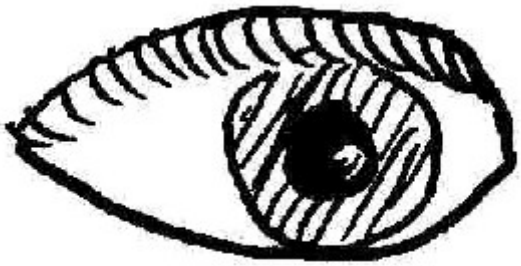
2 • drink (including) grog. *Syn:* ngawa, nguku. Ngapaku-nginyi-lu ngulu pani. They hit him after getting drunk. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngapamarnany *n.* **1** • your brother/sister, my cousin/'jawiji' (the speaker's 'jawiji' the hearer's brother/sister).*Variant:* papa-marnany. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku.

2 • your brother/sister, my cousin/'jawiji' (the speaker's 'jawiji' the hearer's brother/sister). *Variant:* papa-marnany. This means the hearer is also the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa). *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku.

3 • your brother/sister, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother or uncle, the hearer's brother or sister). This means the hearer is also the speaker's mother or uncle. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku.

ngapanyji *n.* eye, eyesight. *Syn:* mila. Ngaja-ngku-rla ngapanyji-la waninya-ma, yalanginyi na. In case splinters got in your eye. [VW: FM07 a050: 9:24min]



ngapanyji-murlung blind.

ngapanyjimarring *n.* blind. *Syn:* milamarring, milawunyja, ngapanyjimurlung.

ngapanyjimurlung blind. *Syn:* milamarring, milawunyja, ngapanyjimarring.

ngaparlang *n.* two brothers.

ngaparlngaparl *cv.* flooding, floodwater coming, big flood on usually dry country, sea. *See:* ngapayartu; pulngayit.



ngaparlngaparl yanana flooding.

ngaparnpart *n.* after rain. *Variant:* ngaparnparn.

ngapayartu *n.* **1** • floodwater. *Syn:* ngaparlngaparl, pulngayit. This is a Jaru word.



2 • rainmaker, clever man who can make rain and lightning. This is a Nyininy word.

ngapilipili *n.* seed pod on a 'wanyarri' (bauhinia tree). *See:* wanyarri; jiingi.

ngapinykarra *cv.* eat honey with fingers. *Syn:* ngampij. *See:* ngarlu.

ngapinykarra ngarnana Ngapinykarra karu-ngku-ma ngapinykarra. He was eating the honey with his fingers that kid. [DD: EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 2:15min]

ngapirlangpirlang *n.* waves on the surface of water.

ngapirrngapirrp *cv.* full of water (of waterhole, tank), waterhole with waves. *See:* ngawirlangpirlang; timpak.

ngapirrngapirrpkarra karrinyana full of water, have waves. Karrinyana ngapirrngapirrkkarra ngawa-ma. The water has got waves. [VW: FM10 a152: 3:09min] Nyawa pinka jangkarni ngapirrngapirrpkarra nyamu manana purruyip-ma. The big river has waves when the wind blows. [VW: FM10 a152: 3:11min]

ngapirrkngapirrk manana make waves.

ngapu *n.* father and child call each other this (son or daughter). *Syn:* ngapuyu.

ngapuju *n.* father's mother and her siblings, paternal grandmother, child of a man's daughter. The baby talk forms are 'apu' and 'apuju'. *Variant:* apuju; apu; awuju. Tapuk ngulu yuwanana karu-ngku ngayirrany-ju ngapuju-walija-lu. Our grandkids make [the axe] blunt. [VW: FM07 a050: 13:10min]

ngapujumarnany *n.* **1** • your 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister) (used when the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister), father, aunty, mother, uncle, 'lamparra', son/daughter (male speaker) or niece/nephew (female speaker). *Variant:* ngapuju-nga; ngawuju-marnany. *Syn:* ngawujirti.

2 • your 'ngapuju' (bunji) (used when the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (bunji), father, aunty, mother, uncle, 'lamparra', son/daughter (male speaker) or niece/nephew (female speaker). *Variant:* ngapujunga; ngawujumarnany. *Syn:* ngawujirti.

ngapujungaliny *n.* our grandmother (the speaker's and the hearer's father's mother). *Syn:* ngawujirti. This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

ngapuk *cv.* sniff, smell, stink, sense of smell, detect a smell or scent, produce an odour, waft. *Variant:* ngapukap.



ngapuk manana smell.

ngapungapukkarra manana sniff repeatedly.

ngapuk yuwanana make something smell (such as make smoke to ward off a 'kaya').

ngapuk karrinyana stink, produce a smell. Ngapuk karrinyana punyu. That smells good. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

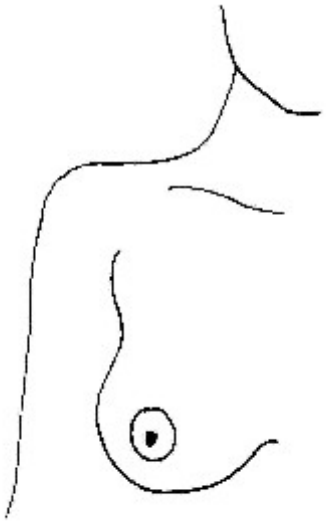
ngapuk yanana smell travelling, walk past smelling, waft.

ngapuk jiyarnana burn with a smell.

ngapuk puka bad smell, stink.

ngapukariny *n.* strong smelling (of soap, bush turkey meat). *See:* ngapuk.

ngapulu *n.* **1** • breast. Ngapulu-la ngurna yuwanana kuya. I put [the ochre] on my breasts like so. [VW: FM07 a085: 16:43min]



2 • milk. Jurlurl yuwanana yapawurru-la na kartak-kula ngapulu. She pours milk into a small tin. [BW: FM07 a043: 19:44min] The baby talk words are 'apu', 'papu' and 'apulu'.

3 • white tree sap.

ngapulukutkarra *cv.* flooding, moving floodwater rolling along roughly.



ngapulukutkarra yanana flooding.

Ngapulunypuluny *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi. Nyila rubbish ngu kurlarra karrinyana an kayiliyarra-said kuyany karrawarra. Yanku-n-nga kuya na Ngapulunypuluny-ma kaarnin. Nyanya ngun, nyawa nyangka, palypurru nyamu-wa nyawa. Nyila na Ngapulunypuluny-ma-rnalu tal panana. Yalangka ngarlaka-la kanyjurra. Nyila Wayil ngarlaka. Apkin hawuj oldentaim. That rubbish dump is south of here on the north side and it is east. You go further east to Ngapulunypuluny. See the level ground then. That's the place we call Ngapulunypuluny. It's below the hill. That hill is called Wayil. That's where the Afghans had their house in the old days. [VW: FM10 a151: 2:47min] It is on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Lipanangku and kanimparra (downstream) from Murnkurrumurnkurru. There is a crossing here where you get to Wayil (the hill across from the shop). This is a Karu Dreaming place. There is a large 'marlarn' tree (river red gum) with large breast-like grows.

ngapuluwaji *n.* breastfed baby or a small animal still suckling.

ngapunkarra *cv.* big rain or storm coming up.

ngapunkarra yanana storm rolling in.

Ngapurla *n.* place on Gill Creek which is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point).

ngapurung *n.* steam, haze, vapour from cooking meat or boiling water, heat from fire.

ngapuyu *n.* father and child call each other this (son or daughter). *Syn:* ngapu.

ngara *n.* cave or hole up high off the ground, height aeroplanes fly at. Ngara-ngka kankula ngun yanana yalangka-ma tiwu-waji-la-ma kuya. Kanyjurra-ma-n nyangana karrap yikili. You travel in a plane at great heights. You can see down a long way. [VW: FM12 a175: 13:47min] *See:* kulumarra; kankula.

ngaralng *cv.* glow like a fire burning a long way off or just before a full moon rises or the first light of dawn.*Syn:* mankalk.

ngaralng jiyarnana burn a long way off.

ngaralng-kula yanana go by light. Ngurna ngaralng-kula yanku. I'll go by moonlight. [ECh: RWH & DD]

ngaraly *cv.* erode, wash away, excavate side (for example to get gravel for a road).

ngaraly manana Pulngayit-tu ngawa-ngku ngaraly mani wurrumu. The flood water washed away the road. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

ngaram *cv.* walk on tiptoes, on balls of feet. *Syn:* jinalujayak, japiyapila.

ngaram karrinyana stand (or squat) on balls of feet.

ngaram yanana walk on tiptoes.

ngarin *n.* meat, any edible animal. *Variant:* ngarina. Yuu, marntaj, yanta-lu ngarin-ku-ma parra-ngalangkulu. Yes, all right [said Echidna] go for meat, kill something for us all. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]Nyawa-ma kula-yilu punyupunyu kangani nyawa-warla ngarin-ma, kayi-lu wurlaj karrwarnani. They never brought me this good meat [he said], they've been keeping it hidden from me. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] Wankaj kula ngarin. This meat is off. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngarinji *n.* hunter who is a good shot, dog which is a good goanna dog. *Syn:* mularrij.

ngarinkuja *cv.* hungry for meat. *Syn:* kuninyjirrp. Kuninyjirrp ngurna karrinyana. Nunykuwarra ngarin-kuja. I'm hungry for meat. Hungry for meat. [VW: FM12 a174: 12:00min] *See:* nunykuwarra; jawuljuk.

ngarinnyung *n.* Emu matrilineal social totem. This Dreaming is from the matrilineal social section (ngurlu).*See:* karnanganyja; yiparrartu; kalyupurr.

ngaringka *n.* woman. *Syn:* janka, manyjiwan, kirri. This is a Nyininy word.



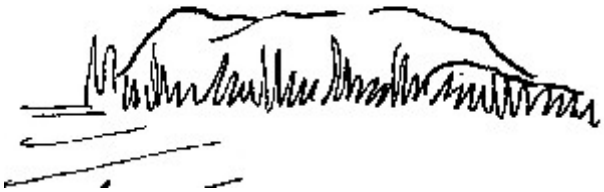
ngarlaartku *n.* chisel. *Syn:* yinkarnuwaji, pakipaki, pulya. This is a planing tool, either made from stone attached to a handle or from a sharpened piece of leaf suspension from a car. It is used to shape boomerangs, coolamons and other artefacts.

ngarlaka *n.* **1** • head. *Syn:* walu. Ngurna-rla kampawu karu-wu ngayiny-ku ngarlaka-wu. I'm cooking this to treat my children's heads. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 1:18min] Marni ngungantipangulu, ngarlaka-yirri jarrakap ngantipanguny, kajijirri kamparrijang. The woman from the past put these ideas in our heads. [VW: FM08 a100: 3:11min]

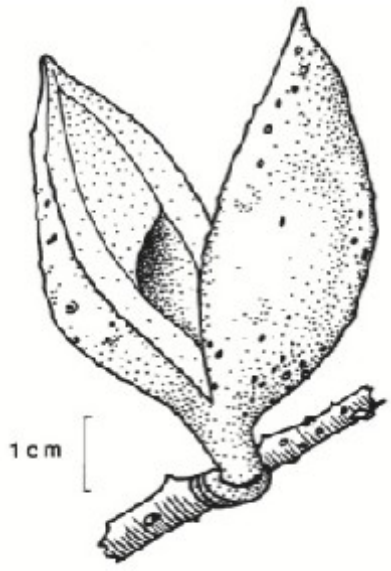


ngarlaka walilikkaji dizzy (Lit. My head is going around and around).

2 • hill. Kankula ngulu yani yalangkurra-ma ngarlaka-yirri-ma. They went up the hill there. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 5:52min]



3 • seed from various trees including the 'ngirirri' (boomerang tree) and 'ngimili' (Leichhardt tree). *Syn:* walupirtapirta.*See:* ngirirri; ngimili.



ngarlamarriri *n.* bronzewing pigeon. *Variant:* ngarlamarirri. *Phaps chalcoptera*, *Phaps histrionica*. These birds sometimes occur in large flocks. They are only seen on open plains country where they hunt for seeds to eat. They are fat and the meat is good to eat after roasting on hot coals and ashes, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'.

ngarlamparla *n.* bush girl, bush sprite. *See:* malirrilirri. In the Dreaming, 'malirrilirri' changed into a 'ngarlamparla', a type of bush girl.

ngarlangkang *cv.* cloud of smoke formed by a fire.

- **ngalangkang manana** Ngarlangkang manana jawi-ngku. The fire is making a cloud of smoke. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Ngarlangkang-kulu mani. Smoke held the cloud in one place [Lit: Smoke cloud got it]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngarlany *n.* ant eggs. Nyila na ngurnalu-rla panana tikap. Kampij na ngurnalu manana. Yaluwu-ma pingi-wu-ma kampij. Ngarlany init. Ngurnalu manana na, kawarla-la na ngurnalu yuwanana. Yuwanani ngulu kajikajirri-lu-ma kawarla-la. Namata nguyinangkulu payarnani kuya ngulunyunungkula manani nyila-ma pingi-ma. Warlmip na ngulu kawarla-la-ma yilirtij yilirtij na ngulu manani kawarla-la. Yuwanani ngulu kuyapartak punyu. Kuyapartak janyja, jurlurl karnti nyampa initi janyja, kilkak. Nyawa said pirlkiya waitwan. Mayarni-kari marntaj nyila-ma-lu-rla manani yuka nyanawu jangkakarni yuka kuyakijak-kata nyamu karrinyana. Yalanginyi, jaartkarra yaluwu-ny-jawung-kulu yuka-yawung-kulu jaartkarra. Kuya ngulu ngarnani pingi-ma nyila-ma kamparri-ma kamparrijang-kulu-ma. Kawarla-la ngulu ngarnani. Mumpung-ma nyila-ma yapayapa nyamu karrinyana kuliyan-ma payarnuwaji-ma. Yalanginyi na ngulu ngarnani kampij. We chop [at the tree]. Then we get the ant eggs. The eggs are from ants. They're called 'ngarlany'. We collect them and put them in a coolamon. The women from the old days used to put them in coolamons. It didn't matter if they bit them, they would just brush them off themselves. [They would collect them] to winnow. They would winnow them in a coolamon. The good part would fall this way. And the dirt, sticks and grit would fall out that way. The white eggs would come out on this side. They'd keep going then they would get some grass, you know the one, the grass which is as big as this, which grows there. Then they would eat [the eggs] with that type of grass. That's how they used to eat ants in the old days. They used to eat them using coolamons as plates. Those little black ants which bite - well they'd eat the eggs. [VW: FM10 a148: 9:15min] *See:* kumpari; pirna.

ngarlapi *cv.* shape a piece of wood, carve an artefact into shape. *Variant:* ngarlapirt.

- **ngarlapi panana** shape wood. Ngurna parru nyawa na ngarlapi. I'm going to shape the log into a coolamon. [VW FM07 a05 1a: 0:51min]
- **ngarlapi payarnana** shape wood.

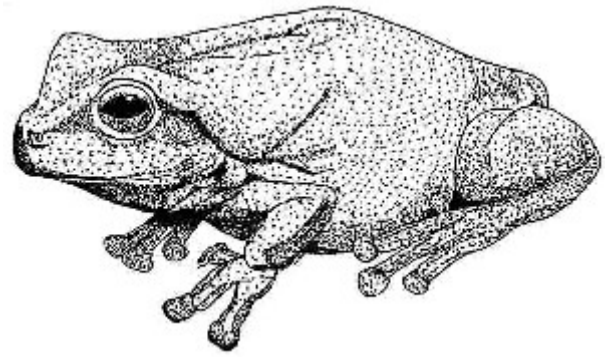
ngarlarrip *cv.* cough, moan, groan.

- **ngarlarrip karrinyana** there groaning.
- **ngarlarrip marnana** groan.

ngarlina *n.* family, relatives, countrymen. *Syn:* panpiya, nungkiying. This is a Mudburra word.



ngarlja *n.* any kind of frog. *Syn:* ngakparn.



ngarlka *n.* 30, numeral thirty. Number in counting series from 1-50.

ngarlking *n.* greedy, greedy person. *Syn:* tilyik, ngarnturrpan. "Wanyjarru-rli kuyany ngarlking-ma," nguwula-rla marni. "Let's leave this greedy [child]!" They said to each other. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:00min]

ngarlkuny *n.* left-handed. *Variant:* ngarlkunyjirrip. *Syn:* wartiwarti, jampukarra, wirlkirri, jirrrpintikarra.*See:* jutumparra. Children born with their umbilical cord wrapped around their neck will be left-handed.

ngarlkunyjirrip *n.* left side, left-handed. *Syn:* wartiwarti, jampukarra, wirlkirri, jirrrpintikarra. *See:* jutumparra.Children born with their umbilical cord wrapped around their neck will be left-handed.

ngarlmuranga *n.* **1** • your 'jawiji', my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's 'jawiji'). Nguwula-rla warlu pirrkap mani nyawa, yalungku ngarlmurang-kulu, Nangala-ngku-purrupurru. The two of them made this fire for [damper] - your cousin and my sister and Biddy too. [VW: FM09 a13 3a: 1:18min]

2 • cousin 'pakutu', my brother/sister (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's cousin 'pakutu').

ngarlmurangaliny *n.* our cousin (the speaker's and the hearer's 'pakutu'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

ngarlu *n.* **1** • honey, treacle, syrup, molasses and jam.

2 • sugarbag, bee hive. *Syn:* namawurru. Yanta-yi-rla ngurli parru ngarlu. Come to me and we'll chop the hive. [BW: FM07 a028: 2:32min] Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey. The honey is referred to specifically as 'ngunyjung'. Sugarbag occurs in three main areas. One is found in hollows in trees, one occurs in the ground and the other in termite mounds. Ground sugarbag is called 'nangkalij' or 'nangkaliny' or 'yarlukura'. Tree sugarbag is called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. The entrance hole of the hive is called 'jurrkiny' which has a nose or veranda over the hole. The small stingless bee is called 'nama' or 'lanu'. The yellow eggs and pollen in the hive are called 'kuntarri', 'kumpaying' or 'ngunyuwulij'. The wax is called 'jikala', 'piyarnak', or 'tarla'. The separation between the honey and wax, and the pollen is called 'jirnuk'. The honey, wax and pollen all mixed up together is referred to as 'kirrang'. A full hive is called 'ngitiwuny'. The egg of the bee is called 'kurla'. Bee droppings are called 'jayurrk' and are seen below the hive entrance holes on the ground. This signals that the hive is active. The word for sugarbag season is 'tulwarrangkarrakmirntij' (the season of blossoms) and there are specific words for chopping at a tree to get honey, 'pirntirrp' or 'tarlawurlp' and digging into the hole with your fingers and sampling the honey, 'ngampij' or 'ngapinykarra'. A stick or small brush which is used to get honey out of a tree that cannot be chopped open is called a 'jamawurn'.



ngarluk *cv.* miss e.g. because target moved, (of target) escape narrowly.

ngarluk manana "Ngarluk mani ngun. Kula-n pani punyuk-kulu," kuya. "You missed it. You can't shoot properly," he said. [VW: FM10 a152: 0:18min, 0:28min]

ngarlwarimarnany *n.* your uncle, my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali' the hearer's uncle). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju' (and vice versa). *See:* ngamirni; ngapuju; mali.

ngarna *n.* side of the groin. *Syn:* pirlirlik. *See:* ngarung. This is a Ngarinyman word.

Ngarna *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Nyingalarra and kanimparra (downstream) from Pantarrjawung (Jampawurru junction).

-ngarna *suf.* similar things, things relating to each other (associative). Ngurnalu manku ngantipanguny, bush-ngarna, nyampakayirnikayirni kuya. We want to get our own bush medicine, any type of medicine, we collect this lot. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 12:23min] Warrkapkarra ngulu wanyjanani yalangka-ma marlurluka-lu kajijirri-lu ngurnayinangulu kangani an school-ngarna-lu. The old men and women used to dance for them there when we used to take them out - and the school mob danced too. [VW: FM08 11 3: 1:13min]

ngarnana *v.* eat (Class 4). Nyawa na ngarnani ngu yalungku-ma nyampayirla-lu-ma kurrarntal-tu-ma jaartkarra. The brolga was eating [bush onions]. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:05min]



ngarnana eat, is eating.

ngarni ate, had eaten.

ngalu will eat, want to eat.

nganyja eat it!

ngarnani was eating it, used to eat it.

ngarnangku will be eating it, want to be eating it.

ngarnu to eat it.

ngarnani *v.* was eating it, used to eat it. *See:* ngarnana.

ngarnangku *v.* will be eating it, want to be eating it. *See:* ngarnana.

ngarnarlang *n.* sulphur crested cockatoo. *Cacatua galerita*. In the past people used to eat them. Cockatoos were hunted with a 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) or a 'wumara' (stone) and they were cooked on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. The feathers are used in some women's ceremonies. This bird calls out 'yagga yagga..yagga yagga'. These birds are also sometimes called 'pangarra'.



ngarni *v.* ate. *See:* ngarnana.

ngarni *n.* 47, numeral forty seven. Number in counting series from 1-50.

ngarnka *n.* **1** • chin. *Syn:* jika.

2 • beard. *Syn:* jika.

3 • father. *Syn:* ngaji.

ngarnkurr *n.* cheek, jowls, cheekbone.

ngarnu *v.* to eat it. *See:* ngarnana.

ngarnurrpan *n.* greedy, greedy person. *Variant:* ngarnturrpan. *Syn:* tilyik, ngarlking.

ngarra *n.* 5, numeral five. Number in counting series from 1-50.

ngarra *part.* in case, might, lest (admonitative). *Syn:* ngaja. Kurlpi-marraj ngarra-yinku-rla jirrmung yuwanana.You might break it on me and make it like a light coolamon. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 2:48min] This is a Nyininy word.

ngarrak *cv.* reckless, impatient, aggressive, like when someone drives around too fast.

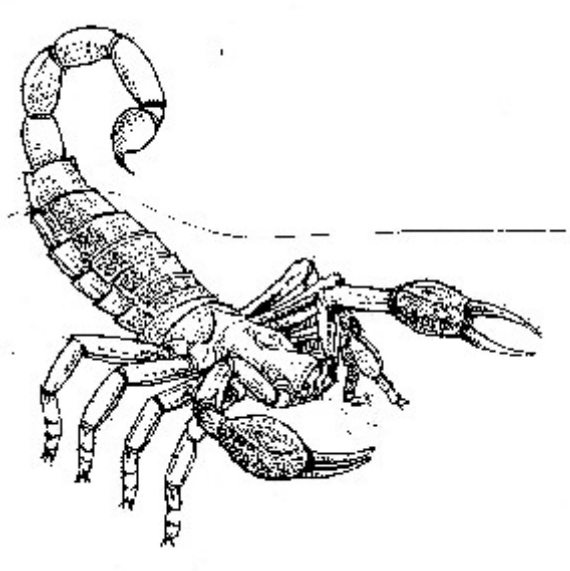
ngarrak-murlung aggressive.

ngarramirli *n.* **1** • white river gum tree. *Syn:* ngurrkurrku. *Eucalyptus aspera*. This tree makes good 'warlu' (firewood) and 'namawurru' (sugarbag) is often found in it. The white bark is burnt to a fine white ash to mix with chewing tobacco.

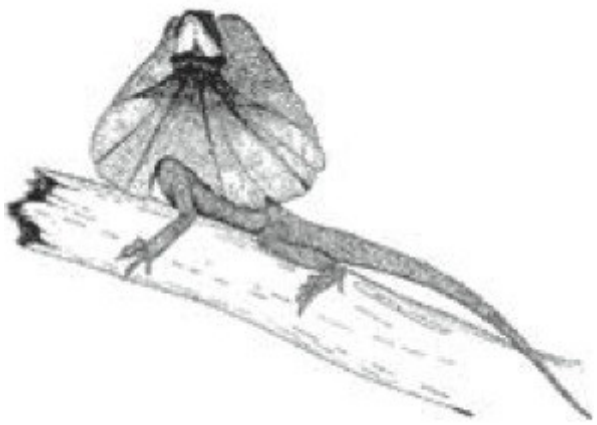


2 • cabbage gum. *Syn:* ngurrkurrku. *Corymbia confertiflora*. The hollow stems and branches can be used to make 'kulumpung' (didgeridoos). The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Ngarlu' or 'namawurru' (sugarbag) may be found in this tree.

ngarranangku *n.* scorpion. *Syn:* pitara, muntarla. *Arachnida*, *Scorpiones*. This is a Ngarinyman or Bilinarra word. Scorpions have a painful sting in the tail and should be avoided. There is a special song to stop the pain.



ngarranginy *n.* frill-necked or blanket lizard. *Syn:* jamankurla. Ngarranginy-purrupurru nyamu-lu panana kaja-ngka yu nou, marlurluka-lu. Frill-necked lizards are what the men used to hunt in the old days. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 2:38min] *Chlamydosaurus kingi*. These lizards are roasted and eaten. The flesh and fat are tasty. The frill or blanket is burnt to ashes until it turns black and it is then mixed with 'wararr' (fat). This is then rubbed through the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it go dark and healthy. When the rains begin the blanket lizard runs around eating 'pingi' (ants). Frill-necked lizards are 'kuliyan' (cheeky) and will chase you and try to bite you. They are very aggressive when they have eggs.



ngarrangkarni *n.* Dreaming, Dreamtime. *Syn:* puwarraj, mangaya. This is a Nyininy word.

ngarranyan *n.* ceremony ground. *Syn:* partarti. Ngurna-rla karru ngayiny-ku karu-wu ngarranyan-ta. I'll be at the ringplace for my child. [ECh: RWH] Daguragu nyila-rni ngarranyan ngungantipa karrinyana. Daguragu is our ceremony ground. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

ngarrap *cv.* warm or heat up something (of sun or fire). *Syn:* jirlan, tumpiyi, tupurrung.

- **ngarrap karrinyana** hot.
- **ngarrap manana** heat up.
- **ngarrap kamparnana** heat up, boil.
- **ngarrangarrapkarra** warming up.
- **ngarrappari** something hot.

ngarrappari *n.* hot, something hot like the ground or build-up season.

ngarrintij *cv.* roaring or growling sound (of car, plane and other engines). *Syn:* ngurr.

- **ngarrintij marnana** roaring sound.
- **ngarrintij yanana** motor heard from a long way away.
- **ngarrintijkarra** car idling, roaring.

ngarriny *cv.* talk politely to someone.

- **ngarriny marnana** talk politely.

ngarriny *n.* talk politely to someone.

- **ngarriny marnana** talk politely to something.

ngarrinyngarriny *n.* weak, dark-skinned man.

ngarrka *cv.* know, recognise, remember.

- **ngarrka manana** Kula-rna-rla ngarrka manana. I can't understand it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyamu-lu nyangani janyja-rnirni, nyila ngawa-wu wal ngulu ngarrka manani "Yawu jeya", kuya. When they saw a small muddy waterhole, they would know that fish were there. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 5:55min] Nyamu-lu waninyana karu, yapakayi, wal. Ngunyunu tingkirt na manana kuya julu-ngku-ma. Tingkirt ngunyunu manana. Wal ngurnalu nyangana kuyangku yu nou, yapakayi-ma nyila-ma. Wal ngurnalu ngarrka na manana kuyangka-ma. Nyawa-ma wartiwarti-said ngu karu-ma. Ngunyunu tingkirt manana julu-ngku kuya. Kuya na. When children are born. The umbilical cord can wrap itself around [the baby's neck]. It can get tied up. Well we'll look at that little baby. Well we'll recognise it that way. This is a left-handed child. [Because] it was born with its umbilical cord wrapped around its neck. [VW: FM10 a143: 8:44min] Nomo ngarrka manta-yiwula nyamu-yinpula warlaku-marraj-ma wanyjani. You don't remember me. You left me like a dog. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:12min]

ngarrmarlamarla *cv.* people walking in a line, walk in single file. *Syn:* warntamarri, turrujpurl.

ngarrmarlamarla yanana single file.

ngarru *cv.* argue, talk rudely.

ngarru marnana Ngarru-murlu kuyarrirlang! Stop arguing you two who call each other granny! Nyuntu nyamu-n marni kuli, kuyangka ngurnangku ngarru-ma marni ngayu-ma, nyununy-jirri-la. When you swore, that's when I told you off. [VW: FM10 a152: 1:32min] Ngurnangku ngarru marni, jupu, nyununy-jirri-la. I just talked rudely to you. [VW: FM10 a152: 1:23min]

ngarrukuju *n.* stone knife, made from 'yingka' stone. *Syn:* japirri. *See:* pinymala; jimpila.

ngarrungkap *cv.* desire, lust after someone, want something badly, hit on someone. *Syn:* marru. *See:* nguyung.

ngarrungkap marnana want, desire, lust. Ngungku ngarrungkap marnana, yalungku-ma. That one really fancies you. [VW: FM10 a152: 2:26min]

ngarrungkapkarra wanting something, desiring. Nyangani ngulu ngulu ngarrungkapkarra marnani yu nou jaartkarra-wu. "Lawara, kula-nta ngalu. Ngurnalu ngalu ngantipa-rni marlurluka-lu. Kajijirri-lu, jaartkarra-wu-ma". They used to see it and want to be eating it. But we said - You can't eat it. Only us old men and women can eat it. [VW: FM09 a123: 3:04min]

ngarrurta *cv.* angry, in a temper, 'wild' in Kriol.



ngarrurta karrinyana angry.

ngarrurta yuwanana make someone angry.

ngarrurta-yawung in a temper, angrily. Ngarrurta-yawung ngurla yani. He went along angry at her. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngarta *cv.* surround people, 'yard up'. *Syn:* jiwarr.

ngarta manana Ngulu-nyunu ngarta manana yaluwu ngumpit-ku. They gathered around the man.

Ngartarinypa *n.* Gurindji name given to a 'kartiya' called Benny Partaparta who died at the Afghan house a long time ago.

ngartikap *cv.* hiccup. *Syn:* ringakap, tingakap.

ngartikap karrinyana hiccup.

ngartingarti *cv.* want someone like a child wanting an adult, or someone who wants you because you have tobacco.

ngartingarti manana want.

Ngartkart *n.* place west of Gum Creek. Gum Creek flows north off the Victoria River near its headwaters.

ngartung *interj.* fortunately, just as well..., lucky that.., good thing that.. *Syn:* marntaj. Ngartung nguyi kangani. Good thing he brought it for me. [ECh: RWH & DD] Ngartung-payin kangani. He brought it, and a good thing too. [ECh: RWH & DD]

ngarturr *n.* pregnant. *Syn:* tankujjawung, karuyawung. Jungkuwurru-ma kula-lu nyangku ngarturr-lu lawara. Ngulu karrinyana juyirna. Juyirna ngulu karrinyana ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma kula nyangku. Ngaja pungku paka-ngku turrturrp nyila-ma, karu-ma kula ngarturr wankaj ngaja waninyana martartilyi. [Pregnant women] should not eat echidnas. They're not allowed to have it. When you are pregnant you can't eat it because the prickles poke the baby and they'll become a cripple. [BW: FM09 a122: 5:02min] Nyila na nyampayirla kiliny kula nyangku ngarturr-lu-ma lawara ngaja-rla nyila-ma karu-ma nyama-nga wanku paraj-ma ngaja karrinyana maitbi, jangkarni-piya-ma nyila-ma-nga karru wumpulungkarraaji-ma karlapa-yawung-parla wankaj, kula-lu nyangku. An expectant mother shouldn't eat goannas with eggs in case the child is born with [sores]. When the baby is a bit bigger and can roll over itself - it will still have sores. [BW: FM09 a122: 2:42min] Nyila-ma, kirri-ma, nyamu karrinyana ngarturr-ma, kula manku ngapuk nyila-ma ngarin-ma nyamu, nyamu-lu kamparnana tuturl-ma, lawara. Yanana warrij. "Ngapuk kula nguyinta kamparnana kamparra-la, jungkart-nginyi yanana. Ngurna yanku, karrawarra yalangkurra, yarti-ngkurra" A woman who is pregnant shouldn't smell meat when they are cooking it. She should walk away [from it]. "Don't you mob cook on my windside!" OK I'll go over there east in the shade and get away from the smoke. [BW: FM09 a122 : 11:53min] Kula wupkarra-la-ma nyampa-ka-ma ngapuk manku ngarin-ma ngarturr-jawung-kulu, ngaja karu nyurrun manana ngapuk-kula, majul-ta, kuya. A pregnant women can't smell meat which is roasting somewhere, because the baby might abort [pass away in the stomach]. [BW, VW: FM09 a122, FM09 a123] A number of foods are taboo for pregnant women. They should not eat emu (yiparrartu), barramundi (manyirrkila), goannas with eggs (kiliny), bush turkey (jamut), echidnas (junkuwurru) or turtle (narrinyjila). If pregant women eats emu, the baby might get sick. They also cannot eat barramundi because something might get stuck in the baby's throat and cause it to swell up. Goannas with eggs are also not good for pregnant women because they may cause their babies to be born with sores. Pregnant women also should not eat bush turkey in case the child's throat drops and swells up in the same way that bush turkeys' throats do when they are dancing or fighting. Echidnas are also not good for pregnant women. If they eat them the prickles might cripple the foetus. Pregnant women should also not eat turtle because their babies might end up waddling instead of walking properly. Pregnant women also cannot be present around cooking meat. The smell of cooking meat may cause the foetus to abort. Ngulu nyangani mangarri kamparrijang-kulu-ma – japawi, wutuyawung, nampula, nyilarra nyilarra, nyampayirla. Kaja-ngkurra nyamu-lu yanani nyila wayita nyampa ngulu nyangani, nyangunungku, pinka-ngarna-ma nyawa-ma. Nyampayirla kinyuwurra nyampa ngulu nyangani an nyawa pinka-ngarna kanyjupal that's all, ngulu nyangani. In the past they [pregnant women] used to eat figs of different types, bush apples and more of that lot. When they went bush they would eat bush potatoes of various types and anything growing at the river. And they would eat bush onions and anything growing by the river - that's all they'd eat. [BW: FM09 a122: 6:13min]*See:* manyirrkila; yiparrartu; kiliny; jungkuwurru; narrinyjila.

ngarung *n.* groin. *See:* ngarna.

ngatinyan *n.* **1** • thumb.

2 • big toe.

3 • lily bulb, edible inner part of lily. *Syn:* yirrngan, jikamuru.

4 • baking-soda powder.

5 • large intestine of a bird or animal.

6 • origin of smaller pieces of something like a 'mother' yam or a big piece of ochre underground that other smaller pieces have broken off from.

ngatji *cv.* dominate, claim ownership of something, keep something from someone. This is considered to be a selfish or mean action.

ngatji manana dominate.

ngatjiwaji *n.* selfish person.

ngawa *n.* water, grog, waterhole, rain. *Syn:* nguku, ngapuku. Malyju-ngku wany yuwani ngu wumara kanyjurra ngawa-ngkurra. The boy throws the rock into the water. [BW: FM07 a043: 34:26min] Kula nyawa-ma ngawa-ma karrinyana tampang-ma lawara. This waterhole is never dry. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 0:20min] Kula karrinyana tikirrij nyawa-ma ngawa-ma lawara. This waterhole never dries up [referring to Jampawurru]. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 0:52min] Ngarlu-nginyi na ngungayirra jiyarnani [tikirrij] ngawa-wu. After chopping honey we were thirsty. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 2:00min] Ngurna-rla wiitwiit-ma jayingku, nyamu-wa-nga wanku ngawa. I'll show her today when it rains. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 0:39min] Kula karrinyani ngawa-ma murlangka-ma, Afghan-Camp-kula-ma, grog-ma kula karrinyani najing onli mangarri-rni. There never used to be grog here at the Afghan camp, only food. [TD: FM10 22 1b: 1:59min]

ngawa-ngarna water animal, amphibian.

Ngawamurlu *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

ngawangarna *n.* water animal, amphibian. "Hey ngawangarna nyuntu-ma ngun. Ngayu ngurna kaja-ngarna. Kaja-ngka ngurna karrinyana ngayu-ma," ngurla marnani kirrawa-wu-ma. "Hey you're a real water creature. I must be a land creature. I must live on land," Crocodile said to Goanna. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 03:10min]

ngawawunyja *cv.* thirsty. *Syn:* jurlankarra, kurranyku. Ngawawunyja nguyi jiyarnana. I'm really thirsty. [VW: FM10 a152: 2:47min] Tikirrij nguyi ngawawunyja jiyarnana. I'm really dying of thirst. [FM045.B]

ngawayawung *n.* heron moiety, literally 'having water'. *Syn:* yilyiku, jarlwawuny. *See:* warlawurruwuny; lirraku; warluyawung.

ngawirlangpirlang *n.* waves on water caused by the wind. *See:* wurlmawurlma.

ngawirti *n.* rock hole.

ngawu *n.* bad, no good, useless, sick, depressed. *Syn:* wankaj. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

ngawujirti *n.* **1** • your 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister) (used when the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister), father, aunty, mother, uncle, 'lamparra', son/daughter (male speaker) or niece/nephew (female speaker).*Variant:* ngapuju-nga; ngawuju-marnany. *Syn:* ngapuju-marnany.

2 • your 'ngapuju' (bunji) (used when the speaker is the hearer's 'ngapuju' (bunji), father, aunty, mother, uncle, 'lamparra', son/daughter (male speaker) or niece/nephew (female speaker). *Variant:* ngapujunga; ngawujumarnany. *Syn:* ngapuju-marnany.

ngawululu *cv.* pay your respects to mourners (the family of the deceased). You do this by embracing them and crying.

ngawululu manana pay your respects.

ngawumu *cv.* **1** • not know something, ignorant. Ngawumu waju nyila-ma ngumpit-ma. He doesn't know about it, that man. [ECh: RWH & DD]

2 • not know something, not have knowledge of. "Ngantu-ku-wayi pani?" "Ngawumu! Kula-rna nyanya." 'Who hit him' 'I don't know! I didn't see it.'. [ECh: RWH & DD]

ngawurraka *n.* bush banana. *See:* kilipi. The fruit and leaves may be eaten. The young fruit called 'ngamurrurru' are the best to eat as they are soft and crunchy. They are found in the heavy rain time of the wet season. Older fruits become hard and chewy and they may be softened by lightly roasting on hot coals. The flowers can also be eaten. The leaves are called 'pinti' or 'yurtu'. They are good for you and are like eating cabbage or lettuce.

Ngawurrakala *n.* Topsy Creek.

ngawurrara *n.* strong hot wind, hot weather. *Variant:* ngawurrngawurr.

ngawututu *cv.* like or love someone, hold someone dear.

ngawututu manana hold someone dear.

ngaya *n.* cat, pussycat. *Syn:* ngajukayin, miniji, nyutinyuti. *Felis catus*.



ngayanana *v.* excrete, give birth, defecate, urinate (Class 1). Murlangka tirrip karrinya kumpu ngayani ngu wal nyawa na ngawa. The emu camped over night and urinated here and created this spring. [VW: FM07 a04 1c: 7:43min]Nyamu-yi-nga ngamayi-lu ngayarra ngayiny-ja waruju-la-ma kuyangka-ma wayi-rnayina-nga

parra. If the mother [cat] had given birth to them while I was around, I would have killed [the kittens]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngayanana excrete, is excreting it.

ngayani excreted it, had excreted it.

ngayarru will excrete it, want to excrete it.

ngayarra excrete it!

ngayanani was excreting it, used to excrete it.

ngayanangku will be or want to be excreting it.

ngayanu to excrete it.

ngayanani *v.* was excreting it, used to excrete it. *See:* ngayanana.

ngayanangku *v.* will be or want to be excreting it. *See:* ngayanana.

ngayani *v.* excreted it. *See:* ngayanana.

ngayanu *v.* to excrete it. *See:* ngayanana.

ngayarra *v.* excrete it! *See:* ngayanana.

ngayarru *v.* will excrete it, want to excrete it. *See:* ngayanana.

ngayawiyawi *n.* sand-wasp. *Variant:* nganyanya. *Hymenoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Sphecidae*. *See:* ngarlu. This green wasp hunts for honey in 'ngarlu' (native bee-hives). When you see them hanging around a tree it tells you that native bee-hives are in the area.

ngayiny *pro.* my, mine, for me. Ngurna-rla kangku ngayiny-ku kapuku-wu, majul yurak-ku. I'm going to take some for my sister to make her well. [TD: FM07 a028: 9:23min] Ngayiny nguyi karrinyana mangarri. There is food for me. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngayirr *cv.* **1** • breathe. *Variant:* ngayirrp. Nyila-ma jitji-ma yanani pakara-la ngayirrp-ku. He went along with his nose outside [of the water] to breathe. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 5:00min]

ngayirrp marnana breathe.

ngayingayirrp people out of breath.

ngayingayirrpkarra karrinyana breathing.

ngayirrkurtawarra karrinyana losing.

2 • puffed, short-winded, out of breath, breathing hard. *Variant:* ngayirrp; ngayirrkurtawarra. *Syn:* tungurungu, jupuyupu.

ngayirr karrinyana out of breath.

ngayirrp-pirrji get out of breath. Kalu-ma wartarra ngayu ngayirrp-pirrji na nguyi wulngarn-tu-ma jiyarni. Ngurna karru yarti-ngka. Yawarta karru ngurna. An ngawa jangka-yilu. Walking and walking, goodness, I'm getting out of breath. The sun is burning me. I want to stop in the shade. I should rest for a bit. [VW: FM10 a152: 4:58min]

ngayirra *pro.* us two (but not you), me and her/him (but not you). *Syn:* -ja, -rnawula, -ngayirra. Wiit nguja-rla jayinya nyawa-ma, ngayirra Ngarnjal-tu. Topsy and I showed her [the bush onion]. [VW: FM07 a058: 12:09min] Jintaku-rni ngurlaa kangani ngayirra. We brought only one tree back. [BW: FM09 a119: 12:22min] Nguja kamparni ngayirra Kitty-ngku. Both Kitty and I treated her. [VW: FM12 33 1: 1:22min]

-ngayirra *pro.* the two of us (but not you). *Syn:* ngayirra. Ngungayirra marni ngamayi ngayiny Ngarnjal. My mother, Ngarnjal, talked to the two of us. [BW:FM07 a028]

-ngayirrang *suf.* our relation. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnara-ngayirrang' means 'our father'.

ngayirrany *pro.* ours (not yours), for the two of us (not you).

ngayirrap *cv.* **1** • worry, miss. *Syn:* nguran.

ngayirrap karrinyana Nyawa-ma-rnangku ngayirrap karrinyani nyamu-rlaa ngajik karrinyani. I was anxious about you because we had stayed together for so long. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

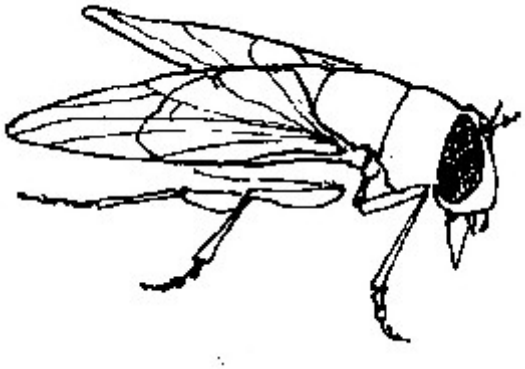
2 • homesick.

ngayirrap karrinyana homesick.

ngayu *pro.* I, me. *Variant:* ngayi. *Syn:* -rna, -yi. Ngayu-ma-rna yanku ngawa-ngkurra-ma. Me, well I'm going into the water. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:57min] Ngayu-warluk ngurna panana tikap. Me first, I'm chopping [at the tree]. [VW: FM07 a027: 0:39min]

ngayuwa *n.* returned soul. Ngayuwa yani wart. A soul has returned. *Syn:* jakurtakurta, pirlirr. *See:* wipilirri; yimarruk.

ngiila *n.* blowfly. *Syn:* kirlimirlimi. *Diptera*, *Sarcophagidae*. *See:* pirlngi. This large dark fly is attracted to meat. It lays eggs in the meat which hatch into maggots that then eat the meat. The maggots are called 'pirlngi'. This is also a swear word so shouldn't be said.

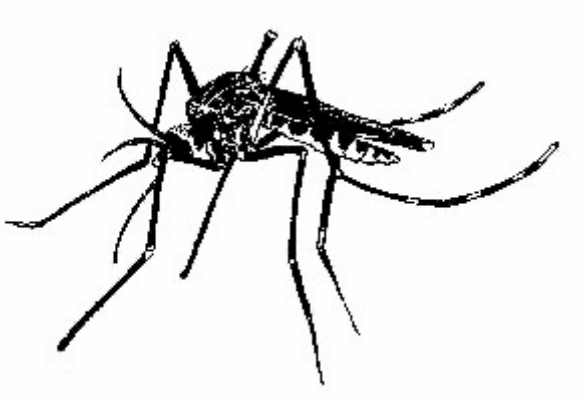


ngiing *cv.* noise or bite of mosquitoes. *See:* kanamarurru.

ngiing marnana noise of mosquitoes.

ngiing payarnana mosquito bite.

ngiingkaji *n.* mosquito. *Syn:* kinali, kanamarurru, pululu. Ngiing-kaji-lu nguyi payarnana, kaja-ngka, makin-ta-ma. Parlngkarra ngurna panana ngiing-kaji. Kula yapayapa. Billabong-kula parlkij-ja maitbi ngawa-ngka parlkij-ja. Kuliyan ngiing-kaji-ma kuyany-ja-ma. Rein-nginyi-la-ma. A mosquito bites me in the bush when I'm sleeping. So I am slapping the mosquito. It isn't a small one. At the billabong where you are level with the water. There are aggressive mosquitos there after it has rained. [VW: FM10 a152: 5:34min] *See:* ngiing. *Diptera*, *Culicidae*.Mosquitoes are often active at dawn and dusk and they suck your 'kungulu' (blood). They can be chased away by lighting a smoky fire or by placing dry manure from horses or cattle on the coals. The smoke from burning 'manyingila' (gutta-percha) and 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry) is especially good for repelling mosquitoes. The activity of mosquitoes, including their noise and bite, is referred to as 'ngiing'. There is a Mosquito Dreaming site near the Nitjpurru (Pigeon Hole) turnoff along the highway which is a cluster of small stony hills.



ngiji *n.* **1** • Night Dreaming.

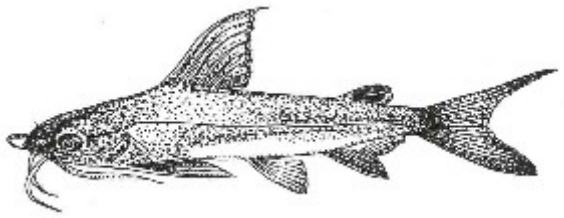
2 • night time, dark. This word is from Bilinarra or Ngarinyman.

ngiji-ngarna nocturnal animal.

ngijingarna *n.* nocturnal animal, any animal or person active in the night for example an echidna.

ngikirtij *n.* gossip, talk behind back, slander, run someone down.

ngikngikkaji *n.* small or young catfish. *Syn:* katang, ngirnngirta. *See:* jalarlka; warrak.



ngilyipurr *cv.* drown, cover up with water. *Syn:* nyiny.

ngilyipurr ngarnana drown. Kula-n wanyjika-rra yalanginyi-ma ngaja-ngala ngawa-ngku ngilyipurr ngarnana It won't let you stay alive, it will drown you. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:14min] Nyila-ma-lu kanya, kula najing nyila-ma-lu kanya kaarnimpal nyawa marru ngilyipurr ngarni. They took him then, but that wasn't for nothing they were on their way out with the bloke who had drowned the homestead here east. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 8:27min]

ngilyipurr waninyana fall and drown.

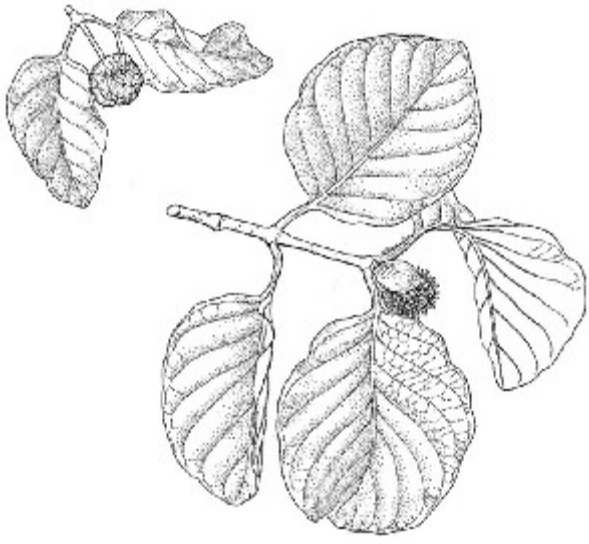
ngilyipurr yuwanana drown something.

ngilyipurr manana cover with water. Ngilyipurr mani nyawa ngurra pulngayit-tu. The flood covered this country. [ECh: RWH & DD]

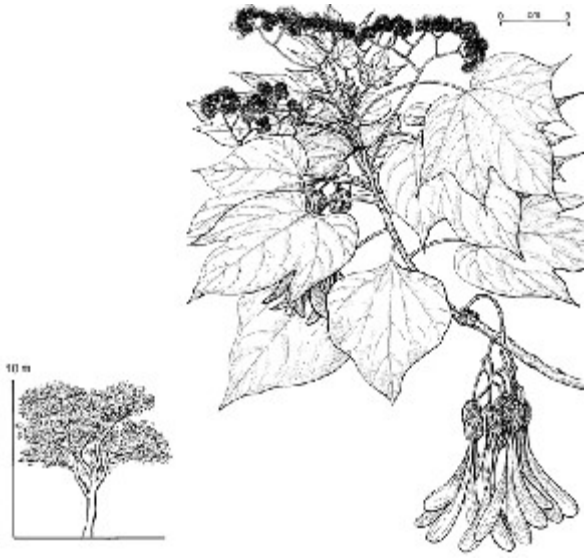
Ngima *n.* junction of Neave River and Victoria River. It is not far from Yirrinyjiyirriji.

ngimal *n.* leaves from a 'marlarn' (river red gum). *See:* marlarn. The fresh young leaves are used to stuff large animals while cooking. They are also placed on the ground as a bush plate to put cooked meat on. They are also used to clean the coals and dirt off the meat.

ngimili *n.* Leichhardt tree. *Syn:* jampa. This is a large tree that grows on 'lamarn' (rivers) and near 'winyji' (springs). It is a good shade tree. The fruit can be eaten when they are ripe and brown. The fruit that fall in the water are eaten by 'narrinyjila' (turtles), 'yulwa' (black bream) and other 'yawu' (fish) so it is a good idea to fish under these trees. The wood is light and relatively soft, and some people think it is too light to use for any purpose. The nuts from these trees are called 'ngarlaka'. The nuts can be cracked open and eaten.



ngimpija *n.* coolamon tree, helicopter tree or shitwood tree. *Syn:* kulunjurru. *Gyrocarpus americanus*. This is a Mudburra word which is used because 'kulunjurru' is taboo because someone of a similar name passed away. The wood from this tree is very light and is used for making coolamons and other wooden dishes called 'kawarla'. The bark is silver-gold and is easy to spot from a distance. It is quite thick and spongy. Plenty of these trees can be found near Camfield station and Jamparta (Lonely Springs).



ngintily *cv.* pinch.

ngintily panana pinch.

ngintilykarra pinching.

ngingi *n.* firestick, something already alight, red coals. *Syn:* mirntiwart.

nginy *cv.* **1** • smile.

nginy karrinyana smile.

nginykarra smiling.

2 • teeth protrude from a corpse (of dogs, dingoes, humans). *Syn:* ngirirriny.

nginy marnana teeth stuck out.

nginykarra teeth sticking out.

nginya *dem.* that. *Syn:* nyila, yala. This is a Mudburra word.

nginyaarliny *cv.* satisfied, content, everything is OK.

nginyaarlinykarra karrinyana feeling satisfied.

nginyangnginyangkarra *cv.* flicking tongue in and out of mouth like a snake or lizard.*Syn:* nyanyungnyanyungkarra.

nginyangnginyangkarra karrinyana flick tongue.

-nginyi *case.* **1** • comes from (source case ending). *Syn:* -ngurlu. *Variant:* -nginying. Jurlurl yuwanana kartak-nginyi-ma ngapulu. She pours the milk from the cup. [BW: FM07 a043: 19:36min] Nyununy-nginyi ngurna mani. I got it from you. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-rna mani kanyjurra janyja-nginyi-ma. When I got that one off the ground. [VW: FM08 a085: 12:12min] Karnti-kari-nginyi na ngayu-ma-rna panana, parnngirri-ma. I'm cutting bark from another tree. [VW: FM08 a089: 11:23min] Nyila-rna manku-nga yirrirt na, karnti-nginyi-ma. I'll try and pull it out of the tree now. [VW: FM08 a099: 1:24min]

2 • originates from somewhere (source case ending). Yani ngu nyila-ma nganayirla-ma Yiparrartu-ma kayiliyin Mantijka-nginyi. Emu came from the north from a place called Mantijka. [VW: FM08 a08 4e: 0:10min]

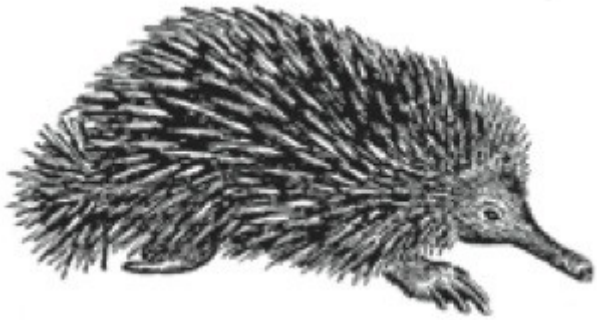
3 • make something out of something else. *Syn:* -ngurlu, -ta. Yalanginyi na wutuyawung-nginyi pinyinyip manku ngu, majka. She will try and make it out of that river fig wood. [VW: FM09 a127: 0:27min] Ngulu manana jawurt-nginyi. They make it out of the tail. [TD: FM10 a146: 11:04min]

4 • after. This ending is used to show that one action occured before the other (switch reference marker). *Syn:* -ngurlu. Nguyi marni Yibwoin-ma yalangka yarti-ngka-ma kurlarra, nyila nyamu purtuj-nginyi ngurra. That's what Yibwoin told me there in the shade at Kalkaringi where that house burnt down. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:41min] Punyuk manku janga-nginyi ngu, Nangala-ma. It will make Nangala feel better after being sick. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:13min] Yalanginyi-ma dina-nginyi ngulu yangku wuyurrunkarra. After lunch they'll go fishing. [EO: FM07 a03 1a: 0:20min]

Yalanginyi-ma karnti-ma yungkuj waninya majapula-la nurt papani. Then the tree fell on the football and squashed it. [BW: FM07-043: 28:02min]

5 • injury as the result of something such as a snake or dog, for example 'warlaku-nginyi' (dog bite), 'wari-nginyi' (snake bite).

nginyiwurta *n.* echidna, 'porcupine' (in Kriol). *Syn:* jungkuwurru, pakayawung. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*.*See:* ngurlunyjurna; waramarla; purnukangu. Jungkuwurru often live in rocky country, where they hide in crevasses and cracks. Their homes are called 'ngurlunyjurna'. They can be pulled out with wire hooks or hooked branches. They are much more commonly seen at night when they walk around looking for food. They are most active during full moon periods in the cold weather of the dry season. Night hunting for echidna is called 'waramarla'. When they walk they leave a little track where the prickles drag along the ground. When they are approached, they roll into a tight ball to protect themselves. Their favourite foods are 'pingi' (ants) and 'munkurt' (termites) which they eat with their 'jalany' (tongue). They are often found near termite mounds called 'tamarra'. During the hot weather of the build-up they can be found in cool areas near 'lamarn' (rivers), where they look for wet ground that is cool to sleep on. The name 'Jungkuwurru' is derived from Jaminjung (jungku=point of elbow plus -wurru=having). Porcupines or echidnas are also often called 'paka-yawung' (having spikes). Large echidnas are called 'purnukangu'. Echidnas are eaten. The meat is sweet like pork. It has a lot of tasty white coloured fat. You need to chop off the spines and feet prior to cooking the whole body in a ground oven. You can soften the spines by placing them on hot coals for a short time or by placing them in a bucket of very hot water. The flesh cannot be eaten by young boys and mothers during initiation ceremonies. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) cannot eat them because the spikes might poke the baby and it will be born a cripple. It can be eaten after a 'needle' from them is hammered into a 'wanyarri' or 'jingi' (bauhinia tree). They are a Dreaming or totem for some people who cannot eat them. There is an important Dreamtime or creation period story about Jungkuwurru that relates to how he got his prickles. Jungkuwurru got mad when he found out that the other animals weren't giving him the good beef. He took all the shade trees away, but the other animals speared him, giving him his prickles.



nginyjiwarra *cv.* no appetite, eat poorly.

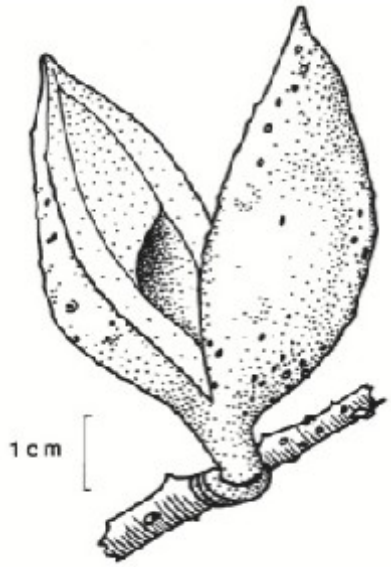
nginyjiwarra karrinyana no appetite, not eating enough.

nginyjiwarra ngarnana eating poorly, not eating enough.

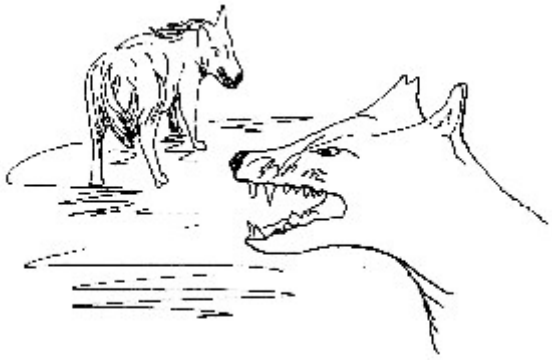
ngirinykarra *cv.* eyes wide open, skull of person.

ngirinykarra karrinyana eyes wide open.

ngirirri *n.* boomerang tree. *Syn:* mirntiwirri. *Hakea arborescens*. *See:* ngarlaka; walupirtapirta; yarnarnti. This is a Bilinarra word. You can use the ashes mixed with 'tamarra' (termite mound) to treat babies. You lie the baby down on a layer of this mix and more is piled around the baby and firmly pressed against the arms, chest, throat, hips, lower back and legs. The child's legs are straightened as the hot mix is applied. This procedure, called 'kamparnup' (cooking) has the effect of closing the baby's 'ngamany' (fontanelle) and strengthening the baby's legs in preparation for 'kalu' (walking). Adults with sore joints are also treated this way. You can also use the 'ngarlaka' (seeds) to treat small children. You boil the seeds and make babies sit in the liquid. It makes their legs strong, helping them to start walking. The hard timber makes good 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). In the past, people made 'yarnarnti' (ashes) from burning the leaves. These ashes were mixed with tobacco and chewed.



ngirirriny *cv.* bare teeth like a growling dog. *Syn:* nginy.



ngirirriny karrinyana bare teeth.

ngirlirrng *cv.* on side, leaning against something. *Syn:* lirrpanti.



ngilirrng karrinyana lie on side, lean against something.

ngirlirrng waninyana come to be on its side, come to be leaning.

ngirlirrng yuwanana put on its side, lean something against something else.

ngirlirrngkarra lying on side.

ngirljik *cv.* swallow.

ngirljik ngarnana swallow.

ngirljik kangana swallow and take something (e.g. snake).

ngirljik nyangana swallow.

ngirlkirri *n.* **1** • throat. Kula-ngkulu jayingku, kajikajirri-lu-ma, ngaja karrinyana ngirlkirri wankaj karu-ma.The old ladies won't give [bush turkey] to you, in case the baby is born with a bad throat. [VW: FM09 a123: 4:06min]

2 • neck.

3 • voice. *Syn:* wirri. Ngurna ngarrka manana nyila ngirlkirri-ma. I recognise that voice. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]Ngirlkirri punyu. Good voice. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngirlkirri yapakaru. Quiet voice. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngirlngirlp *cv.* look thoroughly, take a good look through the scrub or something, track something with your eyes.

ngirlngirlp nyangana look thoroughly.

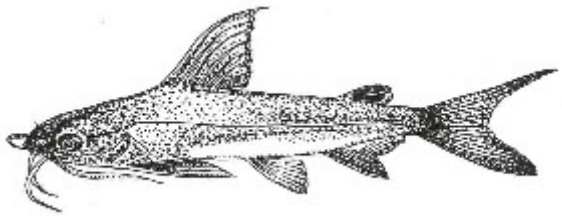
ngirni *cv.* **1** • gossip, talk about someone.

ngirni marnana gossip.

ngirningirni people gossiping.

2 • make a private arrangement, typically sinister or unkind.

ngirnngirta *n.* young catfish. *Syn:* katang, ngikngikkaji. *See:* jalarlka; warrak.



ngirrirli *n.* thrush grass. *Enneapogon polyphyllus*. This grass has thin prickly stems. The roots are dug up and burn to ash. The ash is used to treat mouth thrush or 'kakapala' in babies and young children. Mothers lightly cut their breasts and rub the ash onto them. Babies then suckle, allowing the mixture to enter their mouths and treat the 'kakapala'.

ngirrpngirrpkarra *cv.* ground unstable, ground giving, shaking or sound of hollow ground when walked over or poked with stick, or spring country which is muddy and it is hard to stay upright.

ngirrpngirrpkarra karrinyana ground unstable.

ngitij *cv.* cut end off, shorten.

ngitiwuny *n.* hive or sugarbag full of honey. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



ngitji *cv.* care about, careful of, concerned for someone's welfare.

ngitji karrinyana Ngitji ngurnayinangulu karrinyana karu. We care about the kids. [VW: FM07 a050: 5:07min]

Ngurnayinangkulu ngitji karrinyani parntawurru. We used to care about their backs. [VW: FM07 a050: 4:27min]

ngiyi *n.* firestick, already alight, red coals. *Variant:* ngingi. *Syn:* mirntiwart.

-ngka *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* -ta, -kula, -ja, -ka, -a, -la. Ngurna yuwanana japurr ngawa-ngka murlangka. I'm dipping it in the water. [VW:FM07 a01 1e] Yurru-ngka kuyarningan Ngarnjal-lu igin pirrkap mani warlu-ma. Upstream at Four Mile, Topsy made fire before. [VW: FM09 a127: 0:46min] Karu-ngku kawarla warrkuj mani marru-ngka mangarri-wu A child got a coolamon in the house for [collecting] food. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

2 • make something out of something else such as bread out of flour.

3 • with another human.

4 • time period. Nyawa-ma yirrijkaji, tarukap-ku, janga-ngka-wu. This is yirrijkaji and we bathe in it when we have sores. [BW: FM07 a01 1c: 2:09min]

5 • purposeful goal. Kangani ngu ngurra-ngka-wu nyanuny-ja-wu. She took it back to her place. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 1:13min] Ngurlaa kangani na kayiliyarra yalangka-wu ngurra-ngka-wu. We took it to northside of Daguragu [to the women's centre]. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:14min]

6 • warning, aversive.

7 • subordinate clause. Lurlu-ngka jiyarnana ngu kanyjuliyit na kuya. The baby is smoked from below while they sit there. [VW: FM08 a085: 4:50min]

-ngkirri *case.* ending used to mark goals. It is not always used on place names (allative case ending). *Syn:* -jirri, -yirri, -kurra, -ngkurra.

-ngku *pro.* you. *Syn:* nyuntu. Puntu ngaja-ngku-rla wanku ngapanyji-la. Wood chips might fall in your eyes. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 8:55min]

-ngku *case.* **1** • this ending marks the one who performs the action (ergative). *Syn:* -lu, -tu, -kulu, -ju, -ku, -u. Ngurramaya-ngku-ma karan mani ngurra. The mouse scratched at the house. [VW: FHM098: 10:27min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental). Wirlka-ngku jangkarni-lu, ngurna panana nyila-ma. I cut it with the big axe. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:10min] Nangala-lu-ma lutju-ngku panana yalungku-ma wirlka-ngku-ma lutju-ngku. Nangala uses the back [heel] of the axe to hit off the bark. [VW: FM08 a089: 6:41min]

3 • adverb agreement. Lurlu-ngku ngurna panana, ngarlapi-ma. I'm sitting down shaping the wood. [VW: FM08 a101: 13:59min]

-ngkulu *pro.* they do it to you. Kula-ngkulu jayingku, kajikajirri-lu-ma. The old ladies won't give it to you. [VW: FM09 a123: 4:06min]

-ngkurra *case.* **1** • This ending is used to mark goals. It is not always used on place names (allative case ending). Human goals are marked with '-wu' or '-ku' (dative case ending). *Syn:* -jirri, -yirri, -kurra. Karu-walija-ma murrkun-ma ngulu yanana marru-ngkurra walyak. The three kids go into the house. [BH:FM07 a043] Yalungku-ma karu-ngku-ma wany yuwani wumara-ma marru-ngkurra. That kid threw a rock at the house. [BW: FM07 a043: 31:46min]

2 • ending used to show that the agent of the second verb is not the same as the agent of the first verb (short clause marker). Pangkily pani marluka nyila, lurlu-ngkurra. The rock hits the old man on the head while he is sitting down. [VW: FHM098: 28:44min]

-ngkuwula *pro.* the two of them do it to you. *Variant:* -nguwula.

ngu *part.* this word does not mean anything. You attach pronouns to it, for example 'ngulu' (they). On its own, it can mean 'he, she, it'. Pani ngu nyantu-warluk Nanaku-ngku. Nanaku starting chopping first. [TD: FM07 a028: 08:07min] Kaput ngurnalu yanku. We'll go tomorrow. [VW: FM07 a021: 9:49min]

nguj *cv.* **1** • pluck, pull out in clumps such as hair, grass, feathers etc.

nguj manana pull out.

ngujnguj pull out again and again.

ngujkarra pulling out.

2 • place which makes you sick or kills you.

ngujkaji dangerous place.

nguj kiyanana make sick.

nguj yuwanana make sick.

nguj wuyarnana place causes sickness or death by powers in country.

nguja *pro. See:* –ja.

nguja *n.* bush banana. *Syn:* kantalung. *Tylophora sp.*. *See:* kilipi. This is a Ngarinyman and Bilinarra word. There are two types of bush bananas: 'kilipi' which grows as a type of vine on a tree, and 'ngunyal' which grows on the ground. The 'ngunyal' is rounder than the 'kilipi' which is a longer fruit. The fruit of the 'ngunyal' ripens at the start of the wet season. They are eaten in the same way as a bush banana and are more tender and tasty when they are still young. When they get full sized they are stringy and fibrous to eat.

ngujangku *pro. See:* –jangku.

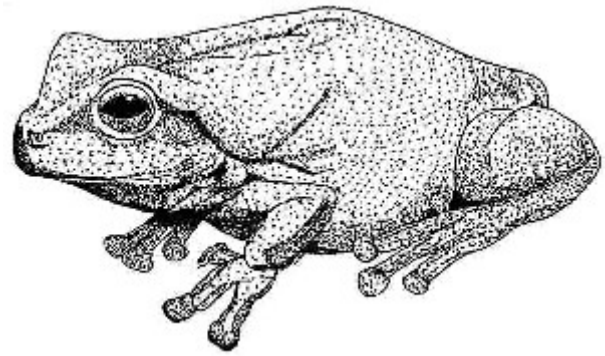
nguku *n.* water, grog. *Syn:* ngawa, ngapaku. Nguku ngurla jayinya karu–wu. She gave the kid some water. [VW: FHM098: 33:03min]

ngukukngukuk *cv.* croak (of frogs).

ngukukngukuk marnana croak.

ngulakkari *n.* next time. *Syn:* mayarni–kari, muwurni–kari, wart–kari. Karrura ngulak–kari–wu. Let's leave it until next time. This is a Ngarinyman word.

ngulkuna *n.* any kind of frog. *Syn:* ngakparn, ngarlja. This is a Mudburra and Bilinarra word, but it is sometimes used in Gurindji.



ngulngang *n.* man learning business from his brother-in-law. *See:* ngunang.

ngulu *pro. See:* –lu.

nguly *cv.* chew.

ngulynguly ngarnana chew and eat.

ngulynguly payarnana bite and chew.

ngulynguly chew hard at something before swallowing it.

Nguma *n.* Four Mile waterhole which is near the junction of Wattie Creek (Daguragu river) and the Victoria River. Kankarra (upstream) from here is Winyjiwarlarni and kanimparra (downstream) is Nimarrayayi.

ngumayijang *n.* following generation, next generation, those coming after you, those younger than you, backward generation, 'behind kid' (in Kriol). This word is often used in a derisive manner. Wal ngurnalu ngantipa–rni nyangana ngumayijang–kulu na ngurnalu. Now our generation just go ourselves and look around. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:20min] *See:* jalayilang; kamparrijang.

ngumayila *adv.* behind, after, following. Jintaku–rni wart yani yirrap–ma–lu kaarnimparni karrinya ngumayila.Only one returned, with the rest of them staying behind right up on the eastern side. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngumparna *n.* husband, brother-in-law (for a man), sister's husband (though you usually call this person 'ngapuju'). Nyanuny–ku–ma ngumparna–wu–ma–yinangulu pirrkap manani. They used to make it for their husbands. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 22:07min] Ngumparna–wu–ma kula–nku–rla minyirri karru. You don't show respect to your brother-in-law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

ngumparnarra *n.* husband and wife, siblings-in-law.



ngumparnarrarri *n.* group of three or more people who call each other 'husband and wife'.

ngumpin *n.* **1** • man. *Variant:* ngumpit.



2 • Aboriginal. *Variant:* ngumpit.

ngumpit *n.* **1** • man. *Variant:* ngumpin.

2 • Aboriginal. *Variant:* ngumpin. Ngumpit tipart ngu waninyana. The man jumps. [VW: FHM098: 15:21min]



ngun *pro. See:* -n.

ngunang *n.* brother-in-law, wife's brother, husband's brother, man's sister's husband, man's ceremonial brother-in-law.*Syn:* murlku, kantiya. *See:* ngulngang. The upper arm is touched in sign-language to mean 'wife's brother'.

ngunanga *n.* body odour.

nguni *n.* short spear. *Syn:* marlmurru.

ngunjina *pro. See:* -njina.

Ngunjiwan *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

ngunjunu *pro. See:* -njunu.

ngunku *cv.* hurt, like when you touch a sore.

- **ngunku manana** Nguyin ngunku manana, ngurna janga-yawung. You're hurting me, I've got a sore [there].[VW: FM12 a176]

ngunkuwula *pro. See:* -nkuwula.

ngunngala *pro. See:* -nngala.

ngunngali *pro. See:* -nngali.

ngunngaliwula *pro. See:* -nngaliwula.

ngunngantipa *pro. See:* -nngantipa.

ngunngayirra *pro. See:* -nngayirra.

ngunpula *pro. See:* -npula.

ngunpuliny *pro. See:* -npuliny.

ngunta *pro. See:* -nta.

ngunti *cv.* remember. *Syn:* kirr.

- **ngunti yanana** remember. Kula-yin ngunti yanana. I can't remember you. [ie. your light doesn't come to my mind].Ngungantipa ngunti yanana purrp-parni. We all remember him. [Lit. He shines to us all].

ngunti *n.* light, such as a firestick, lamp, torch, car headlight, lighter. *Syn:* mirntiwart. Ngunti ngurna-rla pirrkap manana. I'm making a light now for the bush medicine. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 3:35min] Kurrijkarra ngulu manana ngunti-wu ngurra-ngka. They are digging so as to put in [electricity] at the camp. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

nguntiwarra *cv.* lit up. *Syn:* tiirliwarrp.

- **nguntiwarra karrinyana** something lit up.
- **nguntiwarra yanana** walk along with a torch, car driving along with it lights on, mythical night creature going along lit up. Ngantipa-ma ngurnalu nguntiwarra yanana, mum-kula-ma. Ngunti ngurnalu kangana. We walk along lighting the way in the dark. We're carrying torches. [VW: FM11 a162: 13:12min] Murlukurr yanana kayiliyin kuya. Nguntiwarra nyawa kayiliyin yanana. Murlukurr comes from the north. It comes from the north lit up. [TD: FM10a 166: 4:46min]

nguntiyip *cv.* yelp, like a dog, also used for the sound made by the engine of a bogged car.

- **nguntiyip karrinyana** there yelping, engine there whining.
- **nguntiyip marnana** yelp, engine whine.

nguntu *cv.* interject or assist such as when two men are fighting and some jump in to give a hand.

- **nguntu karrinyana** interject, assist.

Nguntulart *n.* place in the Daguragu area.

ngungala *pro. See:* -ngala.

ngungali *pro. See:* -ngali.

ngungaliwula *pro. See:* -ngaliwula.

ngungantipa *pro. See:* -ngantipa.

ngungayirra *pro. See:* -ngayirra.

ngungku *pro. See:* -ngku.

ngungkulu *pro. See:* -ngkulu.

ngungkuwula *pro. See:* -ngkuwula.

ngungmarta *n.* quiet person or someone who can't talk. *Syn:* mukkaji, marnumurlungkaji.

ngungu *cv.* approve, promise, like.

ngungu marnana promise. Lamparra-lu ngungu marni nyanuny-ju mali-ngku ngalawuny-ku. His father-in-law and mother-in-law promised her to the son. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngungu manana approve, like. Marntaj punyu nyila-ma ngurnalu ngungu manana. Well we really like that kind [cheeky ashes]. [VW: FM07 a089: 11:12min]

ngungungmarna *n.* nail-tail kangaroo. *Syn:* kururrungku. *Variant:* ngungngungmarna. *Onychogalea unguifera.See:* wanyil; kakuya; pungkurl. This kangaroo has a 'lipi' (nail) in the end of its tail and often makes a 'oo..oo..oo' noise when it hops. There is also a special song that it sings as it hops along. It holds its left arm up to its chest when hopping, and is sometimes called 'Left-hand Charlie' because of this habit. These kangaroos sometimes have a distinctive 'pungkurl' (humped back) and are called 'wanyil' or 'kakuya'. They can be roasted in a ground oven and eaten, but do not taste very good. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers).



nguny *cv.* sulky, grumpy, 'mean face' (in Kriol). *Syn:* purturr.

nguny karrinyana sulky.

ngunykarra sulking.

ngunykarraaji grumpy person.

ngunyal *n.* ground bush banana. *Syn:* kantalung. *See:* kilipi. *Tylophora sp.*. This short plant grows near the ground and does not climb up trees. It has fruit like a 'kilipi' (bush banana) but the fruit are smaller and are angled, not round. They are eaten in the same way as 'kilipi' and are more tender and tasty when they are still young. When they get full sized they are too stringy and fibrous to eat.

ngunyarra *cv.* escalate an argument into a fight, continue fighting, fight in place of someone, take their place.

ngunyarra manana escalate an argument into a fight.

ngunyarri *n.* great-grandmother and her siblings or great-grandchild. *Syn:* kumpurru. Jaju, ngunyarri nyampa, ngamayi-lu nyamu-ngantipangulu wiitwiit jayinya. Our grandmothers, great-grandmothers and mothers were the ones who showed it to us. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 3:51min]

ngunyarrimarnany *n.* **1** • your father-in-law or his sister, my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's 'lamparra').*Syn:* juwulu-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'. *See:* lamparra.

2 • your child, my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker)). *Syn:* juwulu-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali'.

ngunyi *cv.* hunt for goanna or echidna (porcupine). *Syn:* wirlinyi.



ngunyi yanana hunt.

ngunyju *n.* tobacco. *Syn:* warlayarra, warnu, jangkurl, jangkij, janyingu. Ngunyju nganyja kurlpak-kumpal. Eat tobacco to avoid vomiting. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine. Warning: This name (nickname of deceased) has been under taboo at Kalkaringi & Daguragu since about 2000.



ngunyjung *n.* smooth, clear honey. Kanyjurra ngu ngunyjung ngu waninyana. The honey falls down [in the tree trunk below where the bees enter]. [BW: FM07 a028: 3:10min] *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey, but the honey is referred to specifically as 'ngunyjung'.

ngunyjungunyju *n.* **1** • Eurasian coot. *Fulica atra*. This bird often dives underwater to hunt for food. It has large fleshy feet and lives on the edges of swamps and lakes.

2 • yellow ochre, sometimes orange and white ochre too.

ngunyjurra *pro. See:* -nyjurra.

ngunykarraaji *n.* sulky person. *See:* nguny.

ngunyuwulij *n.* yellow eggs and pollen of sugarbag. *Syn:* kumpaying, kuntarri. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.

nguran *cv.* homesick, worry about, long for, think about someone far away or deceased, 'got sorry' (in Kriol).*Syn:* ngayirrap. Ngurna kayi pani nguran-tu kawurru-lu majul-u. I went after her because of a longing for her.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

nguran karrinyana worry about.

Ngurarramaliny *n.* place just south of Hughie Creek along a tributary. Hughie Creek flows into the Victoria River.

ngurinynguriny *n.* medicinal vine. The banana-like fruit which grows on the vine is not edible.

ngurlaa *pro. See:* -rlaa.

ngurlaj *cv.* move backwards, reverse. *Syn:* ngutuk.

ngurlaj kangana take backwards.

ngurlaj yanana go backwards.

ngurlarrak *cv.* behind e.g. leave something behind. Kumpu ngu ngayani, ngurlarrak, Yiparrartu-lu. Emu urinated there and left a puddle behind [at Jampawurru]. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 1:16min] *Variant:* ngularrak. Kamparri-ngurlarra. One behind the other.

ngurlarrak yuwanana leave behind. Ngurna ngularrak yuwani tanku. I left food behind. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

ngurlarrak wanyjanana leave behind.

ngurlarrak jayingana give and leave. Ngurna-rla jayinya ngurlarrak. I gave it and left. [ECh: RWH & DD]

ngurli *pro. See:* -rli.

ngurliwula *pro. See:* -rliwula.

Ngurlma *n.* Mount Possum bore which is just off Gordy Creek west of Kurlumpukpurru. You can reach it from the Lajamanu road. The turn off is west around 5km from the Kalkaringi turn-off.

Ngurlmurrum *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Wangkanawukpa and kanimparra (downstream) from Warralmarn.

ngurlnga *n.* your 'jaju', my bunji (brother-in-law) (the speaker's granny or her brother, the hearer's brother-in-law). This means the hearer is the speaker's X.

ngurlu *cv.* good taste, salivate.

ngurlu nyangana salivate, have a watering mouth. Ngurnalu ngurlu nyangana yaluwu mangarri-wu. We are salivating [in anticipation] of food. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngurluk yunparnana sing in corroboree to make yourself happy.

ngurluk tasty. Nyampa-wayi-lu ngalu ngurluk. They are going to eat something tasty. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngurlukkaji tasty.

ngurlu *n.* **1** • grain type. *Variant:* mangurlu.

2 • matrilineal totem, Dreaming or phratry.

-ngurlu *case.* **1** • from (ablative). *Variant:* -ngurlung. *Syn:* -nginyi. Nyamu-yinangkulu kangana kaarnin wart-ma, hospital-ngurlu-ma. When they (the mothers) bring them (the babies) back from the east from [Katherine] hospital. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 0:56min]

2 • make something out of something else. *Variant:* -ngurlung. *Syn:* -nginyi, -ta, -la. Manani-ma-lu pakarli-ngurlu pirrkap-ma manani. They used to build them out of paperbark. [TD: FM09 17 1a: 1:39min]

3 • by. *Variant:* -ngurlung. *Syn:* -nginyi. Manku ngunta jawurt-ngurlung yirr. You mob can pull it by the tail. [VW: FM10a 154: 4:44min]

Ngurlun *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Patji and kanimparra (downstream) from Juwarn.

ngurlunyjurna *n.* echidna burrow. *See:* jungkuwurru; parntarl. Ngurlunyjurna-ka ngurla mulurrp pungana, kankunungkarra-la, jungkurruwurru-wu. Nyamu-rla karrinyana parntarl kanyjuliyit-ngangan, janyja. You poke the burrow from the top to get the echidna. Where it is in its burrow underground. [VW: FM11a 160: 0:02min]*See:* pakayawung; nginyiwurta; jungkuwurru.

ngurlupiyin *n.* from Dreaming start.

ngurna *pro. See:* -rna.

ngurnalu *pro. See:* -rnalu.

ngurnangala *pro. See:* -rnangala.

ngurnangali *pro. See:* -rnangali.

ngurnangaliwula *pro. See:* -rnangaliwula.

ngurnangantipa *pro. See:* -rnangantipa.

ngurnangayirra *pro. See:* -rnangayirra.

ngurnangku *pro. See:* -rnangku.

ngurnangkulu *pro. See:* -rnangkulu.

ngurnangkuwula *pro. See:* -rnangkuwula.

ngurnanyjurra *pro. See:* -rnanyjurra.

ngurnanyunu *pro. See:* -rnanyunu.

ngurnawula *pro. See:* -rnawula.

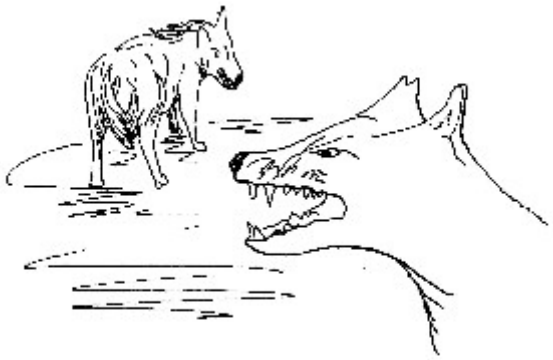
ngurnawuliny *pro. See:* -rnawuliny.

ngurnayina *pro. See:* -rnayina.

ngurnta *n.* roots of 'yangunungku' (bush potato) which create cracks in the ground. If you follow the cracks you will find potatoes. Ngulu pungana kamparrijang-kulu-ma jartjart ngulu-rla pungani kuya. "Ah nyawa na ngurnta!" Kurrij ngulu pungani yangunungku-ma ngulu paraj pungani. "Ah nyawa-rni-warla mangarri-ma," kuya. Ngulu pungani ngulu tup manani, mangarri-ma. They used to dig for it in the old days by pushing back the sand. "Ah here's the root". They dug and found the tuber saying "Ah here's the potato." Then they would dig for the potato and pull it up. [BW: FM09 a12 6b: 1:06min] *See:* yangunungku.

ngurnungurnu *n.* bush tobacco or cattle bush. *Trichodesma zeylanica*. *See:* jarrinyngarna; jimpiringarna. In the old days, the leaves were used as bush tobacco. They were dried in the sun and smoked in long-stemmed pipes. They were also chewed like 'warlayarra' (tobacco). Cattle eat this plant when grass is running out.

ngurr *cv.* growl (of dog), buzz (of bee), hum (of human), putter (of engine). *Syn:* ngurrmilp.



ngurr marnana growl, buzz, hum, putter.

ngurra *n.* country, home, place. *Syn:* munuwu, marru. *See:* ngurrawiti. Nyila na ngurna panana pirrkap ngayu-ma jala-ma, ngurra-ngka ngayiny-ja yarti-ngka, kaarrayinkarra-la. I'm making that [coolamon] today, I am, at my camp in the shade on the east side of my house. [VW: FM07 a050: 2:26min] Ngurnawula kangku na ngurra-ngkurra ngungayirra Nangari-lu-ma. Nangari takes us back home. [VW: FM07 a089: 9:07min] Rait ngurnalu karrinyani yalangka ngurra-ma ngantipa-ma. Well we used to camp there. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 1:39min] Yanani nguwula nyawa ngurra-ngka ngantipanguny-ja karlarra kuya nyila. They kept travelling around west of our old flat. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:06min]



ngurra *cv.* camp, stay.

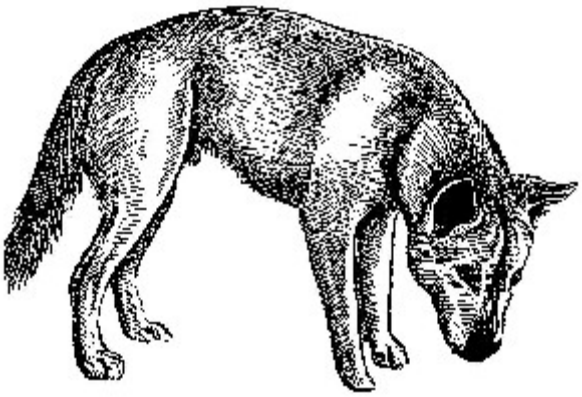
ngurra karrinyana camp out. Ngurnalu karrinyani yalangka na ngurra-ma. We used to camp there. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 0:20min]

ngurra yanana go camping out. Ngurra ngurnalu yanangku ngarin ngurnalu panangku, ngurnalu kanganku murlangka-wu-rni ngurra-wu. We're going to go camping out, kill some game and bring back the meat back here for the camp. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

ngurra manana make camp.

ngurrawiti camping place.

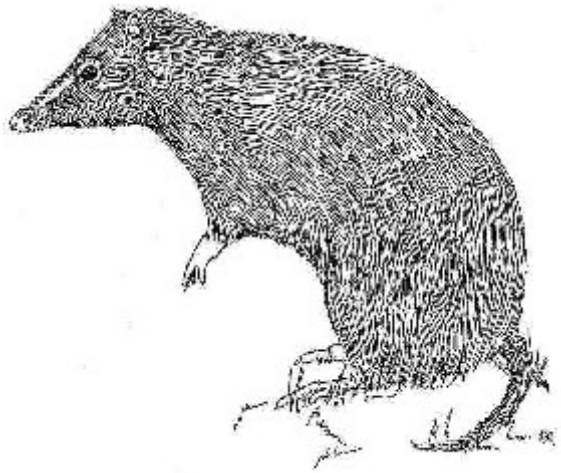
ngurrakin *n.* dingo. *Syn:* marrany. *Canis familiaris dingo*. In the past the scalps were collected and sold to the police as part of control program. Pastoralists often put out poisonous baits near waterholes to kill wild dingoes so that they don't harm cattle. People in the old days used to keep them as pets and for hunting kangaroos, goannas and other lizards. They were very good at finding game, but they would also kill animals at stations such as chooks and goats. Wild dingoes breed in the cold weather time of the dry season. They are often heard howling at night when it is cold.



ngurralutu *n.* short man.

ngurramala *n.* traditional owner, owner of a place, boss of country. *Syn:* ngurra-mungkuj. This incorporates rights and obligations under Dreamings and ceremonies on the country.

ngurramaya *n.* **1** • bandicoot. *Syn:* palatmawu, pakuru. *Isoodon macrourus*. Bandicoots are like large rats with long pointy noses. They are ground dwellers which dig little holes looking for food. During the day they hide in grassy areas where they make small camps in thick grass. They have not been seen in recent times but in the past they were common sometimes and then would not be seen for a while. Following good wet seasons and lots of rain, they would be seen in large numbers, especially near 'lamarn' (rivers). The meat is very tasty and tender. When bandicoots were common, they were hunted often. They are more common in northern areas.



2 • mouse. Ngurramaya-ngku-ma karan mani ngurra. The mouse scratched at the house. [VW: FHM098: 10:27min]

Ngurrawa *n.* place upstream from Daguragu along Wattie Creek.

ngurrawiti *n.* camping place. *See:* ngurra.

Ngurrilarni *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Japan and kanimparra (downstream) from Ngurrawa.

ngurrkpana *n.* rainbow

spirit. *Syn:* karrimala, kurraj. *See:* karrmaninmanin; mungku; wajpinya; kawurrwarang; lawirtawirta. This Dreaming snake lives in deep waterholes. It comes out sometimes during very heavy rain events. When 'pulngayit' (floodwaters) come, it may move to another waterhole. Ngurrkpana gets angry when it hears another language being spoken and the water where it lives may begin to bubble. If it is disturbed, there will be heavy rains and flooding. Ngurrkpana has a number of messengers including 'karrmaninmanin' or 'mungku' (red-faced turtle) and 'wajpinya' (little water goanna). Their eggs and the animals themselves are left alone for fear of aggravating Ngurrkpana. Baby rainbow spirits are called 'kawurrwarang' or 'lawirtawirta'.

ngurrku *cv.* 'jealous' (in Kriol), accuse, blame, suspect of intentions on property, for example when you suspect someone else of wanting your husband or wife.

ngurrku panana Ngungku ngurrku panana, yalungku-ma, yalanganayak ngumparna-nganayak. That one is suspects you of having an affair with her husband. [VW: FM10 a154: 1:04min] Ngurrku panana ngu, yalungku-ma kirri-kari-lu-ma. Another woman suspects her [of something]. [TD: FM10 a163: 7:41min]

ngurrkurrku *n.* **1** • white river gum tree. *Syn:* ngarramirli. *Eucalyptus aspera*. This tree makes good 'warlu' (firewood) and 'namawurru' (sugarbag) is often found in it. The white bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (a fine white ash) which is mixed with 'warlayarra' (tobacco).



2 • cabbage gum. *Syn:* ngarramirli. *Corymbia confertiflora*. The hollow stems and branches can be used to make 'kulumpung' (didgeridoos). The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Ngarlu' or 'namawurru' (sugarbag) may be found in this tree.

ngurrmana *n.* waistband, belt worn around the waist made from 'wirriji' (hair string). *See:* taman.

ngurrmanpurru *n.* initiated man.

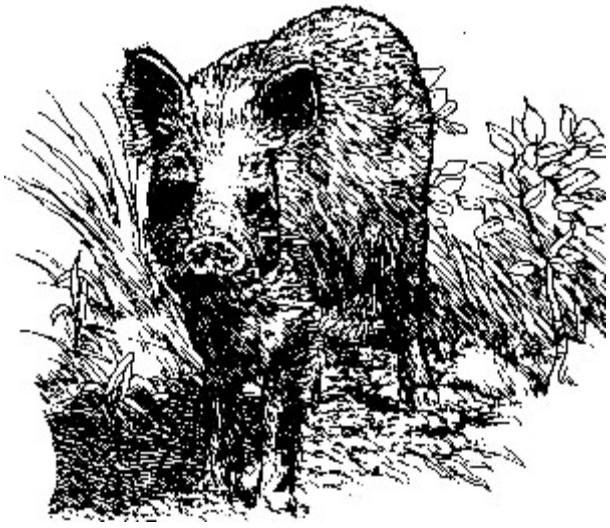
ngurrmilp *cv.* snore, engine puttering, purring, humming, idling, buzz, any vibration noise. *Syn:* ngurr. Marlmarlpkaji nyamu-lu karrinyana, pujikat-marraj ngurrmilpkarra. When they have asthma, and sound like a cat purring. [BW: FM07 a01 1a: 5:06min]

ngurrmirlp karrinyana there snoring.

ngurrmilp marnana snore, car idling. Ngurrmilp murrp marni. He stopped snoring. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

ngurrmilp yanana noise a car makes as it comes up.

ngurrngurrwaji *n.* pig. *Variant:* ngurrngurr. *Sus scrofa*.



ngurruj *cv.* copy, imitate. *Syn:* maangkuj, marr.

ngurruj manana copy.

ngurruj panana copy.

ngurruj-kaji copycat.

ngurrujkaji *n.* copycat, someone who imitates other people all of the time.

ngurrulyp *cv.* hurt, ache, pain. *Syn:* warrngun. Ngurrulyp ngurna ngarlaka. I have a headache. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

ngurrulyp karrinyana hurt, ache, pain.

ngurrulyp payarnana something hurting inside such as a splinter placed by a sorcerer.

ngurrun *n.* pubic hair.

Ngurrung *n.* place on Lily Creek. Lily Creek flows north off the Victoria River.

ngurrutu *cv.* jealous. *Syn:* nguwaj, jirrijkarra.

ngurrutu karrinyana jealous.

ngurtij *cv.* intuit, divine, have a premonition or revelation about distant event.

ngurtij yuwanana intuit.

nguru *cv.* **1** • prepare tobacco into ball for chewing.

2 • prepare bait. Jalij-parla ngurna-rla mani nguru-wu-rni. Then I got a prawn for her just to use as bait. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

ngutu *cv.* hibernate, stay inside a hole for a long time like a snake or goanna. *See:* wirrngin.

ngutu waninyana enter a hole to hibernate.

ngutu karrinyana hibernating.

ngutuk *cv.* backwards, reverse. *Syn:* ngurlaj.

ngutuk kangana reverse, drive backwards, bring backwards. Ngutuk na kangka wijkuk! Reverse [the car] to bring it closer! [VW: FM07 a027: 8:26min]

ngutuk yanana go backwards.

nguwaj *cv.* jealous.

nguwaj karrinyana jealous.

nguwaj manana make jealous.

nguwaj marnana talk jealously.

nguwajkarra being jealous.

nguwula *pro. See:* -wula.

Nguwuli *n.* place just north of McDonald Creek. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

nguwuliny *pro. See:* -wuliny.

nguyi *pro. See:* -yi.

nguyilu *pro. See:* -yilu.

nguyin *pro. See:* -yin.

nguyina *pro. See:* -yina.

nguyinpula *pro. See:* -yinpula.

nguyinta *pro. See:* -yinta.

nguyiwula *pro. See:* -yiwula.

nguyung *cv.* want more of something like food from a person. *See:* ngarrungkap.

nguyung manana want more.

nguyurrp *cv.* hum, murmer, talk quietly (so that you can't make out the words). Nguyurrp-kulu yunparnana wajarra.He's humming the 'wajarra' tune. [ECh: DD]

nguyurrp marnana murmer.

NY - ny

-ny *suf.* **1** • this place or that place. Yalany-ja ngurna na mayingka-yawung-kulu yapakayi-yawung-kulu. I hit that place [on the wood] with the small axe. [VW: FM07 a050: 7:04min] Ngurla-nyanta karrinya nyanuny-ja na marluka-ny-ja yaluny-ja, ngayiny-ma kapuku-ma Mayawi-ma. My sister used to stay with that old Afghan man at that place. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 4:08min] Yalanginyi-ma na ngulu yanani murlany-jirri na. After that they used to come to this place. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:51min]

2 • this ending turns verbs and coverbs into nouns. Palki-ny-ta paku yuwani. She vomited on the table cloth. [BW: FM07 a043: 12:53min] Jinparrak nyamu-rlaa-nga yanku nyanawu-yirri wanta-ny-jirri kankarra. One day we'll go to Jinparrak to the birthing place. [VW: FM08 a085: 18:59min]

3 • this ending is also found on some goals and locations which are people. It means where the person is. Kapuku-wu-ny-jirri nyanuny-ku-jirri, malyju-ngku ngu wany yuwani. The boy throws it to where his sister is. [VW: FHM098: 21:06min] Ngurna tak karrinya marluka-wu-ny-ja ngurra-ngka I sat down at the old man's camp.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

nya *interj.* here! Jitirnijitirni ngurla jayingana nya nya nya. She gave her half-ground seed, here, here and here. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 3:10min] This word is used when offering something. It may be a short form of 'nyawa'.

nyamnyam *cv.* taste. *Syn:* malany.

nyamnyam ngarnana taste.

nyamnyam panana taste.

nyamnyam payarnana taste.

nyampa *quest.* **1** • what, which, what kind. Nyampa-warla-rnangku malu? What will I tell you? [VW: FM09 17 2a: 0:12min] "Wartayi nyampa-warla-rla nyawa kampij?" "Goodness what kind of egg is this?" [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 0:55min]

2 • anything, something. Marntaj ngunku-rla jayingku mangarri nyampa ngarin tanku. OK you give some bread or anything, meat, tucker to her [because she can't look after herself]. [VW: FM12 a183: 6:34min] Puwarraja-ma nyampa-ma yumi-ma-rnanyjurrangkulu jayinya, jayinya-ma-rnanyjurrakulu yumi-ma. We gave you mob the Dreamings, other things and the law. We gave you the law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

nyampakayirnikayirni *n.* whatever else, and the like, etc. Ngurlaa-rla wirrin manku kilkak, kilkak yuka nyampakayirnikayirni-ma. We'll clean away everything, grass and whatever else. [DD: EC97 a002: Tiwu-waji: 0:41min]

nyampanginyi *quest.* why, as a result of what, caused by what. *Syn:* nyampangurlu. Nyampa-nginyi-n kurlpak yuwani? Why did you vomit? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

nyampangurlu *quest.* why, as a result of what. *Syn:* nyampanginyi.

nyampawayin *quest.* something. Nyampa wayi ngulu kamparnana. They are cooking something. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-n-nga karrwa-wu ngumpit-kari-wu, ngaja-ngku-rla jayingana nyampa-wayin ngarin-payin. If you wear another man's [body painting designs], you'll have to give him something like meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurna paraj pungku nyampa-wayin. I'll find something. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 4:33min] Ngaja-nta taarlakkarra yanana nyampa-kurra-wayin. You mob might be in danger of something. [VW: FM12 a177: 4:35min]

nyampawu *quest.* **1** • why, what for, for what purpose. Nyampa-wu-ja-n yijkurrp yuwani? Why are you vomiting? [BW: FM09 a122: 10:41min]

2 • for something, for anything. Murlangkurra-ma ngurnalu yanana ngurnalu manana manyirrkirla-wu nyampa-wu tanyantanyan-ma yapayapa-ma jangkakarni-ma. We come here [to Jampawurru] to get big and small baitfish to catch barramundi and anything with. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 1:29min]

nyampayirla *n.* what's it called. Pirrkkarra nyampayirla wirriji ngulu yuwanani. They used to pull out the - what's it called - hair string. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 22:25min] *See:* nganayirla. This is the inanimate version of 'nganayirla'.

nyamu *cv.* stuck or attached to something. *Syn:* nang, palnyap. This is a Nyininy word.

nyamu karrinyana stuck, attached to.

nyamu *part.* which, who, where, that (complementiser). Nyamu-rna-nga purrp parru, kawarla na ngurna-nga pirrkap manku. When I finish knocking the bark off, then I'll make the coolamon. [VW: FM07 a050: 6:39min] Nyila nyamu yanana warlaku-ma yalungku-warla nguyi payarni. That dog that's going along there is the one that bit me. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-rna tak karrinyani kuyangka-warla nguyi jayinya. When I was sitting down [that's when] he gave me it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-lu-nga ngana-wayin yanku manyja-yina kuya. If somebody comes, tell them that. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-nga karru week-kari, nyamu yanku kaput. He might stay another week, he might go tomorrow. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Nyamu-yilu marnana kanyju-kanyju-k-ma kula-rna punyu kuya-ngka-ma. I am not happy when they talk behind my back. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngayu-ma-rna ngurra-marla nyamu-rna-nga manku ngarin-ma. I'm a traditional owner so I should get meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-nyan *suf.* his or her relative or family member. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnara-nyan' means 'his or her father who is my child'. *Syn:* nyanuny. Jarrngankarra karrinyani nyila-ma ngu, murrwarli-nyan-ta, maitbi mali-ngka yu nou. She was keeping her distance because of her mali. [FM12 a172: 01:00min]

nyanawu *dem.* same place or person or thing as already mentioned or already known, 'you know', 'you remember'. Kanyjal nyanawu pinka-ka ngurnalu karrinyani, pakarli-la jangkarni-la. We were down there you know the place under the big paperbark tree. [VW: FM09 a127]

-nyanparra *suf.* your relative or family member. This is a word ending only used with family words, for example 'parnara-nyanparra' means 'your father who is my child'. *Syn:* nyununy.

nyanpula *pro.* those two, the two of them. Yalanginyi-ma nyanpula na nguwula payarru. Then the two of them will have a go at chopping. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:46min]

nyanpulajarra *n.* siblings with the same mother or father.

nyanpulanguny *pro.* those two's, for the two of them. *Syn:* nyanpulany. Murlangka ngarlaka-la kangani ngu mayingany nyanpulanguny. She was carrying food on her head for the two of them. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 0:51min]

nyanpulany *pro.* those two's, for the two of them. *Syn:* nyanpulanguny.

-nyanta *pro.* to him for a reason. Nyamu-rla papa-ma waninyana, yapawurru-warla maitbi, nyila-ma kirri-ma wangu ngurla-nyanta pirnti-ka karrinyana. When his older brother passes away, his wife who is a widow lives with the younger brother. [VW: FM12 a178: 1:34min] Tarl ngulu-rla-nyanta yuwanani, warrija-la-ma. They stabbed the spear into the crocodile's back to get it. [VW: FM12 a173: 4:52min] Yikili-ngurlung, kurrupartu-ma warntarrija yuwanana. Jartaj mani ngurla-nyanta nyanuny-ja-rni kuya. He throws a boomerang from a long way away. He aimed it at it to get it. [VW: FM12 a172: 2:42min] Ngurla-nyanta karrinya nyanuny-ja na marluka-ny-ja yaluny-ja, ngayiny-ma kapuku-ma Mayawi-ma. My sister used to stay with that old Afghan man at that place. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 4:08min]

nyantu *pro.* he, she, him, her, it. Pani ngu nyantu-warluk Nanaku-ngku. Nanaku starting chopping first. [TD: FM07 a028: 8:08min]

nyanuny *pro.* for her/him/it, his, her, its. Nyanuny ngurna-rla jayingku, Japarta-wu. I gave it to him, to Japarta. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 28:46min] Nyanuny-ku jaju-wu ngurla kangana, mangarri punyu, yarti-ngkurra makin-ta-wu.She takes a cake to her grandmother who was sleeping in the shade. [VW: FHM146: 1:12min]

nyangana *v.* look, see, hear, listen, perceive, eat, take in (Class 3). Nguyiwula nyangana karrap Nangala-kujarra-lu-ma ngayu-warluk-parni. The two Nangalas are watching me cut [the tree] first. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:35min] Kumpaying na nyangana ngu Nangala-lu-ma waninya janyja-kurra. Nangala is eating the honey from where it fell on the ground. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:00min]

- **nyangana** look, is looking.
- **nyanya** looked, had looked.
- **nyangku** will look, want to look.
- **nyangka** look! watch!
- **nyangani** was looking at it, used to look at it.
- **nyanganku** will be looking at it, want to be looking at it.
- **nyangu** to look at it.

nyangani *v.* was looking at it, used to look at it. *See:* nyangana.

nyanganku *v.* will be looking at it, want to be looking at it. *See:* nyangana.

nyangka *v.* look! watch! *See:* nyangana.

nyangku *v.* will look, want to look. *See:* nyangana.

nyangu *v.* to look at it. *See:* nyangana.

nyangunyangu *n.* witch-doctor, clever man, healer, nurse, 'sister' in Kriol. *Syn:* ngangkayi, kurnpilin, kurrwararn, yartiparajparaj, maparn. Manku nyangunyangu-pijik karrkany-ju. Chickenhawk will make him a doctor.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyangunyangu-lu turrp pungana laparn-ta turrpkaji-yawung-kulu wamala. The nurse gave the girl an injection in her shoulder. [BWH: FM07-a043: 26:19min]



nyangurla *quest.* **1** • when, what time. Nyangurla-rlaa lurrpu yanku marru-ngkurra? When are we going back to the homestead? [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 29:43min]

2 • sometime, anytime.

nyanya *v.* looked, had looked. *See:* nyangana.

Nyanyi *n.* skin name for a woman. *Syn:* Nalyirri.

nyanyung *cv.* flick tongue like a snake or goanna. *Syn:* nginyangnginyangkarra.

nyanyung karrinyana flick tongue.

nyanyungnyanyungkarra there flicking its tongue.

nyarlk *cv.* push or tip over, fall down. *Syn:* jangan.



nyarlk yuwanana push over, tip over, chuck down.

nyarlk kiyanana Kiyani ngu nyarlk jeya na karlarrak nyawa-ma. She pushes the tree over towards the west. [TD: FM07 a028: 10:12min]

nyarlk waninyana fall down.

nyarlkik *cv.* fall over from being pushed or weak, wrestled down.

nyarlkik waninyana pushed over.

nyarlkik yuwanana push over, knock over.

nyarlkikkarra panana wrestled down.

nyarlkikkarra yuwanana wrestle.

Nyarlmangkarni *n.* Rennie Yard.

Nyarnayawung *n.* **1** • place just south of Hughie Creek and north of Edgar Creek which both flow from the Victoria River.

2 • place just north-east of Buchanan Spring.

-nyarrara *suf.* etc, and other similar things. *Syn:* -purrupurru, -nganyjuk.

nyarrulu *pro.* they, them. *Syn:* -lu, -yina. Ngurnayinangulu kayi panana nyarrulu na. We are following in their footsteps [Lit. We're following them].

nyarrulunguny *pro.* their, theirs, for them. *Syn:* nyarruluny.

nyarruluny *pro.* their, theirs, for them. *Syn:* nyarrulunguny. Ngulu yani wart na nyarruluny hawuj-jirri. They went back to their house. [CE: FM07 a023: 5:13min] Nyarruluny jarrakap nyawa-ma-lu marnana, kuya. That's their way of talking. [VW: FM11 a168: 1:27min]

nyarruluwirri *n.* brother and sister. Kapuku papa ngulu karrinyana nyurraluwirri nyila-ma-lu. Ngaji jintaku, ngamayi jintaku, jaju jintaku kuya. Sisters and brothers together. They have one father, one mother, one mother's mother. [VW: FM10 a154: 1:28min]

nyatjang *quest.* **1** • how much, how many. Jakiliny-ma nyatjang-pa-n karrwawu? How many months will you spend? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] "Nyatjang-parla yani?" "Kula jarrwa, narajpurru." "How many are going?" "Not many, maybe three or four." [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

2 • some amount.

nyatpa *quest.* how. Nyatpa-rna yanku? How will I go? Nyatpa-npula nyanya mila? What sort of eyes did it have [Lit. How did its eyes look]? [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:25min]

nyatparra *quest.* how. Nyatparra-rla ngun manana wirriji pirrkap? How do you make the hair string? [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 9:37min]

nyatparranganang (facing) which way?

nyawa *dem.* this, this one (proximal demonstrative). *Syn:* murla-. Many of these words are only used by young people. Old people use different words beginning with 'murla-' or 'murlu-'.

nyawangku this one.

nyawangka here, at this [place].

nyawawu for this one.

nyawangkurra, nyawangkirri to here, to this [place].

nyawanginying from here, from this [place].

nyawarniny this way.

nyawarra these things, this mob.

nyawa-rni just this one, only this one.

nyawanginying *dem.* from here, from this [place]. *Variant:* nyawanginyi. *Syn:* murlanginyi, murlangurlu. Nyawa-nginyi-ma, ngulu yuwanani kawarla-la-ma ngurnalu, nguyinangulu, jayingani na ngurnalu yuwanani nyila-ma kilka-ma. After that they would put the clean part in another coolamon. [VW: FM10 a147] This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murlanginyi'.

nyawangka *dem.* here, at this [place]. *Syn:* murlangka. Nyawa-ngka-ma-nga karru ngayu-warij jarrakap ngurnangku. Marnana ngayu, nyununy-ma. I will be here on my own talking to you. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 10:40min]This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murlangka'.

nyawangkarni *dem.* right here. *Syn:* murlangkarni. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murlangkarni'.

nyawangkirri *dem.* to here, to this [place]. *Syn:* murlangkurra, nyawangkurra. This word is only used by young people. Old people say 'murlangkurra'.

nyawangku *dem.* this one. *Syn:* murlungku. Kinyuwurra-marraj-kata na nyawa-ngku-ma yapayapa karrwarnana, murlungku-ma karnti-ku-ma nyawa-ngku-ma, kurlngurrung-tu-ma mayimpa-ku-ma. Like the bush onion, this one has small bulbs, this kind of plant, I mean, the water plant. [VW: FM09 a13 2d] This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murlungku'.

nyawangkurra *dem.* to here, to this [place]. *Syn:* murlangkurra, nyawangkirri. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murlangkurra'.

nyawa-rni *dem.* just this one, only this one. Wanyjika-warla jarrakapkaji nyawa-rni ngurna karrwarnana wayi.Where's the minidisc recorder, have I still got it. [VW: FM07 a01 1d: 1:57min]

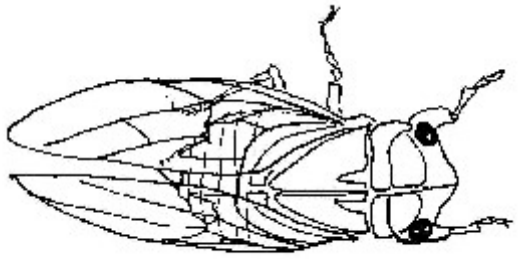
nyawarniny *dem.* this way. Yani ngu nyawarniny nyawa jamana-ma kuya It walked this way. Here are its footprints. [VW: FM10 a154: 4:31min] Nyawa na nyawarniny nyawa ngurna yuwani-ma. That's it, I threw it this way! [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 1:37min]

nyawarra *dem.* these things, this mob. *Syn:* murlarra. *Variant:* nyawarrat. Puntanup nguwula mani nyawarra-ma.The two of them collected this whole lot. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 4:38min] Nyawarra ngurna yuwanana murlangka milimili-la kuya. We put this lot here on the paper bag. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 1:16min]

nyawawu *dem.* for this one. *Syn:* murluwu. Nyawa-wu ngurna-rla manana pirrkap, ngunti. I'm making a light for this one. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 3:46min] This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'murluwu'.

Nyawung *n.* place just north of Wititit karralarni and Wattie Creek.

nyiingkaji *n.* **1** • cicada. *Syn:* nyirri, purrumimi. *Hemiptera*, *Cicadidae various*. These insects sit on the trunks and branches of trees and call very loudly during the hot weather of the build up, indicating that turtles will be laying their eggs and that the rivers will soon be full. They can be held against the lips of young boys to make sure they grow up to be good didgeridoo players.

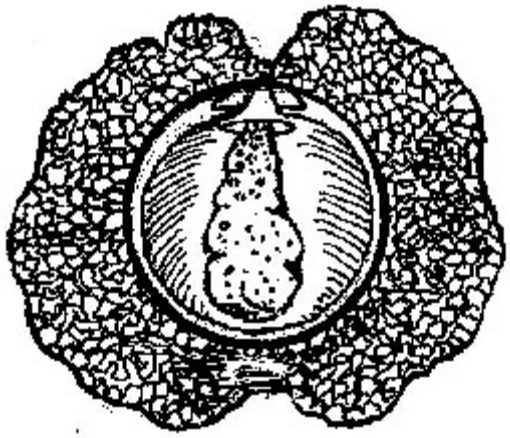


2 • ladybird. *Syn:* nyirri.

nyiinyput *cv.* fall down. *Syn:* nyarlk.

nyiinyput waninyana fall down.

nyikirriri *n.* bush coconut (insect galls). *Syn:* kurtakarla, palapi, kurtakaji. *Hemiptera*, *Sternorrhyncha*. Bush coconuts grow on 'jartpurru' (bloodwood trees). The small soft pink grub inside these insect galls can be eaten. The white inner flesh of the gall can also be eaten. It looks a bit like the inside of a coconut. If they are a bit hard they can be softened by placing them in hot ashes for a while. 'Palapi' is a Nyininy or Malngin word and also a swear word so should not be used. *See:* jartpurru.



nyila *dem.* that, that one (distal demonstrative). *Syn:* yala-, yalu-. Nyila kapuku-lu paraj punya. Your sister found that one. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 8:31min] Many of these words are only used by young people. Old people use different words beginning with 'yala-' or 'yalu-'.

nyilangku this one.

nyilangka there, at that [place].

nyilawu for that one.

nyilangkurra to there, to that [place].

nyilangkirri to there, to that [place].

nyilanginyi from there, from that [place].

nyilarra that mob, that lot.

nyila *n.* numeral forty two.

nyilanginying *dem.* from there, from that [place]. *Variant:* nyilanginyi. *Syn:* yalanginyi, yalangurlu. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yalanginyi'.

nyilangka *dem.* there, at that [place]. *Syn:* yalangka. Yalyalp yuwarra nyila-ngka karnti-ka. Put [it] up in the tree. [ECh: RWH & DD] This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yalangka'.

nyilangkarni *dem.* right there. *Syn:* yalangkarni. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yalangkarni'.

nyilangkirri *dem.* to there, to that [place]. *Syn:* yalangkurra, nyilangkurra. This word is only used by young people. Old people say 'yalangkurra'.

nyilangku *dem.* that one. *Syn:* yalungku. Yalanginyi-ma nyila-ngku-ma narrinyila-lu-ma ngu payarni na warlaku wartan-ta. After that, that turtle bit the dog on the tail. [EO: FM07 a002: 16:17min] Nyila-ngku-ma kula-ngku wanyji yuwarru. That one won't leave you alive. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:02min] This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yalungku'.

nyilangkurra *dem.* to there, to that [place]. *Syn:* yalangkurra, nyilangkurra. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yalangkurra'.

nyila-rni *dem.* just that one, only that one. Daguragu nyila-rni ngarrinyan ngungantipa karrinyana. Daguragu is our ceremony ground. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

nyilarniny *dem.* that way. Kuliyan-ma nyamu-n malu kulikuli nyilarniny-kata-rni ngurnangkulu jarrarra manku.Cheeky people who talk aggressively - we will followed you up right away with punishment. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

nyilarra *dem.* those things, that mob. *Variant:* nyilarrat. *Syn:* yalarra. Puntanup manta nyilarra warlu yapayapa. Yuwarra-nga-rla-ngkulu talwarrirn kuya. Collect some small pieces of wood. Let them build up the fire for you. [VW: FM11 a162: 1:54min]

nyilawu *dem.* for that one. *Syn:* yaluwu. This word is generally only used by young people. Old people say 'yaluwu'.

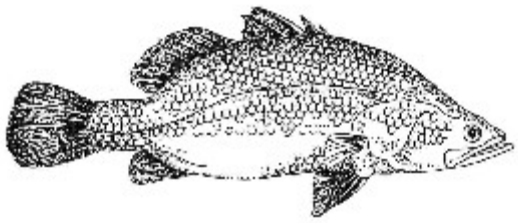
nyili *n.* fish scales. *See:* yawu.

nyilirrp *cv.* drizzle, drip like light rain going on for a long time. *Syn:* nyinyparrp, nyiwanyiwa.

nyilirrp waninyana drizzling rain.

nyilirrlpkurlawurlp yanana drizzling rain coming up.

nyiliyawung *n.* barramundi. *Variant:* nyiliyarung. *Syn:* yinarrwa, manyirrkila. *Lates calcarifer*. *See:* marna; pirlpirla.Barramundi can get large and are hard to catch as they fight hard to get off the line. They are common in billabongs and the big rivers. They are mostly caught using live bait on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines). The flesh is roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. Yinarrwa has the skin name Nalyirri. Small barramundi are called 'marna' and large ones are called 'pirlapirla'.



nyiman *n.* **1** • green pygmy-goose. *Nettapus pulchellus*. These small geese were eaten in the past but they are quite small and do not have much meat.

2 • grebe. *Tachybaptus novae-hollandiae*, *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*. These birds are like little ducks. They are gutted, the feathers singed off and then roasted on hot coals, in a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. In the old days grebes were hunted by throwing a rock or stick at them.

nyimijkarra *cv.* blink eyes.

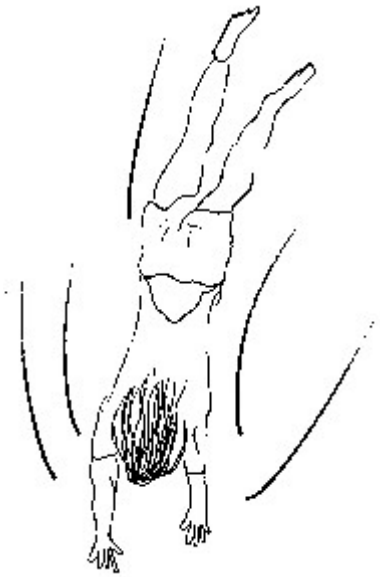
nyimijkarra karrinyana blink eyes.

nyiminyimijkarra constantly blinking eyes.

nyimung *cv.* withhold or refuse to give something to someone, starve someone of something.

nyimung marnana Nyimung ngungku-rla marnana. He's not letting you have any. [ECh: RWH]

nyimurluk *cv.* dive, put head underwater. *Syn:* jirtpuruk, jirrpu, nyinypuruk.



nyimurluk kangana take deep into the water, put your head underwater (like a wading bird).

nyimurluk waninyana dive down in the water.

nyinan *cv.* offend someone, hurt someone's feelings. *See:* jinpuk.

nyinan panana offend someone.

Nyingalarra *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River. It is kankarra (upstream) from Karna and kanimparra (downstream) from Pantarrjawung (Jampawurru Junction).

nyinginy *cv.* taunt, provoke, argue.

nyinginy panana taunt. Kula-yi nyampawu nyinginy-ma parru nyila-rni-warla ngungaliny. He won't provoke me, that one's one of ours. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

nyinginykarra taunting.

nyiny *cv.* **1** • dunk, put something or someone underwater. *Syn:* nyinypuruk. *See:* ngilyipurr.

nyiny manana put someone underwater.

nyiny waninyana fall in water and go under.

nyiny yuwanana dunk something, dip something. Yuwarra-rla manyanyi, yirrijkaji, marlan, ngamanpurru. Nyiny yuwarra-rla jitji kuya kanyjupal, jiya-rla. Smoke the 'manyanyi', 'yirrijkaji', red river gum leaves and conkerberry together. Dip her nose into the smoke. Smoke her. [VW: FM12 a179: 3:51min]

nyiny ngarnana dunk and eat something such as bread in tea, drown.

nyinykarra dunking, holding underwater.

2 • blow nose.

nyiny marnana blow nose.

nyinya *cv.* sing or curse someone. *Syn:* yarrinti.

nyinya manana sing or curse someone.

nyinyji *n.* lower back, top of bottom.

nyinyjiwu *cv.* going on and on, not listening to anyone, not stopping.

nyinyjiwu yanana going on and on.

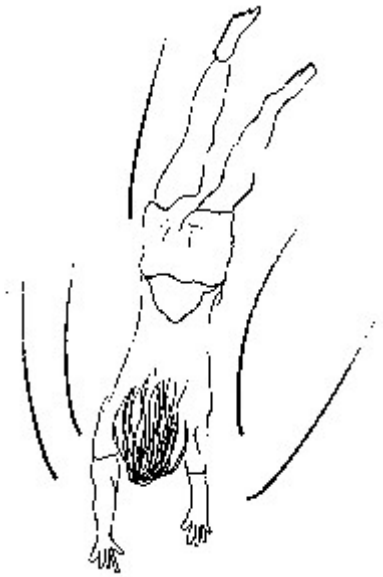
nyinyparrp *cv.* drizzling, light rain falling for a long time. *Syn:* nyilirrp.

nyinyparrp waninyana drizzling rain.

nyinyparrp-kula-wurlp yanana coming up in the drizzling rain.

nyinypanyinyparrp constantly drizzling.

nyinypuruk *cv.* dive, put head underwater. *Syn:* jirtpuruk, jirrpu, nyimurluk.



nyinypuruk waninyana dive down. Tarap waninyani nganta nyinypurukkarra. He was diving down with his head under. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 2:25min]

nyinypurukkarra diving.

nyirli *n. See:* nyili.

nyirn *cv.* **1** • lose. *Syn:* nyurrun. This is a Nyininy word.

nyirn manana lose something.

2 • forget, put something behind you (like a fight or argument). *Syn:* nyurrun. This is a Nyininy word.

nyirn manana forget something.

nyirn karrinyana forget to tell someone.

3 • half deaf. *Variant:* nyirnjuwu.

nyirn manana deafen.

nyirn marnana half-deaf.

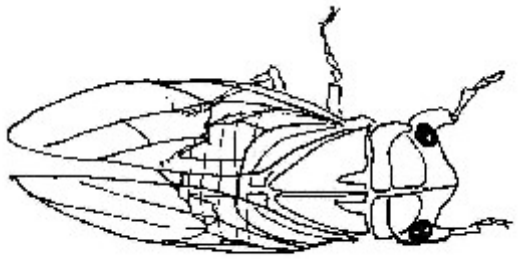
nyirnjuwu karrinyana deafen.

nyirnpari *n.* **1** • half deaf. *Syn:* langamurlung, wilangarna. Manyja-rla jirrimarna, nyirnpari langa ngu. Speak up [when] talking to him, he's half-deaf. [ECh: DD] This is a Nyininy word.

2 • mad. *Syn:* langamurlung, wilangarna. This is a Nyininy word.

nyirralu *n.* 14, numeral fourteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

nyirri *n.* **1** • cicada. *Syn:* nyiingkaji, purrumimi. *Variant:* nyiti. *Hemiptera*, *Cicadidae various*. These insects sit on the trunks and branches of trees and call very loudly during the hot weather of the build up, indicating that turtles will be laying their eggs and that the rivers will soon be full. They can be held against the lips of young boys to make sure they grow up to be good didgeridoo players.



2 • ladybird. *Syn:* nyiingkaji.

nyirrk *cv.* **1** • hunched back like a horse ready to buck.

nyirrk karrinyana hunched back.

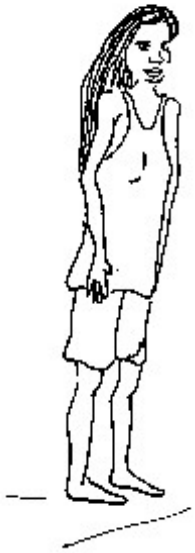
nyirrkkarra hunching.

2 • alone, by yourself.

nyirrk karrinyana alone.

nyirrkkarra being alone.

nyirrkiny *n.* thin, skinny, 'bone bugger' (in Kriol). *Syn:* larrkaj, wirlwarl.



nyitjira *n.* snot from a cold or flu. *See:* nyiny; ngany.

nyiwanyiwa *n.* light rain, drizzle. *Syn:* nyilirrp, nyinyparrp. *See:* kurtimirang.

nyiwunnyiwun *cv.* swim or dive underwater. *Variant:* nyiwut. *Syn:* jirrpu.

- **nyiwunnyiwun yanana** swim underwater. Yanana ngu kanyjupal ngawa-ngka na nyiwunnyiwun nyawa-ma kartiya-ma. The white man swam underwater. [BW: FM07 a043: 32:38min] "Kula-rna yanana, nyiwunnyiwunkarra-ma ngawa-ngka-ma lawara," ngurla marnani warrija-ma. "I can't go swimming underwater at all," said Crocodile to him. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 3:01min]
- **nyiwunnyiwun waninyana** dive under. "Kula-rna waninyana nyiwunnyiwun-ma kanyjurra tarap-ma nyuntu-marraj-ma, lawara," kuya, ngurla marnani. "I can't dive down like you at all," he said to him. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 1:51min]
- **nyiwunnyiwun wanyjanana** dive away from someone. Ngayu-ma-rnangku wanyjanana nyiwunnyiwunkarra. Ngurna tarukap waninyana, kanyjurra ngawa-ngka-ma. I'm going to dive away from you. I'll swim underwater. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 3:30min]
- **nyiwunnyiwun kangana** take swimming underwater.
- **nyiwunnyiwun ngarnana** drown.
- **nyiwunnyiwunkarra** swimming underwater.

-nyiyang *suf.* really. *Syn:* -nyiyarni. Tanku-murlung-nyiyang. Really hungry. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyuntu ngun jangkarni-nyiyang. You are really big. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-nyiyarni *suf.* really. *Syn:* -nyiyang. Ngulu kartpi mumpung-nyiyarni. They have very dark hair. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

-nyjurra *pro.* you mob. *Variant:* -nyurra. *Syn:* nyurrulu. Ngayu-ma murlangka-rni ngurra ngurnanyurra nyurruluny karrwanangku. I'll be looking after the camp for you mob. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

-nyjurrakulu *pro.* they do it to you mob. *Variant:* -nyjurrangulu.

nyuk *cv.* suck, suckle. *Syn:* wuyuwup, winyjilp.

- **nyuk payarnana** suck.
- **nyuk manana** suck.
- **nyuk ngarnana** suck out (such as an Aboriginal doctor removing 'poison').
- **nyuknyuk** suck again and again.
- **nyuknyukkarra** suckling. Kula ngarnani karu-ngku-ma yalungku-ma. Nyuknyukkarra ngurla payarni ngapulu-ma. That baby wasn't drinking [any milk]. She was suckling at her breast [but no milk was coming out]. [VW: FM12 33 1: 0:46min]

nyukunayip *cv.* stay at home, not want to go with someone. *Syn:* nyul.

nyukunayip karrinyana stay at home.

nyul *cv.* stay at home, not want to go with someone. *Syn:* nyukunayip.

nyul karrinyana stay at home.

nyumirli *n.* rinso, soap, washing powder. *Syn:* ngamarlart-jawung. Nyumirli, jayingani-ma-yina murnungku-lu-ma. The policeman used to give them soap. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 5:52min]

nyumparl *cv.* have a bad feeling about going somewhere.

nyumparl panana Nguyi nyumparl pani. He didn't want to keep following me because of a funny feeling. [ECh: RWH & DD]

nyuna *cv.* stay still and quiet. *Syn:* muk, kimu, kirrp. Nyuna karra. Stop quiet! [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

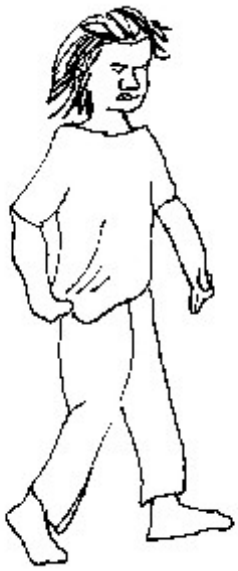
nyuna karrinyana stay still.

nyunal *n.* dirty, person or clothes. Nyila-ma wapawapa-ma nyunal. Those clothes are dirty. [ECh: VW & DD]

nyunal-jawung dirty.

Nyunkurrmu *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Pulkarra and kanimparra (downstream) from Palngarrawuny.

nyunkurtij *cv.* sulk, go off in a huff. *Syn:* purturr.



nyunkurtij waninyana sulk.

nyunpula *pro.* you two. *Syn:* -npula, -nkuwula.

nyunpulany *pro.* for the two of you.

nyuntu *pro.* you. *Syn:* -n, -ngku. Kankulak ngun pani nyuntu. You chopped upwards at the tree. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:43min] Ngungku karrap nyangana nyuntu-ma. He is looking at you. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-nyunu *pro.* each other, myself, himself, yourself and so on (reflexive and reciprocal pronoun). *Variant:* -junu. Ngurnalu-nyunu kamparnana murlungku. We treat ourselves with this one. [VW: FM07 a01 1c: 1:43min] Ngurnalu-nyunu yuwanana murrkun maitbi murlangka-ma. We put three lines [of ochre] on ourselves here. [VW: FM07 a085: 18:05min] Marntaj-parla ngunpula-nyunu kunguluk pani. You two have hit each other enough now and drawn blood. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Namata nguyinangkulu payarnani kuya ngulunyunungkula manani nyila-ma pingi-ma. It didn't matter if they bit them, they would brush them off themselves. [VW: FM10 a148: 9:35min]

nyununy *pro.* your, yours, for you, to you. Ngarnjal nyununy ngungku jayinya jintapakari-ma. Topsy gave another one to you. [VW: FM07 a021]

-nyung *suf.* with the qualities of (adjective ending). *See:* ngarinnyung; pinangkanyung; pukunyung.

nyungkurlng *cv.* doubled up, wrap up, wrap around, double back. *Variant:* nyungkurlngap. *Syn:* lurlulurlu.

nyungkurlng karrinyana doubled up, unable to straighten up. *See:* munyjurlng.

nyungkurlng waninyana double up permanently.

nyungkurlng yanana double back on tracks.

nyungkurlngap karrinyana coiled up, doubled up, folded, like snake, rope, clothes.

nyungkurlng yuwanana wrap up.

nyungurliny *cv.* lying with legs bent up (foetal position), curled up (like a snake). *Syn:* nurlu. *Variant:* nyunguliny.

nyungurliny karrinyana curled up, lying with legs bent up.

nyungurliny waninyana curl up like a snail in a shell.

nyungurliny yuwanana fold up something. Mulyukuna kula-lu yuwarru nyungurliny jakarr manku. They can't coil up and cover a black-headed python [when they cook it in an earth oven]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

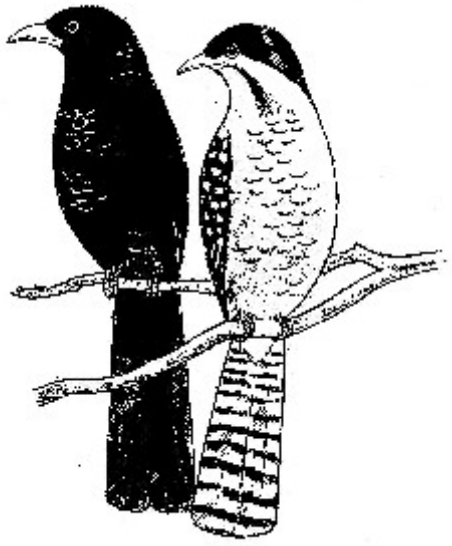
nyuny *cv.* head down, arse up, bent down.

nyuny karrinyana head down and arse up, bent over.

nyunykarra keeping head down or staying bent over.

nyurijpan *n.* **1** • shining flycatcher. *Myiagra alecto*. This bird is a bit like a 'jikirrij' (willie wagtail) but it lives near creeks and rivers. It sings out 'nyurij..nyurij..nyurij'.

2 • common koel, stormbird. *Syn:* japartartany. *Eudynamys orientalis*. This bird occurs in thick bush near 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'pinka' (creeks) . When it calls with its distinctive 'cooee-cooee' call, it tells you that the first storms of the wet season will start soon and that 'muying' (black plum) has ripe fruit ready to eat. It also likes to eat 'kumpulyu' (white currants).



nyurlng *n.* joey or small kangaroo still following mother and getting in and out of her pouch or 'puul'. *Syn:* wulungarna, wartangarna. *See:* puul.

nyurrulu *pro.* you mob. *Syn:* -nta, -nyjurra. Kapkap nyurrulu-ma pungka-yilu-rla. You mob - gang up on me. [VW: FM11 a164: 15:31min]

nyurrulunguny *pro.* your, yours, for you lot, for you mob. *Syn:* nyurruluny.

nyurruluny *pro.* your, yours, for you lot, for you mob. *Syn:* nyurrulunguny.

nyurrun *cv.* **1** • forget, confuse, forgive.

nyurrun manana Ngurnangku nyurrun mani nyanawu kuli-nginyi-ma, punyu ngurli karru. I have forgiven you for that fighting, we will be good now. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

2 • die, pass away, lose yourself in death.

nyurrun manana Kula wupkarra-la-ma nyampa-ka-ma ngapuk manku ngarin-ma ngarturr-jawung-kulu, ngaja karu nyurrun manana ngapuk-kula, majul-ta, kuya. When meat is roasting, a pregnant women can't smell it in case she loses the baby. [VW: FM09 a123: 10:30min] Ngunyunu nyurrun mani. She died [Lit. She lost herself]. [ECh: DD]

nyutinyuti *n.* cat, pussycat. *Syn:* ngaya, ngajukayin, minija. *Felis catus*. This is a Malngin word.



nyuwulupulu *cv.* underwater.

nyuwulupulu karrinyana lie in wait underwater like a crocodile.

nyuwulupulu kangana drag something underwater.

nyuwulupulu waninyana go underwater, enter the water.

P – p

-p *suf.* creates a coverb from a verb or noun. Nyila-ma ngulu kangani na kampanup-ku na. They would bring [the fish] to cook then. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 04:53min] Karrwawu-rna-nga kuya-rni nyamu-yilu manku punyu-k-ma nyila-ma, pakipaki-ma, pirrkapirrkap-ku, yunparnupkaji-wu nyampawaji-wu. I'll keep it like that when they make a good chisel for me so I can make a singing stick. [VD: FM07 a021: 06:55min] Tingarrilup mingip yanana. She is crawling on her knees. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-pa *suf.* joins an ending to words ending in a consonant (epenthetic syllable). *Syn:* -wa. Kawarla pirrkap mani ngu kaput-pa-rni ngayiny-ju marluka-lu. My husband made the coolamon early in the morning. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:33min]

Paakiyawung *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

Paala *n.* hill which is 'kayirra' (north) of Liku and south-west (kurlarra) of Kalkaringi. It is the first hill in a line that goes north-south. The next hill is Kunyininya. It is surrounded by plain country. You reach this hill off the road to Riveren station. This is a Kapukurlang (Two Sisters) Dreaming place.

paj *cv.* directly, straight through. Paj-parni yalangka-ma-lu kangani, karrawarra, ngari-ma. They used to take the cattle straight through there west [to QLD]. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 02:31min] This word might be from the English word 'fast'.

pajara *n.* prickle bush. *Syn:* murrulumpu. *Dichrostachys spicata*. This plant has sharp hard prickles. It grows in open areas and is a good shade tree. Bullocks, camels and goats eat the leaves. It is used for making 'jalkaji' (spear-throwers) 'narra' (hooks).

paka *n.* **1** • prickle, thorn, bindii eye. *Syn:* talatala. *Tribulus terrestris*. Yani ngu wamala-ma, kalurirrp turrp punya paka-ngku-warla. The girl was walking along when a prickle poked her [in the foot]. [BW: FM07 a043: 26:36min]



2 • needle.

pakajirri *n.* **1** • good fighter. Nyuntu ngun jangkarni nyawa kuya jangkarni. Ngayu-ma ngurna yapawurru. Nyuntu ngun pakajirri kuli-ngka-ma. Kuli na ngurnangku manku ngayu na majka. Yuwarru ngurnangku-rla kuturu-wu-ma, pakajirri-wu-ma. Ngurli-nyunu payarru na kuyany-ju-ma kuliyan-tu-ma. Yanta murlangka-wu pakajirri-lu-ma kuya. You, you're big. But me, I'm small. You're a good fighter in fights. But I might try and fight you anyway. I'll fight you with a stick. We'll fight each other aggressively. You come here for a fight. [VW: FM10 a154: 1:56min]

2 • 'cheeky' or aggressive man.

Pakal *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Jalwangkalu and kanimparra (downstream) from Wurruwiti.

pakap *cv.* challenge, argue with, have a 'hard word' with someone.

pakap marnana challenge.

pakapkarra challenging. Ngurla pakapkarra marni yaluwu-ma muk-jirri. He was challenging that [man] who stayed silent. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

pakara *n.* outside from something (e.g. hole, scrub, shelter, fire), or a clearing. *Syn:* kita. Wen yu gedimat warlu-nginyi kanyjuliyit, nyamu-n-nga manku pakara-yirri. When you get it out of the fire, you can put it on the clear ground. [VW: FM07 a058: 6:33min] Ngurnayinangulu manana pakara-yirri. We get them out [of the antbed medicine pit]. [VW: FM07

a085: 1:53min] Pakara-yirri na kangani nyila-ma wirnangpurru-ma. He brought him out [of the water]. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 5:28min]

pakarli *n.* **1** • river paperbark. *Melaleuca leucadendra*. Pinka-ka karrinyani pakarli. There used to be paperbark at the river. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Manani-ma-lu pakarli-ngurlu pirrkap-ma manani. They used to build them out of paperbark. [TD: FM09 17 1a: 1:39min] Kanyjal nyanawu pinka-ka ngurnalu karrinyani, pakarli-la jangkarni-la. We were down there under the big paperbark tree. [VW: FM09 a127: 5:34min] This paperbark is used in bush medicine. To prepare 'pakarli', you boil the leaves and wash in it to help alleviate cold and flu symptoms. The leafs are also used when someone passes away to wipe out any sign of them. These days people scatter leaves from their car as they go to the sorry camp. You can also use the bark to make shelters, blankets and to cover meat in ground ovens. The swellings in the tree are potential water sources. You can cut them open and drink the water found inside.



2 • paper, book. *Syn:* milimili.

3 • woman. *Syn:* janka, kirri. Pakarli-lu jarrwa-ngku ngulu-nyunu purrpap panana. A lot of women are slapping their thighs. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

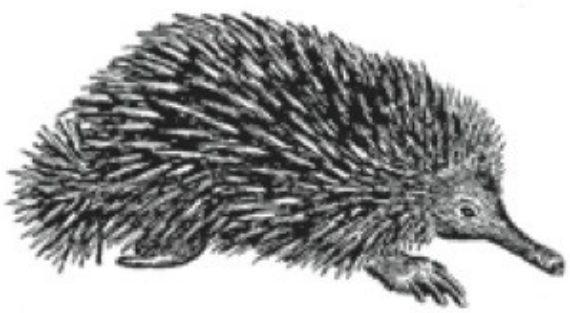


pakarturtup *cv.* hair standing up like when a person is frightened, the way the spines of the echidna stand up.*Syn:* purtuyi.

pakarturtup karrinyana Ngurna pakarturtup karrinyana kartpi-ma My hair is standing on end. [VW: FM10a 154: 2:57min]

pakayawung *n.* echidna, 'porcupine' (in Kriol). *Syn:* jungkuwurru, nginyiwurta. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*.*See:* ngurlunyjurna; waramarla; purnukangu. Jungkuwurru often live in rocky country, where they hide in crevasses and cracks. Their homes are called 'ngurlunyjurna'. They can be pulled out with wire hooks or hooked branches. They are much more commonly seen at night when they walk around looking for food. They are most active during full moon periods in the cold weather of the dry season. Night hunting for echidna is called 'waramarla'. When they walk they leave a little track where the prickles drag along the ground. When they are approached, they roll into a tight ball to protect themselves. Their favourite foods are 'pingi' (ants) and 'munkurt' (termites) which they eat with their 'jalany' (tongue). They are often found near termite mounds called 'tamarra'. During the hot weather of the build-up they can be found in cool areas near 'lamarn' (rivers), where they look for wet ground that is cool to sleep on. The name 'Jungkuwurru' is derived from Jaminjung (jungku=point of elbow plus -wurru=having). Porcupines or echidnas are also often called 'paka-yawung' (having spikes). Large echidnas are called 'purnukangu'. Echidnas are eaten. The meat is sweet like pork. It has a lot of tasty white coloured fat. You need to chop off the spines and feet prior to cooking the whole body in a ground oven. You can soften the spines by placing them on hot coals for a short time or by placing them in a bucket of very hot water. The flesh cannot be eaten by young boys and mothers during initiation ceremonies. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) cannot eat them because the spikes might poke the

baby and it will be born a cripple. It can be eaten after a 'needle' from them is hammered into a 'wanyarri' or 'jingi' (bauhinia tree). They are a Dreaming or totem for some people who cannot eat them. There is an important Dreamtime or creation period story about Jungkuwurru that relates to how he got his prickles. Jungkuwurru got mad when he found out that the other animals weren't giving him the good beef. He took all the shade trees away, but the other animals speared him, giving him his prickles.



pakipaki *n.* chisel. *Syn:* ngarlaartku, yinkarnuwaji, pulya. Ngurna-rla nyangku pakipaki-wu, kawarla-wu pirrkappirrkap-ku. I'm going to look around for chisel metal so I can make a coolamon. [VW: FM07 a021: 5:54min] This is a planing tool, either made from stone attached to a handle or from a sharpened piece of leaf suspension from a car. It is used to shape boomerangs, coolamons and other artefacts. The word 'pakipaki' comes from 'buggy'.

pakirr *cv.* break, fall apart. *Variant:* pakirrp. *Syn:* kirt, winkij, parlarr, ning. Ngurna nyanya nyila ngumpit pakirr-a-ma. I saw that man breaking it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

pakirr-nginyi karrinyana broken.

pakirr manana break something.

pakirr panana break up something by hitting it. Pakirrpakirr parra, tanyjik-ku warlu-wu. Cut up some more wood to make the fire warmer. [VW: FM12 a183: 9:18min]

pakirr yuwanana make something break.

pakirr waninyana fall apart, break down like a car breaking down from overuse.

pakirr kangana overuse, wear out.

pakirrpakirr break a lot of things, many things falling apart from overuse.

paku *cv.* vomit. *Variant:* pakuwarrp. *Syn:* kurlpak.



paku karrinyana vomit.

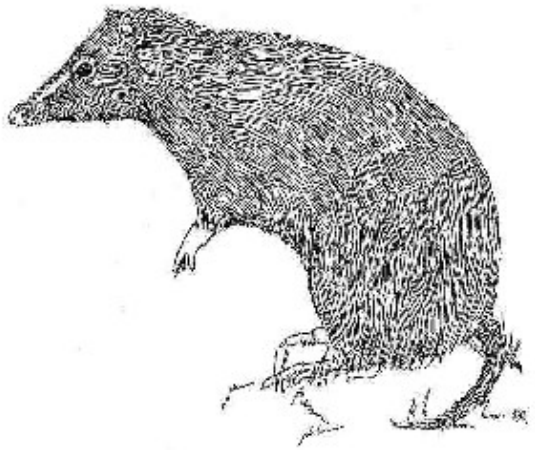
pakurl *n.* rotten, bad, stinking, sour, decayed, infected pus. *Syn:* puka, nungulyurr, mangu. Larrpa-nginyi yuwarra pakurl nyila-ma ngarin-ma, waj yuwarra. That meat is old and rotten. Throw it away. [VW: FM11 a160: 3:22min]

pakurr *cv.* load up (a car), store (in a drum or bucket etc). *Syn:* takurl.

pakurr yuwanana load up, store away. Pakurr yuwani ngayiny-ja kurrurij-ja. They loaded it up in my car.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

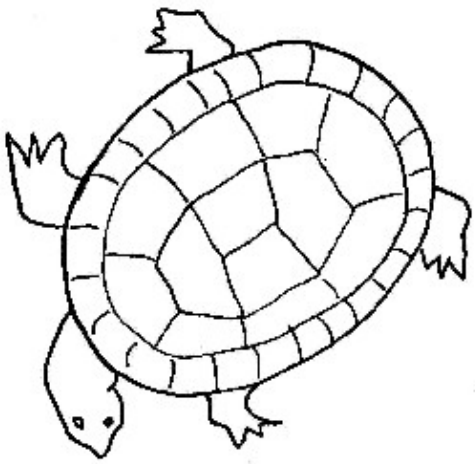
pakurrpakurr load up a number of things.

pakuru *n.* bandicoot. *Syn:* ngurramaya, palatmawu. *Isoodon macrourus*. This word is from Mudburra and Warlpiri. Bandicoots are like large rats with long pointy noses. They are ground dwellers which dig little holes looking for food. During the day they hide in grassy areas where they make small camps in thick grass. They have not been seen in recent times but in the past they were common sometimes and then would not be seen for a while. Following good wet seasons and lots of rain, they would be seen in large numbers, especially near 'lamarn' (rivers). The meat is very tasty and tender. When bandicoots were common, they were hunted often. They are more common in northern areas. Note that the 'Bilinarra, Gurindji and Malngin Plants and Animals' book has this as a possum but this is not right.



pakutu *n.* cross-cousin, child of a father's sister or child of a mother's brother. *Syn:* parnku, parnkuti. You treat opposite sex cousins like opposite sex siblings, though the restrictions are less strict.

palaarn *n.* any kind of turtle. *Syn:* narrinyjila, kuwarlamparla. *Elseya dentata*. These turtles have a hard bite and must be handled carefully. They are common in the 'pinka' (creeks) and 'langkarna' (billabongs). This is the most commonly eaten turtle. It is generally caught on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines), although you can also catch them by hand. The meat is very tasty and highly sought after. You slit their throat and cook them upside down. They are then salted and eaten from the shell. The meat stews in the blood and juices making it tasty. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) should not eat turtle because their babies might end up waddling instead of learning to walk properly.



palak *cv. See:* parlak.

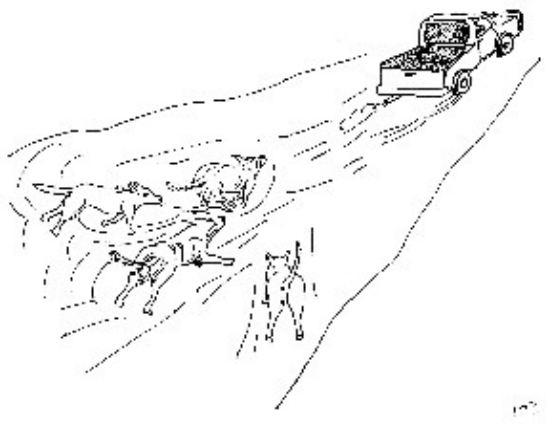
palakak *n. See:* parlakak.

Palakuna *n. See:* Parlakuna.

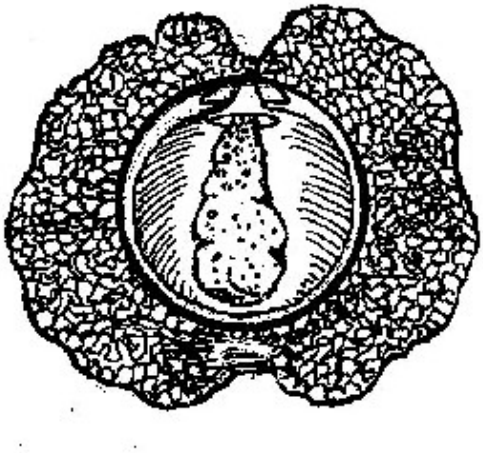
palangari *n.* **1** • black soil country. *Syn:* kurlwarrang. Palangari-la kalurirrp ngurnalu yanana. We are walking around the blacksoil country. [VW: FM07 a054: 2:58min]

2 • coffee. No longer in use. It originally came from the appearance of ground or instant coffee. Now everybody just uses the word 'coffee'.

palapala *cv.* chase, follow. *Syn:* kayi, jayijayi. Nganta palapala manani yalungku-ma karu-ngku-ma palapala palapala. The kid maybe was chasing after it. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 3:59min] This is a Jaru or Nyininy word.



palapi *n.* bush coconut (insect galls). *Syn:* kurtakarla, nyikirriri, kurtakaji. *Hemiptera*, *Sternorrhyncha*. *See:* jartpurru. Bush coconuts grow on 'jartpurru' (bloodwood trees). The small soft pink grub inside these insect galls can be eaten. The white inner flesh of the gall can also be eaten. It looks a bit like the inside of a coconut. If they are a bit hard they can be softened by placing them in hot ashes for a while. 'Palapi' is a Nyininy or Malngin word but in Gurindji is a swear word so should not be used. Use 'kurtakarla' instead.



palarni *part.* (it is) better, at least ... Ngajik ngun-nga karra pala-rni. It's better if you stay for a long time. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nguja palkin-ma karrwawu murlangka pala-rni. It's much better if we put the blanket over here. [ECh: RWH & DD] Pala-rni ngurna nguku-murlung-kaji. At least I'm not a drinker. [FM: CE] Pala-rni ngurna karrwarnana koldringk. At least I have a soft drink. [FM: CE]

palarr *cv. See:* parlarr.

palarra *n. See:* parlarra.

palatmawu *n.* bandicoot. *Syn:* ngurramaya, pakuru. *Isoodon macrourus*. Bandicoots are like large rats with long pointy noses. They are ground dwellers which dig little holes looking for food. During the day they hide in grassy areas where they make small camps in thick grass. They have not been seen in recent times but in the past they were common sometimes and then would not be seen for a while. Following good wet seasons and lots of rain, they would be seen in large numbers, especially near 'lamarn' (rivers). The meat is very tasty and tender. When bandicoots were common, they were hunted often. They are more common in northern areas.



palaya *cv. See:* parlaya.

palinypaliny *n.* kestrel. *Syn:* jinparl. *Falco cenchroides*. This small hunting bird can hover in one place for long periods looking for prey. You often see them hovering at the start of the cold weather. There is a Dreaming story about two 'kurrarntal' (brolgas) who lived near Kunawa (Cattle Creek station). The sisters who had the skin name Nampijina were digging for 'kamara' (yams) on a large blacksoil plain. Two 'palinypaliny' (kestrels) flew overhead and landed on the eastside of the plain and made a fire. One of the 'palinypaliny' took the fire west and the two 'kurrarntal' (brolgas) were unable to escape and were burnt. As they burnt to death, they huddled together, one on top of the other. Now two rocks can be found in their place.



palk *cv.* tread, stamp.

palk yanana stamp along.

palk kayanana stamp, tread on something. Palk kayani jamana-lu. He trod on it [with his foot]. [ECh]

palk waninyana make track.

palkkarra treading heavily, stamping.

Palka *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Karrawurt and kanimparra (downstream) from Yirimuri (junction of Burtawurta Creek).

palka *n. See:* parlka.

palki *n.* flat. Manani ngulu wumara-la na ngulu yuwanani palki-ngka wumara-la kuyany-ja. They got them and put them on the flat rock. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 01VW.mp3: 1:13]

palkipalki many flat things such as rocks.

palkiny blanket.

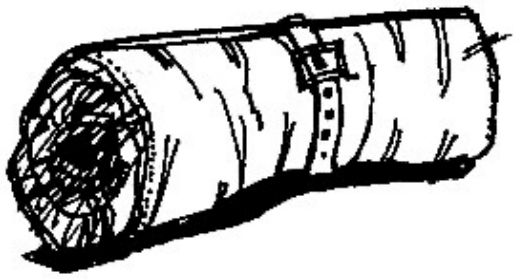
palkij *cv. See:* parlkij.

palkik *cv.* flatten.

palkik manana flatten with your hands. Palkik ngurna mani. I'm flattening it. [VW: FM09 a13 3b: 3:49min]

palkik panana flatten out with a mallet or by hitting it. Nyawa ngurna panana palkik kuya-ma. I'm hitting it out flat like this. [VW: FM09 a13 3b: 4:24min]

palkiny *n.* ground cover such as paperbark, a blanket, calico or swag. *Syn:* palyja, kawulpul, jakarrwaji. Palkiny yuwarra!Put a ground cover down! [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Palkiny-ta paku yuwani. She vomited on the table cloth. [BW: FM07 a043: 12:53min] *See:* palki.



Palkinykarni *n.* Yiparrartu (Emu) went through this country which is south-east of Kalkaringi. Karrawarra nyawa na kanyjurra jawurruk, Palkinykarni-mayin, yani ngu. She went east and down to through Palkinykarni. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 4:43min]

palman *cv.* run over something, such as running over someone in a car or running over a bump, pick someone up.

palman kangana run over.

palman manana pick up someone, meeting them and going (walking or in car). Palman ngulu manani kangani ngulu karrawarra, kuyarra. They used to pick them up and take them west [talking about taking cattle to QLD]. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 4:24min]

palmurrk *cv.* two things placed together, in synch or level. *Variant:* palngurrk. *Syn:* parlkij, palpap.

palmurrk karrinyana together.

palmurrk tumarnana grow together, level.

palmurrk yanana go together.

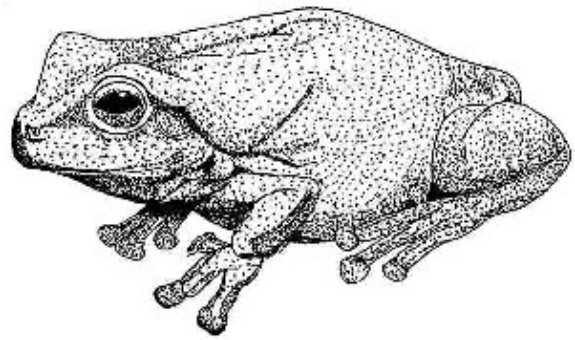
palmurujmuruj *n.* dusk, twilight, late in the afternoon when the sun is very low. *Syn:* parntamarlk. Taarlak ngaja-nta yanana nyampa-kurra-wayin, palmurujmuruj-ja. You mob might be in danger of something in the dusk. [VW: FM12 a177: 4:41min]

palng *cv. See:* parlng.

Palngana *n.* Flora Valley. Palngana, Pirntipirnti, yalakijak ngulu yanani ngarin-ku. They used to go hunting as far as Flora Valley and Sturt River. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

Palngarrawuny *n. See:* Parlngarrawuny.

palngawun *n.* **1** • green tree frog. *Litoria caerulea*. This large green frog often lives around bathrooms and laundries and any other wet area. They are good to use as bait to catch large 'yinarrwa' (barramundi) and 'jalarlka' (catfish). When this frog calls out at night it brings more rain. The rain stops when it stops calling. Palngawun is a Dreaming for some people.



2 • green colour, like the green tree frog. *See:* wurrkal.

palngpalngkaji *n. See:* parlngparlngkaji.

palngukkarra *cv.* one thing on top of the other, on side of something.

palngukkarra yuwanana piled up.

palnyang *cv.* stick onto something, adhere. *Syn:* nang, pirnkang, palnyap.

palnyang karrinyana stuck on, adhered to.

palnyang yuwanana stick (something) on. Janga-wu, marntara-wu ngurnalu yuwanana karu-wu palnyangpalnyang karnpirrkarnpirr. We put bush medicine on the kid's sores and scabies. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

Ngurla yuwani palnyangpalnyang na nyila-ma martiya-ma nyanuny-ja-ma. He stuck the bush gum all over him. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 5:59min]

palnyang waninyana fall and stick on.

palnyangpalnyang many things stuck on to.

palnyap *cv.* **1 •** stuck on something upright such as a wall, attached to something, flush against something. *Syn:* palyang, nang.

palnyap karrinyana attached to, behind and against. Ngiji jimirnkit-ta palnyap karrinyana. Something dark is attached to the kidney. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

palnyap yuwanana placing something against another thing, pasting paper to a page.

2 • sit hunched up behind a tree hiding.

palp *cv. See:* parlp.

palpap *cv.* level, equal, same age. *Syn:* parlkij, palmurrk.

palpap karrinyana Palpap karrinyana nguwula kujarra. The two of them are the same age. [VW: FM12 a177]

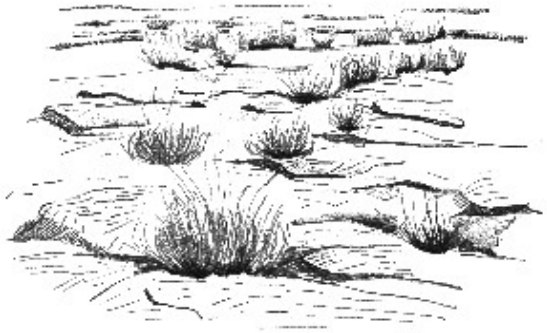
palpirra *cv.* split up and going separate ways. *Syn:* wiringanang.

palpirra yanana split up and separate.

palupalu *cv. See:* parluparlu.

palwalp *cv. See:* parlwarlp.

palwany *n.* flat rock. *Syn:* wuparlan. Jalij ngurla waj yuwani yalangurlung palwany-ngurlung Namija-lu-ma.Namija threw the fishing line from the flat rocks using prawn bait. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Palwany-ja karrinyana ngajik, nyawa-ma ngawa-ma. This waterhole has always been near the flat rock. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 5:09min]



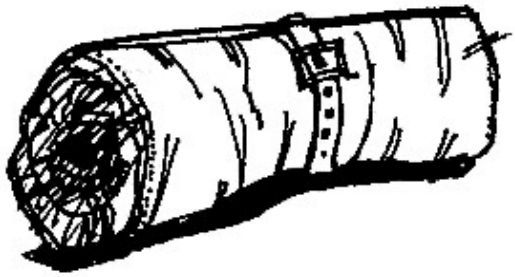
Palwarriny *n.* place on a northern tributary of Neave Creek. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

paly *cv.* rub with red ochre or fat. *Variant:* palyp.

paly manana rub with.

Palyilarra *n.* place not far from Kalkaringi which is a Karu (Children's) Dreaming place. It has a 'winyji' (spring). Nyila na yani kayirrangkarra-jirri Palyilarra ngulu yani. They went down and north [from Karungkarni] to Palyilarra. [VW: FM07 a01 2a: 2:38min] Winyji-ka na kayirringkarra ngulu waninya Palyilarra-la. They came down to a spring on the north side of Palyilarra. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 2:28min] "Yanku-rlaa warrij nyawa-ngurlu-ma, kurlarra nganayirla-yirri Palyilarra-yirri". "Let's go from here south to Palyilarra". [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 2:12min]

palyja *n.* blanket or canvas that can be laid on the ground. *Syn:* palkiny.



palypurru *n.* slope to level ground such as the slope of a river bank which levels out on top. Pinka ngurna yanana partaj na kankula, palypurru-la. I climb the riverbank to the top of the slope. [TD: FM10a 166: 8:58min]

Palyung *n.* name of one of the Afghan who used to have a shop at Inverway. He was called Charlie by 'kartiya'. The Afghans at Kalkaringi were called Ajarraman and Walyji by Gurindji people. The word 'palyung' also means 'receding hairline'. *See:* mutura. Palyung Afghan. Ngurla-nyanta karrinya nyanuny-ja na marluka-ny-ja yaluny-ja, ngayiny-ma kapuku-ma Mayawi-ma. Kangani ngu murlangkurra, Palyung-kulu-ma. Karrinyani ngulu murrkun na murlangka-ma. Karrinyani ngulu tanku-ma nyawa-ma kangani Wyndam-nginyi-ma. Murlangkurra-ma nyawa-ma-wuliny-pa kujarra-kari-wu-ma. Yalanginyi-ma nguwula yanani wart kankula, yukuwip-jawung-parni. Charlie Palyung was an Afghan (who lived at Inverway). My (Violet's) sister (Elsie Mayawi) used to stay with that old Afghan man. Palyung used to bring her here (to Wave Hill). The three (Afghans) used stayed here then. They lived here and (another Afghan) used to bring stores from Wyndam. Here to the other two (Afghans). Then (Charlie Palyung and Mayawi) went back [to Inverway with their stores] on camels. [VW: FM10 22 1a: 4:06min] The Afghans travelled through Kalkaringi with camels as traders. They also had a shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop.

palyung *n.* someone with receding hairline. Whitefellas, in particular, go bald like this. *Syn:* palyurrwari. *See:* palyurr.

palyurr *cv.* someone with receding hairline. Whitefellas, in particular, go bald like this. *See:* palyung; palyurrwari.

palyurr karrinyana receding hairline.

palyulyurr many men with receding hairlines.

palyurrwari *n.* someone with receding hairline. Whitefellas, in particular, go bald like this. *Syn:* palyung. Palyurr-wari ngu, nguyinangulu tal panani, kartipi-murlung-ma kankunungkarra-la-ma. We called them 'palyurrwari' when they haven't got much hair on top of their heads. [VW: FM12 a177: 6:06min] *See:* palyulyurr.

palyulyurrwari people with high foreheads or receding hairlines.

pamajmarnany *n.* your brother/sister, my 'mali' or 'kurriji' (the speaker's 'mali'/'kurriji' the hearer's brother/sister). This means the hearer is also the speaker's 'mali' (and vice versa). Even though a 'mali' or 'kurriji' (mother-in-law), must be avoided. It is still possible for a woman to talk to her mother-in-law, or daughter-in-law (and her sister's), and a man to talk to a man who is the uncle (mother's brother) of his wife. *See:* papa; ngapa; kapuku; mali; kurriji.

pamarr *n.* stone, money. *Syn:* wumara, pirli.

pampalang *cv.* hunt by the river for fish, crocodiles, turtles or anything. *Variant:* pampalangip. *Syn:* japap.



pampalangip yanana hunt by the river.

pampapawu *cv.* get into danger, like in a fight or when a monster comes to get you. *Syn:* taalak.

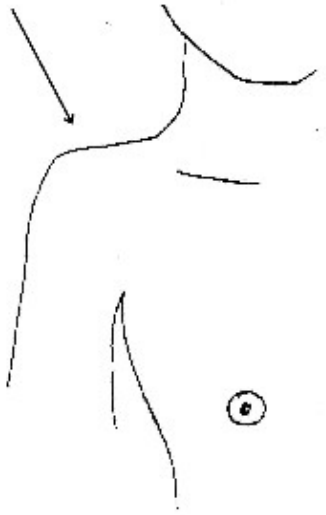
pampapawu kangana Yeah pampapawu ngaja-n-junu kangana nyuntu-warij-ju-ma. You might get yourself into trouble on your own.

pampaya *cv.* argument, often a public accusation followed by discussion. "Lawara pampaya-murlu karrurra, wart yanku-rlaa!" "No, let her stop those fighting words, let's go back". [ECH: DD Karnatirlu]

pampaya marnana shout. Nguyina pampaya marni, "Kawayi-wa-lu na!" Nguyina yirriku na marnani.She was shouting fight at them 'Come on out now!" She was swearing at them. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 27:37min]

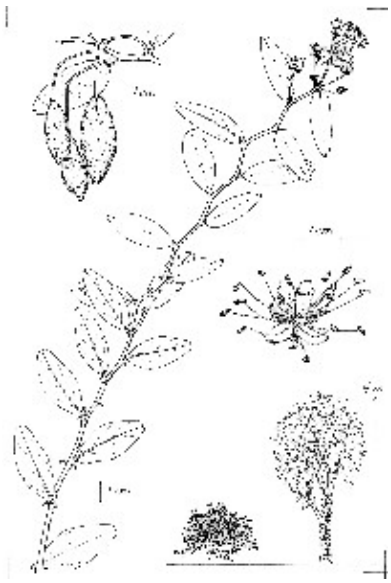
pampaya yanana going along shouting. Nguwuli pampaya-rni na wart na ngulu yani, pampaya-rni-ma yanani. [With her] still shouting at the two, back they went, still shouting [as she was] going along. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 28:27min]

pampila *n.* shoulder, top of shoulder. *See:* laja. This is a Nyininy word.



Pampilyi *n.* place just south of McDonald Creek. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

pampilyi *n.* split-jack. *Capparis lasiantha*. This plant has small sharp thorns and usually grows up the trunks of trees, particularly 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry trees) and 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). The fruit can be eaten. They ripen when the rain season starts. They turn yellow-orange, split open and have a pleasant fruity smell. The fruit are very sweet.



pampu *n.* didgeridoo. *Syn:* kinyjuwurnung, kulumpung. *See:* tijung. This word comes from 'bamboo'.



panaka *n.* bird type. *Syn:* kantaraminy. This bird is found in blacksoil country and lives in 'jijal' (roly-poly bush). It imitates other birds and women use the eggs to make children start talking if they are behind in their language development. They collect the eggs, break them and put the contents on the children's tongue. If no eggs are available, another technique is used where women warm their index finger and thumb over a fire and pull out a child's tongue.

panana *n.* 40, numeral forty. Number in counting series from 1-50.

panana *v.* hit, strike, effectuate (Class 1). Wirlka-ngku nguyi ngayu-ma maral panana. The axe is making it hard for me to chop [because it is blunt]. [VW: FM07 a021: 10:21min]

- **panana** hit it, is hitting it.
- **pani** did hit it, had hit it.
- **parru** will hit it or want to hit it.
- **panani** was hitting it, used to hit it.
- **panangku, pananyku** will be hitting it.
- **parra** hit it!
- **panu** to hit.

panani *v.* was hitting it, used to hit it. *See:* panana.

panangka *n. See:* parnangka.

panangku *v.* will be hitting it. *Variant:* pananyku. *See:* panana.

panarrany *n.* white mud. *Syn:* parnkat. It is used for body-painting for business, and also when hunting to stop armpit smell, in case animals sense it.

panat *n. See:* parnat.

pani *v.* did hit it, had hit it. *See:* panana.

pankal *n. See:* parnkal.

pankarrak *cv. See:* parnkarrak.

pankarrang *n. See:* parnkarrang.

pankat *n. See:* parnkat.

pankili *n.* spear wood. *Syn:* parrakarl. *Sesbania benthamiana*, *Sesbania cannabina*. The stems are used to make light spear shafts for hunting small game, such as 'yawu' (fish), 'jalij' (prawns), crabs called 'kapirtij', small goannas called 'kirrawa' and other small animals. The straight stems are also used by young boys as toy spears.

panku *n. See:* parnku.

pankul *cv.* stare, look straight at something.

- **pankul nyangana** stare, look straight at something.
- **pankul karrinyana** there staring. Yikili-la nyila-ma pankul karrinyana ngu. That one is staring a long way away. [VW: FM12 a177: 8:28min]

pankuti *n. See:* parnkuti.

panmarra *n.* young teenage girl who has only just developed breasts. This is a Mudburra word.

- **panmanmarra** many young women.

pannga *n. See:* parnnga.

panngirri *n. See:* parnngirri.

panpiya *cv. See:* parnpiya.

panpiya *n.* family, relatives, countrymen. *Syn:* ngalin, nungkiying.



panpulak *cv. See:* parnpulak.

panta *n. See:* parnta.

pantaly *cv. See:* parntaly.

pantalying *n. See:* parntalying.

pantalyuwari *n. See:* parntalyuwari.

pantamarlk *n. See:* parntamarlk.

Pantamin *n. See:* Parntamirn.

pantang *n. See:* parntang.

pantangarrp *cv.* argue, talk in a hard way. *Syn:* kuli.

pantangarr marnana argue.

pantangarrwaji *n.* hard or difficult person. *Variant:* pantangarrpkaji. Someone may speak well to him and he answers back in a hard way.

pantara *n. See:* parntara.

pantarl *n. See:* parntarl.

pantarlngarna *n. See:* parntarlngarna.

pantarra *n.* cracks in ground, particularly in black soil country. *Syn:* walkirr.

pantapantarra ground with lots of cracks.

Pantarrjawung *n.* Jampawurru Junction. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Nyingalarra and kanimparra (downstream) from Yurru (Four Mile).

pantat *n. See:* parntart.

pantawurru *n. See:* parntawurru.

panti *n. See:* parnti.

pantij *n.* wet, something wet such as mud. *Syn:* wilypu, panyjatji, kurlwa.

Pantimi *n.* ceremonial dance. Yukurrukurru ngurnalu pirrkap manana, Pantimi-la-wu. We make dancing sticks for Pantimi ceremony time. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 0:32min] Janka-ku wanyjarru warrkap Pantimi kaputa-la wulngarn-ku-rni. The women will dance Pantimi all night until sunrise. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] This ceremony is performed by women around Christmas time at a boy's first initiation ceremony.



pantirij *n.* smoke trap for catching large birds. Nyila-ma wumara-ma kurlpakurlpap-ma kankula karrinyana karlaniyinpa. Ngulu yuwanani ngarin-ku. An warlu ngulu-rla pirrkap manani. Warlu-ma nyawa-ma jiyarnani-ma yalangka-ma. Jungkart, jungkart na yanani. Maiti ngulu yunparnani du kamparrijang-kulu. Ngarin-murlung-kula na ngulu panani nyampayirla na jurlak. Jurlak-ma yanani yalangka-wu-ma jungkart-ta-wu-ma, jiwawu-warra. Panani kata punpa-lu wirlwirlkkarra, turi-yawung-kulu karnti-yawung-kulu. Panani ngulu wirlwirlkkarra-ma kuya, nyamu-lu yanani jungkart-ku-ma. Nyatparra-wayi nyarrulu-rni kamparrijang-kulu. Kula-rnalu pina ngumayijang-ma. Onli nyawa-ma-nga yurrk ngantipa ngurnalu marnani. There's a pile of rocks heaped up [on a hill] west of here [along the Halls Creek road]. They used to pile them up like that to get meat. They would light a fire in it. The fire would burn inside that one. The smoke would rise then. Maybe they would also sing in the old days [to make the smoke rise]. They used to kill birds in the old days when they didn't have meat. The birds would fly for that smoke, smelling around for meat. Then they would hit the backs of their necks with a short piece of wood. They would hit them on the back of the neck when they flew for the smoke. That's how they used to do it in the old days. Our generation don't know how to do it. We only talk about it now.[VW: FM12 a193: 0:06min]

panturik *n. See:* parnturik.

panturru *n.* 1, numeral one. Number in counting series from 1-50.

pantutpit *n. See:* parnturtpirt.

panu *v.* to hit. *See:* panana.

panuwaji *n.* murderer. *Syn:* parnkarrang, mawungarring.

panuwarrp *cv.* fight.

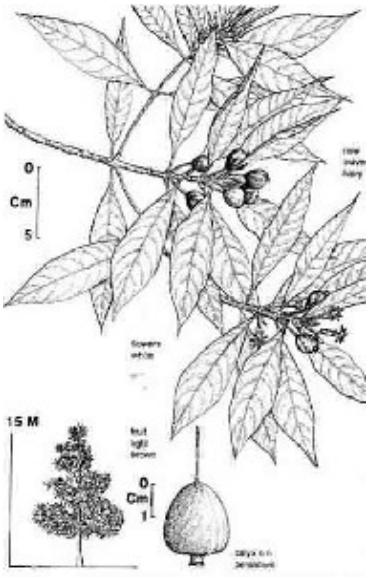
panuwarrpkaji *n.* someone who is rough, violent.

pang *cv.* open mouth. *Syn:* tang.

- **pang manana** open mouth. Pang manta-nyunu. Open yourself up! [McConvell 1970s wordlist]
- **pangkarra** opening mouth.

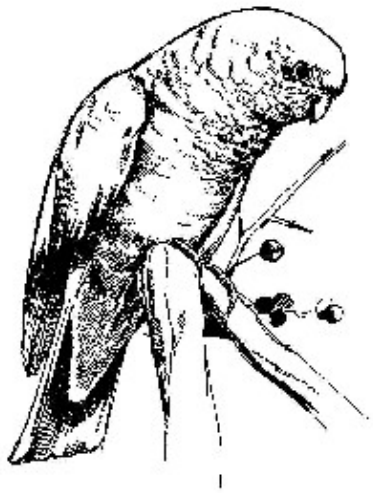
panga *n.* drool, dribble, spit coming from the mouth of a person or animal. *Syn:* wirrwirrp. Panga-yawung karrinyana warlaku nyila. That dog has drool. [VW: FM12 a177: 6:59min] *See:* jawul.

pangarnpangarn *n.* **1** • type of plant. *Terminalia erythrocarpa*. The timber is pale coloured and light in weight. It is not used for anything by humans. The small reddish-purple fruit are eaten by 'jurlaka' (birds), 'manyirrkirla' (barramundi), 'yulwa' (black bream) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles). Fish like to eat the fruit so it is good place to go fishing.



2 • milk wood. *Alstonia spectabilis*. The timber is pale coloured and light in weight, however, it is not used for anything. This tree has milk-like white sap.

pangarra *n.* corella. *Cacatua sanguinea*. These birds are often called 'cockatoos' and they can be trained to talk. The feathers are used in some ceremonies and in the past people use to eat them. They were also hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) or 'wumara' (stones). Pangarra is a character in the Yiparrartu (Emu) Dreaming story. When Yiparrartu went to Jampawurru (Mud Spring or Red Lily), Pangarra followed him overhead.



pangarrapangarra flock of corellas.

pangirrika *cv.* doze, half-asleep, half-awake.

pangirrika karrinyana Karrinyani nguwula lanpa nyanpula-ma pangirrika karrinya. The two of them were awake, but still half-asleep. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 4:26min]

pangkily *cv.* hit on the head.



pangkily panana hit someone on the head. Pani wumara-lu pangkily, tak-kula malyju-ngku. A boy hit him on the head with a stone while he was sitting there. [BW: FM07 a043: 24:30min]

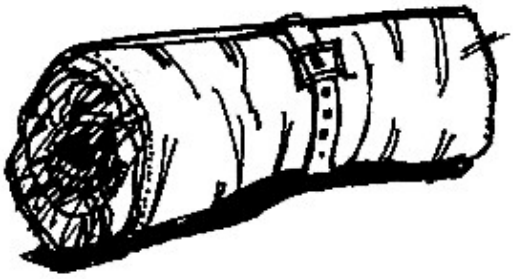
pangkily waninyana fall and hit your head.

panyirri *n. See:* parnngirri.

panyja *n.* spectacled hare wallaby. *Syn:* wampana. *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*. *See:* purtujurru. This is a Malngin word. This short, solid wallaby has distinctive orange fur around its eyes. It sleeps in a tunnel in grass or under dense shade in the day and feeds at night. In the past they were eaten and the meat was tasty. They have not been seen as much in recent times but sometimes are seen near the 'kanawuna' (lancewood) and 'kamanyji' (bullwaddi) areas near Delamere, Top Springs (Yingawunarri) and Cattle Creek (Kunawa). Wampana is an important Dreaming for some Gurindji people. In the Dreamtime it had a fight with 'purtujurru' (the marsupial mole).



panyjarrk *n.* covering, sheet, blanket, swag. *Syn:* palkiny, jakarrwaji, palyja. Panyjarrk-kula-ma-rnalu panani, kuya na ngurnalu yuwanani kaninyjal-la. We used to hit [the conkerberry tree] so [conkerberries] would fall on the sheet, which we would put it underneath the tree. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 2:34min]



panyjatji *n.* **1** • cool place by the river.

2 • wet ground, mud. *Syn:* kurlwa, pantij.

panyjawiti *n.* place where you can find crocodiles. *Syn:* yurrunyjuljul, tarratarra. Panyjawiti-ngka karrinya warrija-ma nyila-ma. That crocodile lives in this habitat. [VW: FM12 a183: 23:23min] *See:* warrija; wartart.

papa *n.* brother. *Syn:* ngapa. Opposite sex siblings cannot say each other's names after a brother goes through ceremony. They also cannot share the same shade and a brother cannot eat food prepared by his sister.

papanana *v.* press down, weigh down (Class 1). Papanana jampurlk marluka-lu kajirri makin-ta. The old man squashed the old woman while she was sleeping. [BW: FM07 a043: 25:23min]

papanana press it down.

papani pressed it down.

paparru will press it down, want to press it down.

paparra press it down!

papanani was pressing it down, used to press it down.

papanangku will be pressing it down, want to be pressing it down.

papanu to press it down.

papanani *v.* was pressing it down, used to press it down. *See:* papanana.

papanangku *v.* will be pressing it down, want to be pressing it down. *See:* papanana.

papani *v.* pressed it down. *See:* papanana.

papanu *v.* to press it down. *See:* papanana.

paparra *v.* press it down! *See:* papanana.

paparru *v.* will press it down, want to press it down. *See:* papanana.

papart *cv.* massacre, kill a lot of people or animals, a large group dying. *Syn:* kujilirli.

papart panana massacre. Nyawa-ma-wula-nyunu papart panana nguyina, murlungku-ma kajirri-lu-ma.This is how she killed them [at their expense] for herself, this old lady. [DD: EC98 a022: Ngamarlang & Ngumpin Kujarra: 15:28min]

papart pungana massacre. Karlayarra nguyina papart pungani. Over to the west they slaughtered them. [ECh: DD Waringarri]

papart waninyana die en masse, a lot of people or animals dying at once.

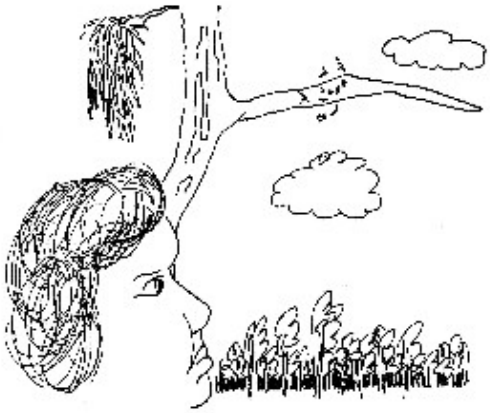
Papinti *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Timarlanjawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Maninyawurru.

papulpapul *cv.* mix flour with hot water in order to get something quick to eat. This sounds like 'bubble' from 'bubble and squeak', but is used in contrast with 'wartiyit' (mix with fat).

papulpapul manana mix flour and water.

papulywari *n.* hairless, bald. *Syn:* pijiwiji, parlarra, pawulywari.

paraj *cv.* **1** • find.



paraj pungana find. Nangala-lu paraj punya ngu ngarlu. Nangala found the honey. [Violet Donald, FM07-021]

parajparaj find a number of things or a number of people looking around.

2 • born, breed.

paraj waninyana born. Wal nyila-ma karu-ma nyamu waninyana paraj-ma ... Well when the child is born ... [BW: FM09 a122: 10:55min] Paraj waninya nyila-ma yapakayi-ma. Ngurnalu karrwarni jangkarnik na, yapakayi-nginyi. Kuya tanjarri mani ngurnalu. When a baby was born. We looked after it from a baby until it got bigger. We brought it up like that. [VW: FM10 a148: 1:31min]

paraj yuwanana breed.

parak *cv.* winnow, separate seed from chaff.

parak manana Parak marrimarri parak, parak marrimarri rubbish cleanem parak. Winnow the whole lot, winnow, winnow it throughly, cleaning out all the rubbish, winnowing. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 15:16min]

parayiwiting *cv.* widen, broaden. *Syn:* payalkuk. This is a Jaru word. This is also a swear word so it is better not to say it.

parayiwiting manana widen.

-pari *suf.* ending used to describe the property of something, for example 'ngarrap-pari' is something which is hot. This is similar to '-ness' in English, for example 'darkness' (adjectival). *Syn:* -wari.

parik *cv.* leave behind. *Syn:* purik. *Variant:* parikap.

parik wanyjanana leave or leave something. Tanku-ma nyawa parik wanyjani kartiyi-la. She leaves her supplies behind in the dish. [BW: FM07 a043: 0:40min] Punpurru ngulu wanyjani parik. Everybody left her behind. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 0:40min] Ngurna jurlak paraj punya, ngurna parik wanyjani kalu-ngku-rni. I found a bird and keeping on walking, left it. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngun parikap wanyjanana nyila karu. You're constantly leaving that child. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

parik yuwanana leave behind.

parik karrinyana left behind.

-parla *suf.* ending used to emphasise something or contrast something (focus marker). *Variant:* -warla. Jirrpu waninya nyiwunnyiwun-parla yanku ngu. He will dive in and swim underwater. [BW: FM07 a043: 0:40min] Ngurnalu kurrijkarra manana jarrwak-parla. We dig out [the white clay] until we have plenty. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] These days, younger speakers use 'na' from Kriol more often than '-parla' and '-warla'. These Gurindji endings are now only used to contrast two things.

parlak *cv.* mix, put together, box up, join together.

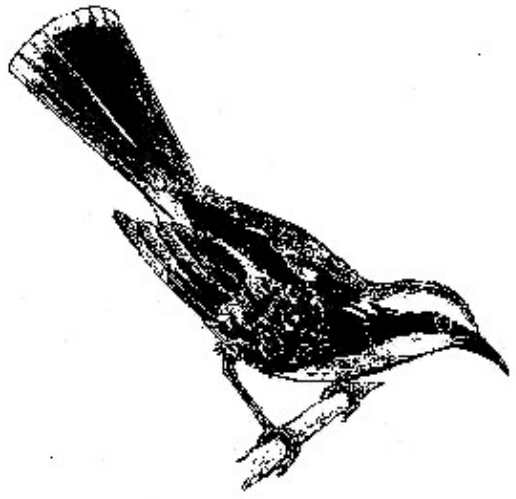


parlak yuwanana mix, join up. Mijirrk ngurna yuwanana, nyawa-ngka na, parlak na. I'm tying it up and joining it with the larger ball of hair string. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 25:55min]

parlakparlak karrinyana there mixing up something.

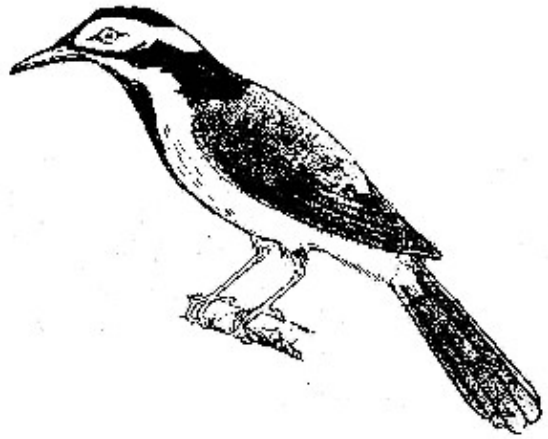
parlak yanana mix (with). Jangala nguyina parlak yani. Jangala got mixed up with them. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parlakak *n.* **1** • babbler, happy family bird. *Pomatostomus temporalis*. These noisy birds occur in large groups and they jump around on the ground and on low branches. There are lots in the Bullita area to the north. This term is sometimes used to refer to anything with a white face.



2 • back-tailed treecreeper. *Climacteris melanura*. This bird climbs on the trunks of trees poking its beak into the bark looking for food. They make a 'chip.chip.chip' sound. Gurindji people say this bird is lazy because it sleeps for a long time in its large nest in trees.

3 • blue-faced honeyeater. *Syn:* pikpika. *Enteromyzon cyanotus*. This honeyeater has a blue face and it likes to eat 'yirna' (flowers) and bananas.



Parlakuna *n.* area south of Kalkaringi which can be reached by a turn-off on the Lajamanu road. It is now on Wave Hill station.

Parlakuna-nginyi-ma kaarnirra nyila-rni ngu kankula yani. From Parlakuna she went east uphill. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 2:56min]

Parlalarni *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Ngurrawa and kanimparra (downstream) from Yurrata.

parlarr *cv.* smash, break, crack open. *Syn:* kirt, winkij, pakirr.

parlarr manana break something (of glass or wooden artefacts).

parlarr yuwanana crack open eggs to cook.

parlarr panana smash by hitting. Nguwula-rla mungamunga-lu parlarr nguwula pani, kawarla nguwula parlarlarra pani. The two mungamunga broke it, they smashed her coolamon into smithereens. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 23:15min]

parlarr-nginyi karrinyana smashed.

parlarlarra smashing something into small pieces.

parlarra *n.* bald baby, baby born with no hair. Note that this word means 'plains country' in Ngaliwurru and Jaminjung.

Parlartmawi *n.* place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in the area between the Buntine Highway and the Lajamanu roadand Lajamanu Road.

parlaya *cv.* honest, straight forward, fair.

parlaya marnana fight honestly but not murder.

parlayaaji honest person.

parlka *n.* ceremony from Western Australia. *See:* wajarra.

parlkij *cv.* together, close, level, same in age, size or ability. *Syn:* palpap. This is a Mudburra word.

parlkij-ja next to, close to. Marru-ngka parlkij-ja. Close to the house. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parlkij karrinyana together. Parlkij ngurli karrinya. We were sitting together. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parlkij waninyana fight on the same side.

parlkij yanana go together.

parlng *cv.* slap, hit with the hand, clap. *Variant:* parrng.

parlng panana hit with hand.

parlngparlng panana clap loudly in applause.

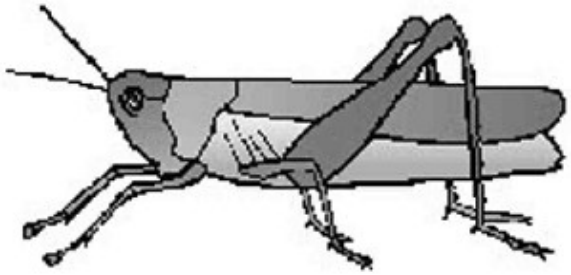
parlngkarra slapping, clapping. Parlngkarra ngurna panana ngiing-kaji. I am slapping the mosquito. [VW: FM10 a152: 5:45min]

parlngparlngkarra clapping or hitting with your hand.

parlngparlngkaji flying grasshopper which clicks.

Parlngarrawuny *n.* place in Seale Gorge, kanimparra (downstream) from Seale Yard. It is also 'kankarra' (upstream) from Nyunkurrmu and 'kanimparra' (downstream) from Nimpurrupurru. This place is associated with sorcery. Powerful men would draw the picture of a 'kinyang' or 'partikipan' to kill people.

parlngparlngkaji *n.* large grasshopper. *Variant:* parlngparlngkarraaji. *See:* pirlpirlji. *Orthoptera*, *Caelifera*.*See:* parlngparlng. This grasshopper occurs in large numbers and makes a lot of noise when they move. They sound like their name which means 'something which claps'. They are too big to be eaten. It has a Dreaming site on Wave Hill Station.



parlnguk *cv.* in line with or square with something in ideas or physical position (like a crocodile on a log).

parlnguk karrinyana square with something, or with someone.

parlnguk waninyana join, stay with. Parlnguk ngunkurla waninyana. Come into line with him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parlnguk kangana hug, hold someone. Parlnguk kangka! Hold [the child]!

parlp *cv.* lie face down, on the belly. *Syn:* jarlaparl.



parlp karrinyana lie on belly.

parlp waninyana turn over onto belly. Karrinyana jarlaparl na nyila-ma karu-ma, parlp waninya kuya.The baby is now on its belly. It turned over onto its belly. [VW: FM12 a171: 7:52min]

parluparlu *cv.* put out fire, douse, extinguish. *Syn:* jipu.

parlwarlp *cv.* feel optimistic or comfortable about travel, a visit etc. *Syn:* turr.

parlwarlp karrinyana feel good and welcoming.

parlwarlp yanana happy to go.

Parnanjawung *n.* place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in the area between the Buntine Highway and the Lajamanu road.

parnangka *n.* spotted nightjar. *Eurostopodus argus*. This small bird always sits on the ground and is hard to see. It flies away when you walk near them. Parnangka is a Dreaming animal for some Gurindji people.



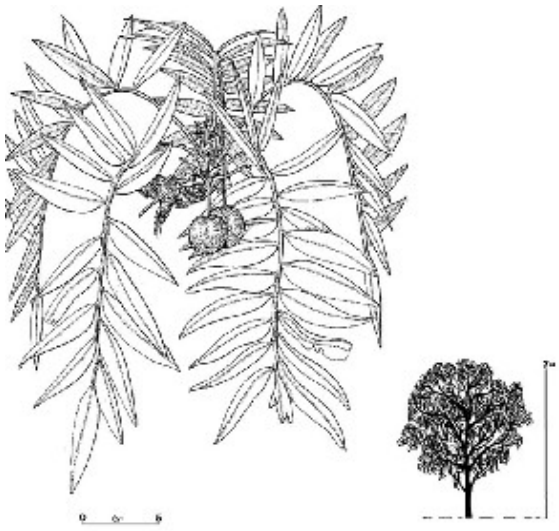
parnarangaliny *n.* our father (the speaker's and the hearer's father). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister.

parnarangku *n.* **1** • your father/aunty, my grandfather/great aunt (the speaker's grandfather/great aunt, the hearer's father/aunty). *Variant:* parnara-marnany. *See:* ngaji; mukurl; kaku. This means the hearer is also the speaker's father or aunty (father's sister).

2 • your father/aunty, my brother/sister (the speaker's grandfather/great aunt, the hearer's brother/sister).*Variant:* parnara-marnany. *See:* ngaji; mukurl. This means the speaker is the hearer's father or aunty (father's sister).

parnararlang *n.* aunty and her niece or nephew. Yanta-yilu parnararlang. Come here, you who call each other aunty, niece and nephew. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 0:14min]

parnat *n.* emu apple. *Owenia vernicosa*. This plant is considered to be poisonous. The fruit are eaten by 'yiparrartu' (emus), 'jamut' (bush turkeys) and 'wukartij' (rock kangaroos), but not by people. The inner bark or a few fruit can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat open cuts and skin sores. This tree also produces nuts which can be crushed and mixed with bark and spinifex. This mixture can be placed in a waterhole to poison fish. The hard wood is also used to make 'kuturu' (fighting-sticks).



parnkal *n.* insectivorous (micro) bats. These small bats fly around at dusk and near lights at night looking for small insects to eat.

parnkarrak *cv.* payback, fight in revenge for a murder. *Variant:* parnkarrang. Ngunyunu punup manku parnkarrak-ku.He's painting himself up for the ordeal. The accused has to prove innocence by going through an ordeal. This fight is carried out by people painted up.

parnkarrak kangana challenge for a fight. Parnkarrak ngulu-nyunu kangku. They are challenging each other for a fight. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parnkarrak yuwanana reveal the murderer. Parnkarrak yuwarru puwarraj-ju. His Dreaming will make it apparent that he's a murderer (Lit. His Dreaming will report him). [The murderers' Dreaming will appear in a dream or in some other way to someone else which will give him away]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

parnkarrakkarra ordeal for murderer.

parnkarrang *n.* **1** • murderer. *Variant:* parnkarrak.

2 • suspect, accused.

parnkat *n.* stone, maybe white. *Syn:* parnarrany. This is a Ngarinyman word.

parnkirli *n. See:* pankili.

parnku *n.* cross-cousin, child of a father's sister or child of a mother's brotherchild of a father's sister or child of a mother's brother. *Syn:* parnkuti, pakutu, parnkuyu. This is a Ngarinyman word. You treat opposite sex cousins like opposite sex siblings, though the restrictions are less strict.

parnkumarnany *n.* **1** • your 'jawiji', my father/aunty (the speaker's father or aunty, the hearer's 'jawiji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker).

2 • your cousin 'pakutu', my son/daughter (male speaker) niece/nephew (female speaker) (the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker) niece/nephew (female speaker), the hearer's cousin). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* pakutu.

3 • your cousin 'pakutu', my father-in-law or his sister (the speaker's 'lamparra', the hearer's cousin). This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (female speaker) niece/nephew (male speaker). *See:* pakutu.

parnkurlang *n.* pair of cousins. Ngungayirra marni, ngamayi ngayiny, Ngarnjal, parnkurlang-kulu nomo parru-wula kankula. Ngarnjal, my mother, said to the two of us cousins not to hit it on top where the bee goes in but below it. [BW: FM07 a028: 3:06min]

parnkuti *n.* cross-cousin, child of a father's sister or child of a mother's brother. *Syn:* parnku, pakutu, parnkuyu. This is a Jaru word. You treat opposite sex cousins like opposite sex siblings, though the restrictions are less strict.

parnkuyu *n.* cousin, child of father's sister or mother's brother. *Syn:* pankurti, pakutu, parnku. This word comes from Jaru.

parnnga *n.* bark, shell (of nut, turtle), skin (of fruit), saddle. *Syn:* parnngirri, turlwan. "Ya kutirni, kutirni, kutirni," nyawa wiit karra-rla yawarta parnnga-yawung, jaarl-jawung karlarrak-ma-wula nyanya. "Hey wait, hang on hang on" here he pointed at the horse with the cover, with the saddle, the two of them saw it to the west. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 6:04min]



parnngirri *n.* bark. *Syn:* parnnga, turlwan.



parnpiya *cv.* one or two people going ahead to warn others of a travelling karu business party. *See:* manymajpurru.

parnpiya yanana Nguwula parnpiya yani. Two men brought a message from a mob travelling for business.

parnpulak *cv.* fish out of water.

parnpulak karrinyana fish out of water. Yawu parnpulak karrinyana. The fish is out of water. [ECh: RWH & DD]

parnpulak wanyjanana come out of water (of fish).

parnta *n.* **1** • creek. *Syn:* malawa.

parntaparnta little creeks, 'gutter country' (in Kriol).

2 • branch.

parntaly *cv.* make something crooked, make something bow, bend something. Ngawa-ngku yuwani parntalykuk. The water made [a spear] bend.

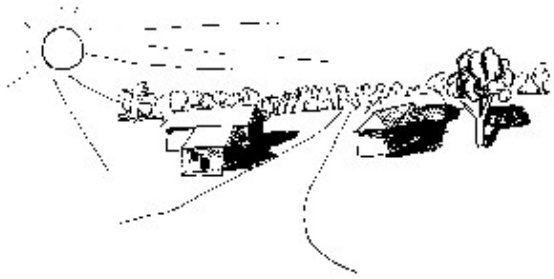
parntaly yuwanana bend something.

parntalyuwari bent.

parntalying *n.* crooked, bent. *Syn:* parntalyuwari, kiturlkpari, kinturlkpari, tingkurlkpari.

parntalyuwari *n.* crooked, bent. *Syn:* parntalying, kiturlkpari, kinturlkpari, tingkurlkpari.

parntamarlk *n.* dusk, early evening, when the sun goes down. *Syn:* palmurujmuruj. This time follows on from 'purunyjirri'.



Parntamirn *n.* mountain range at Mountain Spring Bore 'kurlarra' (south) of Jalwi and 'kayirra' (north) of Kumpirlangkula. This place is 'kurlarra' (south) of Punuru (McDonald Yard) near Liku. Kayirra nyila Parntamirn waluwalu-ma partaj kurrurij-ku-ma kaarrayinkarra nyila-ma, kuya-ma wurrumu kurrurij-ku. There's Parntamirn to the north where the rocky hillocks are, to the east of the motor car road. [DD: EC98 a018: Jamangku: 2:10min]

parntang *n.* **1** • white mud carried on head of a 'parrakparrak' (kidney fat man). *See:* parrakparrak.

2 • pouch or bag carried by 'parrakparrak' (kidney fat man). *See:* parrakparrak.

3 • white dust, white earth. This is a Ngarinyman word.

parntara *n.* **1** • untouched, whole, not started (bread loaf, wood for working and other things).

parntaparntara lot of whole things. Parntaparntara nyawa-ma parntaparntara nguyin jayingana. You're giving me seed which is still whole and hasn't been properly ground. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 3:34min]

parntara-rni still whole. Parntara-rni ngurna karrwarnana, nyila-ma kilkilpkaji-ma. I've still got one clapstick which I haven't started yet. [VW: FM07 a021: 7:24min]

parntaparntara-rni lot of things still whole. Jamanani ngurla jitirnjitirni ngurla jayingani parntaparntara-rni. She ground it a bit and gave it to her half-ground, still whole. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 4:23min]

2 • spoilt like a child who has never been disciplined. Parntara nyila-ma karu-ma. That child is spoilt. [ECh: RWH]

parntarl *n.* goanna burrow. *Syn:* wirrnginy. *See:* parntarl-ngarna.

parntarlngarna *n.* type of goanna, comes out from hibernation after the first rain. This goanna is said to cause stiffness and boils if eaten. It doesn't have much fat. *See:* parntarl.

parntart *cv.* **1** • do something stiffly.

parntart yanana move stiffly. Makin-nginyi yanana ngu parntart. He walks stiffly after getting up [from sleep]. [TD: FM10 a166: 11:20min]

2 • talk rudely to someone, interrupt.

parntart marnana Nyila-ma marnana ngungku parntart. Wal manyja-rla yajurr. He's interrupting you. Well talk to her politely. [VW: FM11 a160: 1:22min] Parntart ngungku marnana nyila-ma. Kula nguyi marnana yajurr, kuya. He's talking to you rudely. He's not talking to me politely. [TD: FM10 a166: 11:46min]

parntart *n.* stiff like an overcooked goanna which has had all of its fat cooked out of it or feeling stiff after sleeping. Ngurnalu kamparnana na waku nyawa-ma parntart ngu, wararr-murlung. We cook it but it goes stiff [because] there's no fat left. [VW: FM10 a166: 10:25min]

parntawurru *n.* back. *See:* kantarta. Parntawurru-ma yuwanani punyu, kuyangka-ma, karu-ma. [Carrying them in coolamons] made the kids' backs strong. [VW: FM07 a050: 4:15min] Parntawurru ngurnayinangulu kamparnana ngulu lurlu karru. We treat their backs so they can [learn to] sit up straight. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:15min]

parnti *n.* 4, numeral four. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Parntimarrang *n.* place kankarra (upstream) on the Wattie Creek near Yatunyu.

parnturtpirt *n.* stilt. *Syn:* marrijpij. *Himantopus himantopus*. This bird has long red legs and hunts at the water's edge for food.

parnu *v.* to bite, to drink. *See:* payarnana.

Parnuwarnku *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mirlirnnyirri and kanimparra (downstream) from Kakakuny. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

parr *cv.* land on the ground like a bird or aeroplane. *Syn:* rurr. *Variant:* parruru.

parr waninyana land. Ngunta parru karnti katajkarra, tiwuwaji-wu wanku ngu parr wanku murlangka karlarra ngurlaa-rla wirrin manku kilkak. You will cut all the trees for the plane, it will land here to the west, we will clean it all, make it clear. [DD: EC97 a002: Tiwu-waji: 0:33min] Nguwuliny parr waninya kankula wilmurr-warla. It landed on the wire in front of the two of them. [ECh: BWH Wajilany]

parruru yanana almost land and take off. Kalpun pinparang yani parruru yukawuk. The kite took off after almost landing on the grass. [ECh: DD & RWH]

parra *v.* hit it! *See:* panana.

parra *n.* hole scratched by a goanna. Parra ngu mani nyawa-ma jala, kirrawa-lu-ma. Karrap nyangka-rla. Yani ngu nyawarniny nyawa jamana-ma kuya. Yurrk-parla nyawa ngu yani. Kuyarniny waninya walyak. Jawinti-la nyawa kankarra walyak waninya. Yanta-yilu-rla. Manku ngunta jawurt-ngurlung yirr. The goanna scratched about in the ground here just now. Have a look at it. It walked this way. Here are it's footprints. It made a track. It went this way inside. It went down into the hole. Come over to see. You mob can pull it by the tail. [VW: FM10 a154: 4:19min]

parraj *cv.* chafed, skin rubbed sore. *See:* yapaki.

parraj karrinyana Parraj ngurna yawarta-nginyi. I've got chafed from horse-riding. [ECh: DD]

parrajawurl *cv.* keeping on going, passing by in the opposite direction.

parrajawurl yanana keep going.

parrajawurl wanyjanana let someone keep going. Parrajawurl wanyjarra-wuli. Let's let him keep going. [ECh: DD & VW]

parrajawurl yuwanana miss target and keeping on going.

parrakak *n.* sores or scabs. "Walu parrakak," tal parra kuya. "They're calling me 'scabby-head'," he told her. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 02VW.mp3: 2:19]

parrakarl spear wood. *Syn:* pankili. *Sesbania benthamiana*, *Sesbania cannabina*. The stems are used to make light spear shafts for hunting small game, such as 'yawu' (fish), 'jalij' (prawns), crabs called 'kapirtij', small goannas called 'kirrawa' and other small animals. The straight stems are also used by young boys as toy spears. The dry stems are very good for lighting fires as they burn like kerosene. *See:* pankirli.

parrakparrak *n.* **1** • kidney fat man. *Syn:* kawulnga. *See:* parntang.

2 • rufous (nankeen) night heron. *Syn:* kawulnga. *Nictocorax caledonicus*. This bird lives in thick bush near rivers and makes strange noises. It always hides and is rarely seen. This bird calls out 'kawu-kawu'. When you hear it calling it signals that danger is approaching. This bird has special powers and can be dangerous.



parraly *cv.* have diarrhoea. *Syn:* ngajkula, ngamayak.

parramanmankarra *cv.* speak in a raised voice. *See:* wartajkarra.

parramanmankarra marnana speak loudly.

Parramkart *n.* place on Wattie Creek near a bore kankarra (upstream) from Kalkarriny and kanimparra (downstream) from Daguragu.

parramparra *n.* flat ground clear of trees.

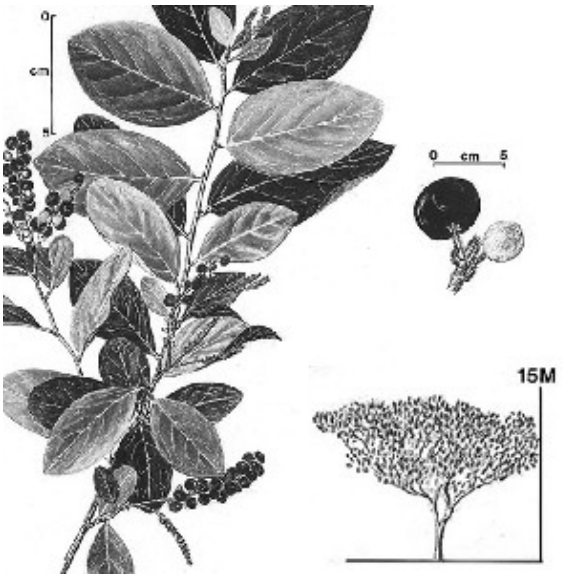
parrampirl *n.* sores on body, leprosy. Parrampirl-jawung nyila-ma. She's got sores on her body. [ECh: DD & VW]

parranganngan *n.* internal part of neck, windpipe, trachea. *Syn:* parrangartpa, kantarrkantarr.

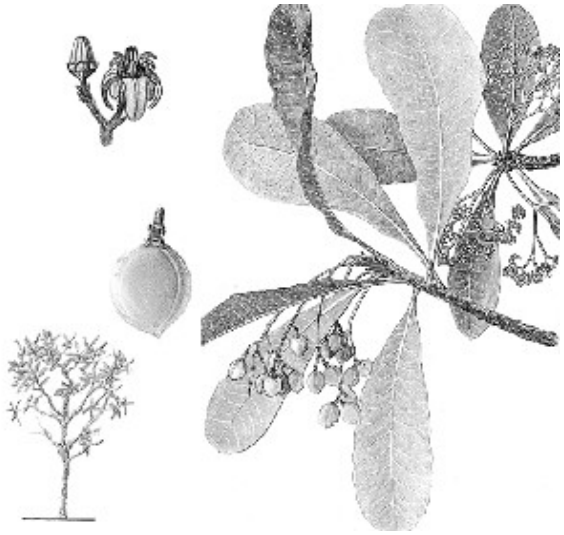
parrangartpa *n.* internal part of neck, windpipe, trachea. *Syn:* parranganngan, kantarrkantarr. This is a Ngarinyman word.

parraparlingki *n.* first rains. *Syn:* kurluwang. These rains occur in September-October coming down fast and with lightning.

parrarraj *n.* **1** • black currant. *Antidesma ghesaembilla*. When the fruit ripen, they turn purple to black. That's when they are eaten. They are sweet and tasty and highly regarded as a food source. They are collected during the hot weather of the build-up.



2 • green plum. *Buchanania obovata*. When the fruit ripen, they turn green and are soft to touch. That's when they are eaten. They are produced at the beginning or early in the wet season and are very tasty. This plant is not found on Gurindji country, but is found further to the north.



Parrarta *n.* place just north of Edgar Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

parrawi *n.* **1** • soap tree. *Acacia holosericea*. *See:* pirlkurung. The stems of young straight trees are used to make the front of 'pirlkurung' (spear shafts). The leaves can be rubbed with a little water to make a soapy lather which is good for washing with. The timber can also be used to make the hook of a 'jalkaji' or 'warlmayi' (spear-thrower). The seeds can be eaten when ripe or used to make small dampers or Johnny cakes. The seeds are ground into flour on grinding stones, and wrapped in paperbark or water-lily leaves and cooked in hot coals and ashes.



2 • elephant ear wattle. *Acacia dunnii*. This plant has large grey leaves and grows on high country. You can use the stems from young straight plants to make spear shafts.

parrik *n.* fence. This comes from the English word 'paddock'.

Parrirlirli *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Payarnungurnang and kanimparra (downstream) from Latajarni.

parrji *cv.* body position where one knee is on the ground, as in the start of a race, but torso up, ready to throw a boomerang.

parrji karrinyana prepare to throw boomerang. Ngurna parrji karru. I will be ready to throw the boomerang.[McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

parrji yuwanana run and throw hard.

parrjirta *n.* native cat, quoll. *Dasyurus hallucatus*. This animal has white spots on its back and used to be common but has not been seen for a long time. It is sometimes referred to as a rabbit.



Parrjirta *n.* name of a place and also the name for the quoll. "Ngurlaa yanku kapurt-ma" Parrjirta-la nyawa kaarrayarra, nyawa-ma pinka yanana No. 7-jirri kurlangkurla. We'll go tomorrow" east from Parrjirta, this creek runs down along the south to No. 7.

parrk *cv.* stamp, dance with a heavy tread, thumb print.

parrk kayanana dance stamping leg.

parrk waninyana tread, make thumb print (signature).

parrkparrk manana feel around with feet (for example in water).

parrkparrk use feet a number of times.

parrkkarra stamping.

parrku *n.* nullanulla, hitting stick, fighting stick. *Syn:* kurlpajuru, kuturu, wartu. This is a Ngarinyman word.

parrmanparrmankarra *cv.* go from group to group collecting people to go fishing or for ceremony. This might be related to 'parramanmankarra'.

parrmanparrmankarra yanana speak loudly.

parrng *cv.* dogs barking loudly. *Syn:* rungap.

parrng marnana bark.

parrngparrng bark over and over.

parrngparrngkarra barking.

parrng *cv. See:* parlng.

parrngany *cv.* full.

parrngany karrinyana Kanimparra kuya-warla ngawa-ma parrngany karrinyana nyamu yanana kanimparrak-ma The waterhole becomes full when [water from the spring] runs downstream. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 1:19min] Ngurnalu wart yanani ngawa-ma nyawa-ma, parrngany jangkarni na. When we returned the waterhole was full. [VW: FM09 a12 2a: 2:43min]

parrngart *cv.* throaty noise a bush turkey makes. (A sshh noise). *See:* jamut.

parrngart marnana throaty noise.

parrp *cv.* beat bushes, rock and other things in order to carry out part of a ritual. *Syn:* puyun.

parrp manana beat bushes.

parru *v.* will hit it or want to hit it. *See:* panana.

parrwang *n.* person who doesn't know anything, 'mayal', unwise, unknowledgeable. Ngayu ngurna-nga parrwang kuyarra-wu-ma. Kula-rna pinarri. I don't know about these types of things. I'm not knowledgeable. [VW: FM12 a177: 8:34min]

part *cv.* throw something down, fall down hard, hit the ground with a thud.



part waninyana fall down, for example a person or something from a tree.

part yuwanana throw something down like when you hit a goanna on the ground by swinging it to kill it.

partkarra wuyarnana killing a goanna by hitting its head on the ground.

partaj *cv.* go up, climb.

partaj karrinyana perched somewhere (such as in a tree, on a shelf, in the tray of a ute).

partaj yanana climb. Nangala-ma partaj yani ngu Yibwoin-ma. Nangala climbed the tree, Yibwoin that is.[VW: FM07 a085: 8:56min] Ngurna yanku wumara-la partaj. I will climb the rock. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Karnti-ka partaj yanana. It climbs up the stick. [VW: FM10 a133: 9:34min]

partaj nyangana climb and look for. Ngurna-rla nyangku ngarlu-wu partaj. I'm climbing and looking for honey. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

partaj yuwanana put up in high place.

partartaj many people climbing at once or someone many times.

partakap *cv.* roll between hands, such as rubbing two sticks together to make a fire, making bait for a hawk trap, or cleaning your ear by rolling a stick between your fingers. *Syn:* pinyinyip. The word 'pinyinyip' can only be used to refer to making fire.

partakap manana roll between palm of hands, clean ear.

partakap pungana clean ear by rolling and poking a stick in.

partangarra *n.* **1** • full moon. *Syn:* jakiliny.

2 • month. *Syn:* jakiliny.

partarti *n.* **1** • flattened ground, such as an airfield. *Syn:* wala.

2 • type of ceremonial ground for business and organised fights. *Syn:* ngarranyan. Partarti kilik karrinyana yaluwu karu-wu. The initiation ground has been made ready for the initiands. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

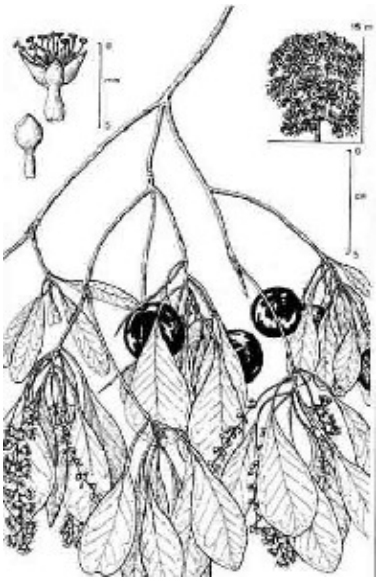
Partawartu *n.* Yurruj. Partawartu is actually a 'kartiya' name (on maps as Burtuwartu). It is just 'kayirra' (north) off the WA road (Buntine Highway) about 25km 'karlarra' (west) of Kalkaringi. This was an outstation owned by Victor Vincent with a house and windmill.

parti *n.* **1** • tree goanna or black-headed goanna. *Syn:* warlpingkirra, wirlirrngi. *Varanus tristis*. These goannas are usually quite good to eat. They live in trees and often have a very dark skin colour. If you kill it, you might start bleeding from the nose.

2 • Gillen's pygmy goanna. *Syn:* wirlirrngi. *Varanus gilleni*. This is a small goanna and is generally too small to eat, though children might hunt them and cook them to eat. If you kill one you might bleed from the nose.

partiki *n.* **1** • nut-tree. Walukpin-tu nyangana partiki. Black cockatoos eat nuts. [TD: FM10 a163: 7:09min] *Terminalia arostrata*. *See:* mirtamirta; timpi; janyparlk. This tree bears edible nuts called 'timpi' or 'janyparlk', though they are often just called 'partiki'. The big nuts are called 'mirtamirta'. Peanuts and other introduced nuts are also called 'partiki'. When the nuts are ripe, they are broken open and the seed inside is eaten. In the old days the fruit were cracked open with the back of a 'warlmayi' (spear-thrower). Now an axe or hammer is used. The leaves are also used to treat 'marntara' (skin sores) and 'karlapa' (boils), in conjunction with 'wariyili'. The leaves are boiled until the mix goes green, then the sores and boils are bathed in it. The mixture helps draw the pus out. It is also good for toothaches and can be used as shampoo which makes hair dark and healthy. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood) and it is common to find 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' (sugarbag) in the trunk. The outer bark produces 'wuyu' (fine black soot) when it is burnt. This can be used as colour during ceremonies. In the past the soot was rubbed onto the skin of light-skinned babies so that the welfare officers would not take them away.

2 • nut-tree. *Terminalia grandiflora*. *See:* mirtamirta; timpi; janyparlk. This plant is considered to be young version of Terminalia arostrata.



partikipany *n.* **1** • eel-tail catfish, Hyrtl's Tandan. *Syn:* marnpa, kinyang. *Neosilurus hyrtlii*, *Neosilurus ater*. Eel-tail catfish used to be caught with a spinifex bundle used as a 'warni' (fish net) or with a 'mirlarrang' (spear). They generally do not take bait on a 'wuyurrun' (hand-line). The larger ones can be roasted and eaten. The smaller ones are used as bait to catch larger fish such as 'manyirrkirla' (barramundi). These eel-tail catfish also have dangerous spines that must be carefully avoided. 'Marnpa' is the term used for young catfish without spikes, while 'kinyang' refers to the larger catfish with dangerous spines. These fish often eat small stones that look like the fruit of 'partiki' (nut trees) and the name 'partikipany' refers to this. This fish is also dangerous and can be used in sorcery. Drawing the fish on the cliffs of Seale Gorge at Parlngarrawuny will harm someone magically.



2 • red-tailed black cockatoo. *Syn:* partikiwaji, tirrak, tinkana, walukpin. *Calyptorhynchus banksii*. This is a Malngin word. The red feathers from the tails of the male birds are used in some ceremonies. They like to eat the fruit from 'marntayak' and 'partiki' hence their name. They have very strong beaks and are sometimes they are kept as pets.

partikiwaji *n.* red-tailed black cockatoo. *Variant:* partikiwunywaji. *Syn:* tirrak, tinkana, walukpin. *Calyptorhynchus banksii*. The red feathers from the tails of the male birds are used in some ceremonies. They like to eat the fruit from 'marntayak' and 'partiki' (nut tree) hence their name. They have very strong beaks and are sometimes they are kept as pets.

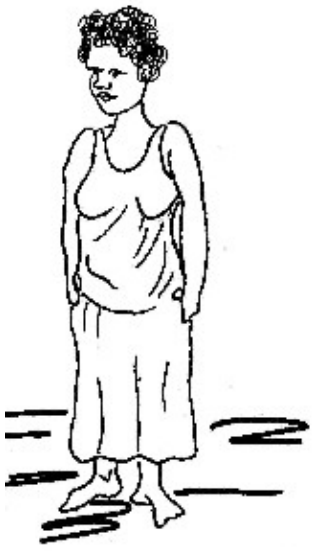
partiwartip *cv.* make a spear. *See:* pirtiwirtip.

parturu *n.* **1** • scar, ceremonial scar, marking. *Variant:* paturu. Nguyinangulu panani parturu kataj, kajijirri an marlurluka. Nyamu-lu kula yirrap-kulu karrwarnani parturu. Yirrap-ku nguyinangkulu yuwanani. "Ngayiny yuwarra-yi-rla marntaj ngurna karrwawu. Nguyilu nyangku, wanyjikijak, karrap, ngumayijang-kulu, karu-nginyi-lu nyampa-nginyi-lu kuya, parturu-yawung. They used to cut the women and men in the old days to make ceremony scars. When they didn't have ceremony scars, they used to cut it for that mob. "Put them on me. I'll have [the marks] then. Future generations of children will see me with ceremonial scars everywhere". [VW: FM11 a161: 1:40min] For women short cuts were on the upper arms vertically and top of the calves going and chest horizontally.

parturuparturu many scars.

2 • cut made along the back of a snake before cooking it such as a 'kunutjari' (piebald snake) or 'japartajaparta' (water python). Parturu nguyinangulu-rla yuwanani yaluwu-ma nguyinangulu panani, nyamu-lu panani nyila, wari kaja-ngarna. Kurrijkarra ngulu pungani mulurrp-ma nyawa ngulu panani, nyila-ma. Yalanginyi-ma, murlungku-rla parturu na pirrkap manani, yaluwu mulyukuna-wu-ma. Parturu-ma-lu-rla panani katakataj-ma, kuya. Jiyarnani turturl punyuk kuyanginyi-ma. Manani ngulu turturl-nginyi-ma punyu na. Parturu nyamu-lu-rla yuwanani. They used to make small cuts for that one when they killed snakes. They would dig it up and then kill it. After that, this one would make little cuts (along the back) of the black-headed python. They would keep cutting it like this (and then they would curl it up). It would cook nicely from doing that. [It would stop the snake from jumping around when it was cooked]. They got it after it cooked and it was well-cooked from when they made little cuts across its back. [VW: FM11 a161: 2:48min] Parturuparturu nyila mani pirrka mani nyila na, kankulupal nyila jawurt-ta nyila-ma. He made those markings [with the gum] on his tail. [RW: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3: Warrija Kirrawa: 2:57min] *See:* mulyukuna. The cuts were on an angle, not quite vertical, not quite horizontal.

paru *cv.* stand. *Syn:* kutij. This is a Nyininy word.



paru karrinyana standing.

paru waninyana stand up.

parumpurru *n.* bones of dead people. Jirri-ngka nguyinangulu yuwanani ngumpit-ma, tampang-nginyi-ma. Nyanuny kurturtu, ngalawuny, yanani nguwula-rla lurrpu. Lurrpu nguwula yanani partaj-ja-ma jirri-ngka-ma nyangani nguwula. Marntaj. Waninya jakjak nyila-ma parumpurru-ma. Nyila-ma-wula manani warrkuwarrkuj. Kangani nguwula yirrap-ma jimpiri-yirri jarriny-ja nguwula yuwani walyak. Nyila na wartan-nginyi manani-wula kangani nguwula. Nguyinangulu kangani, nyampa-wu, murtamurtap-kula-wu nyamu-lu yanani yangkarrp-kula-wu wirnangpurru-wu, nyampa yaluwu jungkuwurru-wu. They used to put Aboriginal people on tree platforms after they'd died. The children would go back to them. They would return and climb the tree platform and look. OK. The flesh would have fallen away from the bones. They would gather them up. They would take the whole lot to a cave and put them inside.

They would get the finger bones and bring them. They would take them to them for hunting kangaroos and echidnas. [They would keep it tucked in their hair string belt as good luck for hunting.] [VW: FM11 a161: 0:38min]

parunga *n.* hot weather. Parunga-la-ma ngajik ngawa-ma karrinyani yalangka-ma. There is water there even through the hot weather [talking about a bore near Ngurlma, maybe Mt Possum Bore or Number 6 Bore]. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 1:09min]

parungakari-la next year.

parungapularra *n.* first rains. *Syn:* parrapalingki. Parungapularra nyila-ma waninyana ngu ngawa-ma, kamparrajang. The word 'parungapularra means when the rain first falls. [VW: FM11 a161: 3:28min]

Parunyja *n.* place with a 'warlakarri' (supplejack tree). Jurnakal (snake) went from Kumpu and stood up and placed the 'warlakarri' there. Then went east (karrawarra). The Nyininy word for 'stand' is 'paru'.

pat *cv.* feel, touch. It is possible that this word derives from the English 'pat' but it is unlikely.

pat manana touch.

patpat manana feel around for something. Ngumpit-tu ngulu-rla patpat manani warrija-wu. The men used to feel around for crocodiles. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyuntu jeya Nangari kawayi pat manta nyawa kuya. Nangari you want to touch it. [BW: FM07 a021: 1:52min]

patpat yuwanana just enter (a room).

patpatkarra karrinyana touching something. Patpatkarra karrinya. [The spear] was just touching it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

pat nyangana looking at a place, sussing it out.

pataj *cv. See:* partaj.

patakap *cv. See:* partakap.

patangarra *n. See:* partangarra.

patati *n. See:* partarti.

patawan *n.* hard, tight, strong. Turt manana yalungku na, patawan na. This one holds it tight [the tool for making hair string]. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 19:31min] Ngamayak ngu nyawa-ma, mangarri-ma. Jayingka-yilu-rla ngurna yuwarru patawan-kik, mayarni-kari. Ngurna warlu-ngka den jipij yuwarru. This dough is too wet. Give me some more [flour]. I want to make it firmer. Then I cook it on the fire. [VW: FM10 a151: 0:06min]

majul patawan strong stomach, be brave and not cry. Nyangani ngurla majul-lu-ma patawan-tu patawan-tu patawan-tu najing yalanginyi-ma, lawara. Lungkarra na ngurla lungani. He kept looking around bravely without crying, but then it was too much. [So] he cried about it. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:42min]

pati *n. See:* parti.

patiki *n. See:* partiki.

patikipan *n. See:* partikipan.

patikiwaji *n. See:* partikiwaji.

patiwatip *cv. See:* partiwartip.

Patji *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Mimangu and kanimparra (downstream) from Ngurlun.

paturu *n.* large intestine, big gut. *See:* pulu; wuljuwulju; wankawankarr.

Patuwatu *n. See:* Partuwartu.

pawarlamarra *cv.* sit around a deceased person grieving.

pawarlamarra karrinyana Wantumirri manana ngulu nyila-ma, pawarlamarra-la kurnka-ka kuya.They grieve sitting around the deceased. [VW: FM12 a179: 8:08min]

pawu *cv.* **1** • persist, continue despite instructions to stop.

2 • continue singing, having a large repertoire of songs.

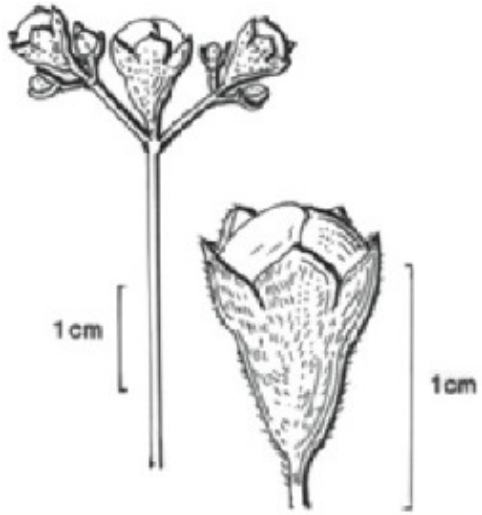
3 • go strongly, as of a river flowing (but not in flood).

pawu panana persist, continue singing, go strongly.

pawuly *cv.* be bald, go bald.

pawulyji *n.* swamp box. *Syn:* jingkurl. *Lophostemon grandiflorus*. This is a good shade tree that grows in creeks and riverbeds. The wood makes good 'warlu' (firewood) for cooking. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. Stems of smoking-pipes

can be made from small hollow branches.



Pawulyji *n.* place on the Victoria River just down the slope from the Freedom Day place. In the past, people used to camp there in the river bed. There are trees of the same name (swamp boxes) growing there. Jayingani na kajirri-wu. Marlurluka-purrupurru-wu nyila nyamu-rla Pawulyji-la, yarti-ngka karrinyani kamparra, lurlulurlurlu, nunykuwarra. He used to give some to the old ladies. And to the men who used to live at Pawulyji in the old days and would sit around hungry. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 2:28min]

pawulywari *n.* bald, hairless. *Syn:* pijiwiji, parlarra.

pawupawup *cv.* ceremonial singing and dancing going on through the night, particularly during Pantimi. *See:* Pantimi.

pawupawup manana performing ceremony.

pawupawup wanyjanana ceremonial dancing.

pawutut *cv.* straggle, get left behind, not keep up with a group moving along. *Syn:* talyap.

paya *v.* bite it! drink it! *See:* payarnana.

payal *n.* broad or wide (of highway, gap in gorge, car).

payalkuk *cv.* widen, broaden. *Syn:* parayiwiting.

payalkuk manana Payalkuk ngulu manana nyila-ma wurruma-ma. Tartpu-nginyi yapakayi-nginyi, jangkarnik. They make the road wider. From being narrow, to bigger. [VW: FM11 a161: 3:40min]

payarnana *v.* bite, drink (Class 2). Yalanginyi-ma nyila-ngku-ma narrinyila-lu-ma ngu payarni na warlaku wartan-ta After that, that turtle bit the dog on the tail. [EO: FM07 a002: 16:17min] Yunyjuyunyjukkarra ngurla payarni ngapulu-ma Nampin-tu-ma yapakaru-lu-ma. Little Nampin was sucking away at her breast. [VW: FM12 33 1: 0:55min]

payarnana bite, drink, biting, drinking.

payarni bit, drank, had bitten, had drunk.

payawu will bite or want to bite, will drink or want to drink.

paya bite it! drink it!

payarnani was biting or used to bite, was drinking or used to drink.

payarnangku will be or want to be biting, will be or want to be drinking.

parnu to bite, to drink.

payarnani *v.* was biting or used to bite, was drinking or used to drink. *See:* payarnana.

payarnangku *v.* will be or want to be biting, will be or want to be drinking. *See:* payarnana.

payarni *v.* bit, drank, had bitten, had drunk. *See:* payarnana.

Payarnungurnang *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Jilinypuk and kanimparra (downstream) from Parrirlirli.

payarnuwaji *n.* black ants which bite. Mumpung-ma nyila-ma yapayapa nyamu karrinyana kuliyan-ma payarnuwaji-ma. Yalanginyi na ngulu ngarnani kampij. Those little black ants which bite. Well [people] would eat the eggs. [VW: FM10 a148: 10:19min]



payarri *n.* patch of rainbow. This is usually of ill portent. It signals danger.

payawu *v.* will bite or want to bite, will drink or want to drink. *See:* payarnana.

payaya *n.* kind of a bird, maybe a brown thornbill. This bird is said to make the sun rise high in the sky and be very hot.

-payin *suf.* including. *Variant:* -wayin. Ngartung-payin kangani. He brought it, and a good thing too. Nyamu-n-nga karrwa-wu ngumpit-kari-wu, ngaja-ngku-rla jayingana nyampa-wayin ngarin-payin. If you wear another man's [body painting designs], you'll have to give him something including meat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Payinta *n.* place on Hughie Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

Payinti *n.* place on Gordy Creek kanimparra (downstream) from Maninyawurru. *Variant:* Papinti.

piipii *n.* kind of acacia. The seeds called 'ngurlu' can be collected and ground into flour. The flour is used to make small johnnycakes which are cooked on hot coals and then eaten. They are found around Kurlungurru (Riveren Station).

piirti *cv.* **1** • make something up, tell a tall story either intentionally or inadvertently.

piirti nyangana make up. Kula-rnalu ngantipa-rni piirti nyangana murlarra-ma yunayunany-ku-ma, warrwarrkuj-ku-ma We didn't make this up ourselves - about collecting these types of plants [we were taught].[VW: FM07 a01 1e: 2:13min]

piirti yuwanana make up.

piirtipiirti make up a number of stories, many people making something up.

2 • correct a mistake.

piirtipiirti yuwanana correct a mistake. Note this word can mean both things and may mean more generally to adjust the meaning of something.

pija *n.* grass stem. Pija manta-yi-rla ngarlu-wu. Get me a stem of grass [so I can poke out some] honey. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] This stem is used for eating sugarbag (namawurru) and to stop bleeding. It is better not to use this word because it also relates to a part of a man's body.

-pijik *suf.* make something happen (factive ending). *Syn:* -k, -kuk, -rrik, -pirrji.

pijina *n.* plaited hair.

pijirrp *cv.* feel around for things, feel your body. *Syn:* nurtulyarra.

pijirrp manana feel around.

pijiwiji *n.* bald, hairless. *Syn:* pawulywari, papulywari.

pijkarra *cv.* burst, bust something open.

pijkarra kayanana burst (with some implement). *Syn:* tarlp.

pijkarra manana burst (boil, balloon, egg).

pijkarra waninyana burst.

pijku *cv.* take a kangaroo out of a fire and clean it with the leaves from a 'marlarn' (river red gum). The leaves are called 'ngimal'. *See:* ngimal; marlarn.

pijku pungana brush off.

pijkupijku brushing off a lot of dirt and ashes. Pirtkupirtku pungka-rla. Clean the bits of dirt off it.

Pijpakuyawung *n.* place on the Victora River east of the crossing near the old Compound.

pikap *cv.* talk for everyone, spokesman for the mob. It is possible that this word comes from 'speak up'.

pikap karrinyana there as a spokesman.

pikap pungana speak on behalf of.

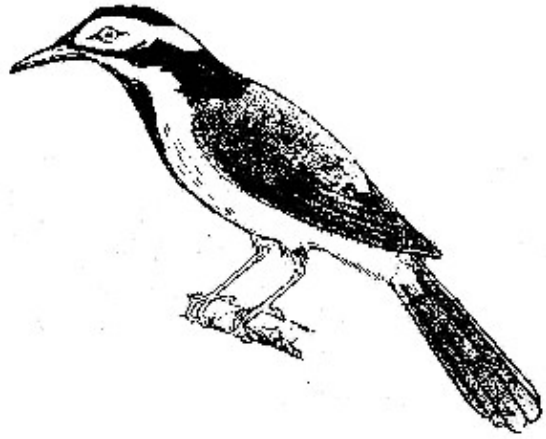
pikapikap spokesman for a number of people.

pikarta *cv.* flash like lightning. *Syn:* mamayarra, pilijkarra, pilyipkarra. This word comes from Mudburra.



pikirri *n.* spear-thrower for a shovel nosed spear. *Syn:* jirrk, jalkaji, warlmayi. *See:* kurlarta.

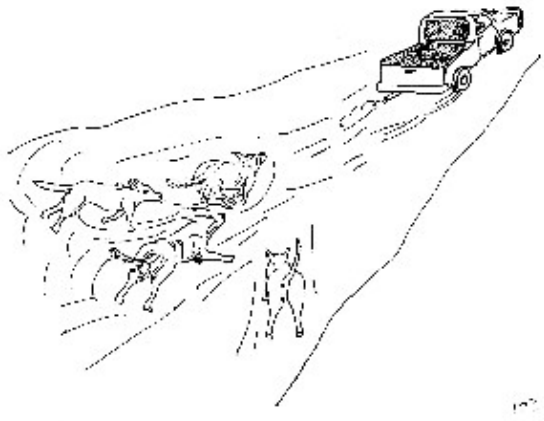
pikpika *n.* blue-faced honeyeater. *Syn:* parlakak. *Enteromyzon cyanotus*. This honeyeater has a blue face and it likes to eat 'yirna' (flowers) and bananas.



pikurta *n.* bush potato. *Syn:* yangunungku. *Ipomoea costata*. Bush potatoes have pink flowers and are found in flat desert country, called 'wala' or 'jirlja' for example along the Lajamanu road past Parlakuna and near Cattle Creek (Kunawa). The actual potato is found quite far from the plant. The roots below the surface make the ground above them crack. The potato is located by following the cracks and tapping the ground. The ground makes a hollow sound where the potato is.



pila *cv.* follow, chase. *Syn:* kayi. This is a Nyininy word.



pila manana chase, follow. Nyamu-rla ngantuku pila manku ngumpit wen, maiti kurnka-wu panu-wu ngarina-wu... If for some reason, like a man is chasing me, to kill for meat... [(RW: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3: Warrija Kirrawa: 4:27)]

pilapila chase a number of animals, a number of people chasing. Wirnangpurru-wu-ma ngarina-wu-ma pulumanu-wu-ma ngurnalu pilapila mani. We chased around for kangaroos and cattle. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

pilapilawarra chasing a number of animals around.

Pilanjila *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

pilangpilang *n.* kind of wattle. *Acacia tumida*. The wood is good for making fighting sticks or 'kuturu'. It also makes good 'warlu' (firewood).

pilap *cv.* look back over shoulder.

pilap karrinyana there looking back over shoulder.

pilap nyangana look back over shoulder. Pilap nyangku-rra-yi. Let him look back at me!

pilapilap looking back a number of times.

pili *n. See:* pirli.

pilijkarra *cv.* flash like lightning or a torch going on and off, illuminate such as close lightning lighting up the sky or someone turning on a light. *Syn:* pikarta, mamayarra, pilyipkarra. The words 'pikarta, mamayarra, pilyipkarra' refer to 'flashing' not 'illuminating'.



pilijkarra karrinyana flashing.

pilijkarra waninyana rain in an electrical storm falling.

pilijkarra manana illuminate.

pilijkarra yuwanana turn on a light.

pilijpilijkarra flashing.

pililij *n.* tendons in the groin. *Syn:* ngarna.

pililik *n. See:* pirlirlik.

Pilingkalurlungka *n. See:* Pirlingkalurlungka.

piliny *n. See:* pirliny.

pilirr *n. See:* pirlirr.

pilirrk *cv. See:* pirlirrk.

piliyaljal *n. See:* pirliyaljal.

pilk *cv. See:* pirlk.

pilkina *n. See:* pirlkina.

pilkip *n.* shining white object that can be seen from a long way. Pilkip karrinyana nyila. It's shining white. [ECH: DD] Pilkip karrinyana nyawa-ma kankulupal-la. The underneath of its stomach was white [talking about Kurraj, the Rainbow Spirit]. [VW: FM10 23 4: 7:11min]

pilkiya *n. See:* pirlkiya.

pilkkarra *cv. See:* pirlkkarra.

pilkpilk *cv.* wrinkled (from age or because you are about to cry). *Syn:* wanyjajurr.

pilkpilk karrinyana wrinkled.

pilkurung *n. See:* pirlkurung.

pilngi *n. See:* pirlngi.

pilnginy *cv. See:* pirlnginy.

pilngkarra *cv. See:* pirlngkarra.

pilp *cv.* open eyes. *Syn:* pilyarra.

pilp karrinyana open your eyes.

pilp manana open someone's eyes.

pilpila *n. See:* pirlpirla.

pilpilji *n. See:* pirlpirlji.

pilyak *cv.* burn, sting, hot.

pilyak manana burn, be hot (of sun, hot food, hot tea). Ngunyju-ku, kawun-tu nguyi pilyak mani. The tobacco and ashes burnt [my mouth].

pilyak kamparnana sting (of animal or spicy food). Nguyi pilyak kamparni pitara-lu. The scorpion stung me.Nguyi pilyak kamparni tjili-ngku. The chilli was too hot for me.

pilyarra *cv.* open eyes wide. *Syn:* pilp.

pilyarra manana make someone open their eyes wide.

pilyarra yuwanana open eyes wide.

pilyily *n.* young. This word usually refers to hairless joeys or pinkies but it can be used to refer to anything young such as small yams or babies. *Variant:* pilyilya. An wirnangpurru yapawurru pilyily kula-rla manku turt karu-ngku-ma, ngaja-lu karrinyana tingarri wankaj. Little kids can't hold joeys with no hair because they might end up with bad knees. [VW: FM09 a122: 3:31min] *See:* ngarnmanta.

pilying *n.* person with some European heritage.

pilyingpilying people with some European heritage.

pilyipkarra *cv.* flash such as lightning or lights on an aeroplane, flicker such as a torch with batteries that are almost dead.*Syn:* mamayarra, pilijkarra, pikarta.



pilyipkarra karrinyana lightning flashing, torch flickering. Pilyipkarra-ma karrinyana, ngapungapuku-la ngurra-ngka-ma ngulu marnani. "Lightning is striking in that area," they were saying. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 8:39min]

pilyipkarra jiyarnana flicker like a fire or torch.

pilyippilyipkarra lightning flashing.

pin *cv. See:* pirn.

pina *cv.* know, understand. Ngurna-rla pina yaluwu ngurra-wu. I know of that place. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Ngurna pina I know. [Meakins] Ngarnjal pina ngurla. Topsy knows about it. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 7:54min]

pina karrinyana know. Kartiya-ma kula-rla pina karrinya yaluwu-ma marluka-wu-ma nyamu ngawa pirrka mani. The white man didn't know that the old man made rain. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

pina kangana take to show. Ngurnalu-rla pina kanya, kurrijkurrijkarra. We took her to show her digging. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:14min]

pina *n.* same place. Yalanginyi-ma yanani ngu pina-ngkurra-rni karrap ngurla nyangani. So then he went to the same place [where he threw the boomerang from] and looked for it there. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:08min] Pina-ngurlu-rni, yanani ngu kuya kalurirrp. He walked about starting from the same place. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu: 2:13min] Kayirniyin, pina-ngka pina-ngka-rni nguwula yanani. From up north they went back to the same place. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:24min]

pina-rni something known or seen before.

pinak *cv.* teach. *Syn:* pinarrik.

pinak jayingana show, teach. Ngungantipa pirrkap-ku-ma pinak jayinya nyantu na. He taught us how to make the hair string. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 9:22min]

pinak yuwanana show, teach.

pinak manana show, teach. Ngantipany culture ngurnayinangkulu pinakpinak manku. We'll teach them our culture.

pinak nyangana watch to see how something's done.

pinakjayinguwaji *n.* teacher. *Variant:* pinakjayinganaaji. *Syn:* jatajjatajkarraaji.

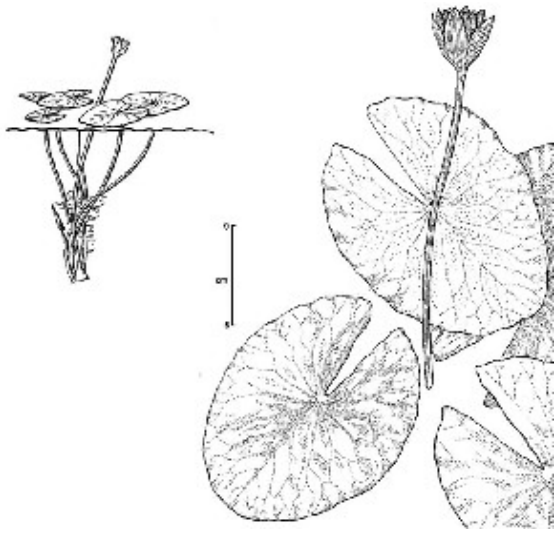
pinampalij *n.* **1** • type of plant with pretty pink flowers. *Abutilon andrewsianum*. This plant is used in bush medicine. The leaves and stems are boiled in water and the water used as a medicinal wash to treat 'marntara' (skin sores), itchy skin and 'karankaji' (scabies). It is especially good for use on children and old people. It is also drunk to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). You also use in conjunction with 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry) and 'marlarn' (red river gum) to treat diarrhoea. The leaves are layered over hot coals and the smoke is breathed in. Children are held over the smoke.



2 • desert rose. *Gossypium australe*. The leaves are boiled in water and the water used as a wash to treat skin sores and scabies. It is especially good for use on children. The leaves can also be rubbed onto the legs of someone who is tired from walking and this has the effect of making the legs feel strong again.

pinangkanyung *n.* very knowledgeable, very skillful, talented, good fighter. *Variant:* pinanganyung. *Syn:* jarlpartap.

pinanyi *n.* water lily. *Syn:* jikamuru. *Nymphaea violacea*. *See:* mintaarraj. This is a Nyininy word. The Gurindji word for this plant is 'jikamuru'. This water-lily is similar to the 'mintaarraj', but it has smaller fruit and tastes a little bitter. It also tends to grow in shallower water. The stalks of 'jikamuru' are not eaten.



Pinanyi *n.* Inverway Station.

pina-rni *cv.* something known or seen before.

pinarri *cv.* knowledgeable, clever person. Pinarri ngun nyuntu-ma. You know how to do this. [VW: FM09 17 2a: 2:16min]

pinarri karrinyana knowledgeable. Pinarri karrinyana kurrurij-ku rarraj-ku kanganu-wu-ma. He knows how to drive a car fast. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngulu pinarri karrinyani kamparrijang-kulu-ma kula-lu nyangani. In the past they used to know what they couldn't eat. [BW: FM09 a122: 7:32min]

pinarrik *cv.* teach. *See:* pinarri.

pinarrik jayingana teach, give knowledge. Ngungantipangulu pinarrik jayinya marlarluka-lu, kajijirri-lu ngantipanguny-ju. Our old men and women taught us. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:05min]

pinarrik manana teach, make knowledgeable. Pinarrik mani ngungantipangulu. They taught us. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:04min]

Pinaya *n.* place a long way north-west of Buchanan Spring.

pininirrp *cv.* doing the right thing up to the finish.

pinka *n.* river. Ngarnjal, ngayu, Kitty, Biddy an Nangari ngurnalu yani pinka-kurra kanyjurra. Topsy, me, Kitty, Biddy and Nangari went down to the river. [VW: FM09 a127: 4:54min]

pinka-ngarna things growing by the river.

pinkaj *cv.* brush a sick person with leaves, fan a fire to make it burn. *Syn:* wup, wiyarlp.

pinkaj panana brush, fan.

pinkangarna *n.* things growing by the river. Ngulu nyangani mangarri kamparrijang-kulu-ma - japawi, wutuyawung, nampula, nyilarra nyilarra, nyampayirla. Kaja-ngkurra nyamu-lu yanani nyila wayita nyampa ngulu nyangani, nyangunungku, pinka-ngarna-ma nyawa-ma. Nyampayirla kinyuwurra nyampa ngulu nyangani an nyawa pinka-ngarna kanyjupal that's all, ngulu nyangani. In the past [pregnant women] used to eat figs of different types, bush apples and more of that lot. When they went bush they would eat bush potatoes of various types and anything growing at the river. And they would eat bush onions and anything growing by the river - that's all they'd eat. [BW: FM09 a122: 6:13min]

Pinkarrijpa *n.* name of tribe who used to live around Kalkaringi on the river. *See:* Jiyiljurrung.

pinkirr *n.* **1** • feather.



2 • wing of bird or aeroplane. *See:* marramarra.

pinkirrp *cv.* arms outstretched, bird with wings outstretched in hot weather, sitting with your knees apart. *Syn:* marramarra.

pinkirrp karrinyana outstretched.

pinparang *cv.* **1** • bounce (of boomerang, spear, football). *Syn:* purntarang.

pinparang yanana bounce along, or bounce past.

pinparang yuwanana throw in a way to bounce.

pinparang waninyana bounce upp.

2 • take off (of plane).

pinparang waninyana take off.

pinparlajarra *n.* black-faced cuckoo-shrike, shuffle-wing. *Syn:* janparriman. *Coracina novaehollandiae*.

pinpililiny *cv. See:* pirnpirlirliny.

pinpin *cv. See:* pirnpirn.

pintaj *n. See:* pirntaj.

pintang *cv. See:* pirntang.

pinti *n.* bush banana leaf. *Syn:* yurtu. *See:* kilipi. They taste like cabbage or lettuce.

pintii *n. See:* pirntii.

pintily *cv.* light a fire, strike a match. *Syn:* kirrim.

pintily manana light a fire.

pintilywaji *n.* lighter, matches. *Variant:* pintilykaji. *Syn:* kirrimkaji.

Pintipinti *n. See:* Pirntipirnti.

pintirrp *cv. See:* pirntirrp.

pintiwirti *n. See:* pirntiwiti.

Pintiwurru *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Maangkalu and south of Wilimurlung.

Pintiyal *n.* place south of Neave Creek and west of Victoria River. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

Pinung *n. See:* Pirnung.

pingi *n.* any kind of ant.



pingkilyarraaji *n.* disabled or crippled person. *Syn:* kakaparaaji, martiki, martartilyi, marlumarlu.*Variant:* pingkilywari. *See:* martatilyi.



pingkilywari *n.* disabled or crippled person. *Syn:* kakaparaaji, martiki, martartilyi, marlumarlu.*Variant:* pingkilyarraaji. *See:* martatilyi.



pinyinyip *cv.* rub sticks between hands to make fire, or bush onions to get rid of their skin. *Variant:* pinyiny. *Syn:* partakap.To make fire, a straight, smooth, narrow stem is cut to about 40 cm long, and a broader heavier piece is cut and a small round hole with a vee carved into it. One end of the narrow stick is placed in the hole of the heavier stick. The narrow stick is then rotated quickly between the palms with a strong downward pressure. This 'drilling' creates friction which in turn creates a very hot, fine dust. This dust pours down the vee carved into the wood onto a clump of fine, dry grass previously placed underneath. The grass and the very hot dust are gently blown upon until flame appears.

pinyinyip manana rub anything between palms of hands. Pinyinypinyinykarra na ngulu mani, nyila-ma mangarri-ma. They peeled the skin off the bush onion [by rubbing them between their hands]. [TD: FM07 a058: 1:35min] Yijarni nyawa-ma pinyinyip manana ngurnalu. True - here we're rubbing sticks together. [TD: FM09 17 2b: 0:14min]

pinyinyip luwanana make fire by rubbing two sticks together.

pinyinyip panana make fire by rubbing two sticks together.

pinyinypinyinykarra rubbing sticks together, rubbing onion skin off.

pinyjal *cv.* clear out, clean out.

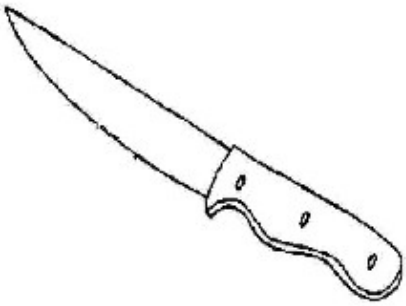
pinyjal manana clear out. Pinyjal manana majul-ma punyuk namawurru-ngku-ma yalungku-ma. The sugarbag [namawurru] clears out the stomach out and makes it better. [TD: FM07 a028 11:46min] Marntaj yalanginyi-ma ngulu pinyjal manani kuya na. Then they would take [the pulp] out [of the fruit]. [BW: FM]

pinyjiwunarra *n.* firefly. *Variant:* pinyjiwunarri. *Syn:* kampangayi, yirntimirimiri. *Coleoptera*, *Lampyridae*, *Luciola*.This small insect can be seen at night. It has a blinking light in its body. When they blink at night it tells you that conkerberries called 'ngamanpurru' and black plums called 'muying' have fruit and are ready to eat.



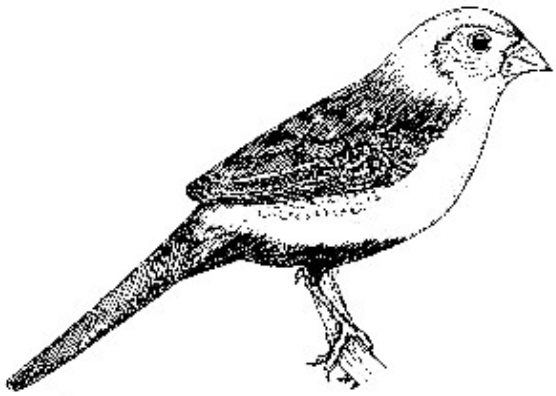


pinymala *n.* knife. *Syn:* katajkaji. *See:* japirri; yingka; ngarrukuju. This is a Warlpiri word.



pinypiny *n.* **1** • finches. *Syn:* niinii. The word 'pinypiny' is a general word for finches. They live in grassy areas near rivers and creeks. In dry areas they can lead you to water. The red-backed wren is often found in pandanus areas.

2 • red-backed wren. *Syn:* marlwarr. *Malurus melanocephalus*. Small children call it the 'devil devil bird' and they are told stories about how it used to be a man.



pinypiny *cv.* make a lip-sucking noise where air is pushed out of tightly pursed lips. This is done in the presence of a 'mali' (mother-in-law).

pinypiny marnana lip-sucking.

piraj *cv.* open swag. *Syn:* turrpuk. This is a Nyininy word.

piraj manana open swag.

-pirak *suf.* this ending tells you that something is correct or appropriate. Ngumparnarra-pirak manyja-ngayirra. Correctly you should call us husband and wife. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyila-ma kayilirra-ngarna jaru. Jawi-pirak-ma Ngarinyman. Ngantipa-ma-rnalu marnana murlany-mawu, warlu-pirak. That's from the northern language. 'Jawi' is really a Ngarinyman word. We, the people of this area, really say 'warlu'. [VW: FM11 a162: 1:33min]

Piriri *n.* place between Seale River and Farquharson Gap.

pirla *n.* ghost man who used to stand with a 'warlmayi' (spear-thrower) and his foot on his knee. Lanpa ngulu karrinyani. Yaluwu na ngulu-rla karrinyani. Warlaku-marraj nyamu marnani, jinginat yu nou. Kula nyila-ma warlaku ngumpit. Warlmayi-la kutij, pirla. Pirla na ngulu tal panani warlmayi-la. They would be awake. They were [listening] for that one. Something like a dog was calling out. But it wasn't a dog. It was a man. Standing next to a spear-thrower was 'pirla'. They called that one next to the spear-thrower 'pirla'. [VW: FM12 a178: 8:46min]

pirlap *cv.* fixed by the neck or tied around the neck.

pirlap karrinyana fixed by the neck or tied around the neck.

pirlap yuwanana fix around the neck by putting the animal's head in the fork of a tree.

pirli *n.* stone, rock. *Syn:* wumara, pamarr.

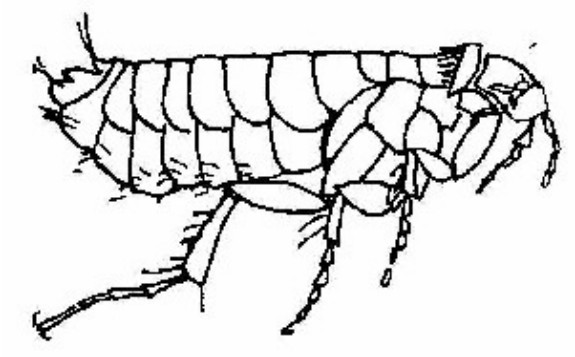
pirliyaljal stony country.

Pirlingkakijja *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mamarrang and kanimparra (downstream) from Nunmarla.

Pirlingkalurlungka *n.* place in Inverway area which is a part of the Yawarlwarl (Pigeon) and Wanyil (Wallaby) Dreamtime story. The two sisters Yawarlwarl (Pigeon) and Wanyil (Wallaby) had a camp at Kurlungurru (Riveren). They owned a

grindstone. Wanyil was very careful with the grindstone and wouldn't let Yawarlwarl use it. But Wanyil would only half-grind the seed which annoyed Yawarlwarl. At one point Wanyil went to get some water and Yawarlwarl took the opportunity to steal the stone. She carried it off, camping overnight at Pirlingkalurlungka. She then went on to Yawarlwarl where she placed the stone upright. You can still see the stone there to this day.

pirliny *n.* tick or flea. *Syn:* mirtirli. *Arachnida*, *Acarina*. This is a Malngin word. There are several types of ticks. They live on many native mammals, 'warlaku' (dogs) and occasionally people.



pirlirlik *n.* on either side of the groin. *Syn:* ngarna. *See:* ngarung.

pirlirlingaliny *n.* our granny or her brother (the speaker's and the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's brother or sister).

pirlirlingku *n.* **1** • your 'jaju', my brother/sister (speaker's brother/sister, hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is also the speaker's 'jaju' (and vice versa). *See:* pirlirli-marnany; jaju.

2 • your 'jaju', my father/aunty (the speaker's brother/sister, the hearer's father/aunty). This means the hearer is the speaker's 'mali' (and vice versa). *See:* pirlirli-marnany; jaju; mali.

3 • your 'jaju', my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali', the hearer's 'jaju'). This means the hearer is the speaker's father/aunt, son/daughter (male speaker) or niece/nephew (female). *See:* pirlirli-marnany; jaju.

4 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. *Variant:* pirlirli-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's husband, wife, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law 'ngapuju'.

5 • your mother-in-law or her brother, my granny or her brother 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju', the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. *Variant:* pirlirli-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker), niece/nephew (female speaker) ('ngalawuny').

6 • your son-in-law or his sister, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle, the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. *Variant:* pirlirli-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's husband, wife, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law 'ngapuju'.

7 • your son-in-law or his sister, my granny or her brother 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju', the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). *Syn:* mali-marnany. *Variant:* pirlirli-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's son/daughter (male speaker), niece/nephew (female speaker) (ngalawuny).

pirlirr *n.* spirit of a person returning. *Syn:* ngayuwa, jakurtakurta.

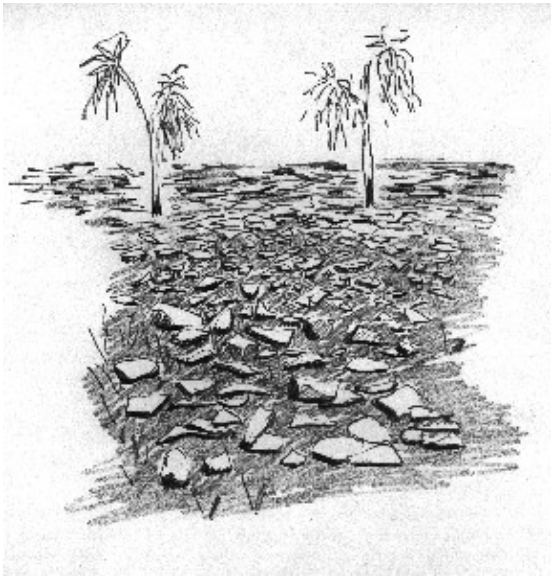
pirlirrk *cv.* rattle boomerangs together.

pirlirrk yuwanana rattle.

pirlirrkkarra rattling.

pirlirrkpirlirrkkarra rattling constantly.

pirliyaljal *n.* stony country. *See:* pirli.

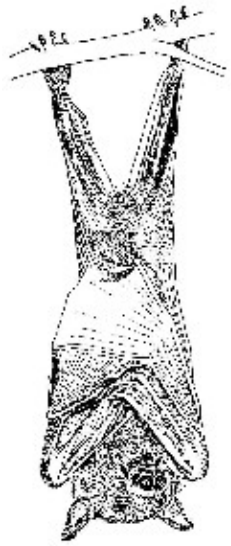


pirlk *cv.* leave behind, keep going, continue. *Syn:* parik.

pirlk wanyjanana leave behind. Pirlkkarra nguyina wanyjani. He was leaving them behind. [ECh: DD]

pirlkkarra karrinyana not giving up (running or fighting).

pirlkina *n.* red flying-fox. *Syn:* nangulurn. *Pteropus scapulatus*. *See:* warrpawurru. The flesh can be roasted and eaten. It has a strong distinctive smell and taste. This flying-fox is not very common and is smaller than the black flying-fox. They are generally found in desert country.



pirlkiya *n.* white, white things such as ochre and ashes. *Syn:* pununggarri, waki. Nyawa pirlkiya nyangka-lu. Look at these white bulbs [of the bush onion]. [VW: FM07 a058: 1:58min]

pirlkkarra *cv.* persist (fighting, running, trying).

pirlkkarra manana persist.

pirlkurung *n.* **1** • front part of the spear shaft. *Variant:* purlkurung. Lirra-kujarra. Wilmurr ngulu-rla pirrkap manani nyampayirla-la, karnti-ka nyawa parrawi. Parrawi nyawa karnti parrawi. Im pirlkurung darran. Ngulu-rla pirrkap manani. Nyawa-kata milinyin, parrawi-ma nyawa-ngka-ma, kanyjupal ngulu-rla yuwanani. Nyila-ma-lu taiimap manani wirriji-lu or kampun-tu wirnangpurru kampun jawurt-nginyi. Tingkit manani ngulu piyarnak-jawung-kulu, warraaj. Kuya mirlarrang-kula-ma-lu yuwanana. Tipit manani ngulu. Mirlarrang kula-ma-rla kangani kirt, nyila-ma nyampayirla-lu kangarntayawung-kulu, nyila-ma mirlarrang-ma. A two pronged spear. They used to attach wire to a shaft made from a paperbark. This tree called a soap tree. It's used for the spear shaft. They used to attach [the wire] to it. This spear, well they attached the paperbark shaft on this [wire]. They used to bind it with hairstring or tendon from a kangaroo tail. And they would also bind it with [sugarbag] wax. Like that they attached it to the spear. They used to bind it that way. The spear wouldn't break when the crocodile had it sticking out of its back.(eggs) were eaten. [VW: FM12 a173: 0:57min] *See:* kamangkirr.

2 • turkey bush. *Syn:* pirrkirli. *Calytrix exstipulata*. This plant has pretty pink flowers. The bark is similar to paperbark but is too small to be used. The branches can be used as a bush broom to clear leaves away from camping areas. The stems can be used for making the front section of spear-shafts called 'pirlkurung'. This word is often used for the bush too.

pirlngi *n.* maggot. *Syn:* mulura. *See:* kirlimirlimi; ngiila. Maggots are grubs which move by arching their back. They are found in rotting meat. They come from 'kirlimirlimi' or 'ngiila' (blowflies). These large dark flies are attracted to meat where they lay eggs that hatch into maggots that eat the meat.

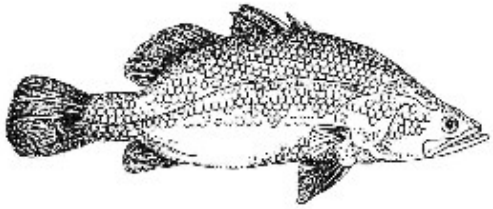
pirlnginy *cv.* sleep, lie down. *Syn:* makin, warnan.



pirlnginy karrinyana sleep.

pirlngkarra *cv.* snap fingers. *See:* pirn.

pirlpirla *n.* large barramundi. *Variant:* pirlpirlang. *See:* marrimulumulu; yinarrwa; nyiliyarung; manyirrkirla; marna.*Lates calcarifer*. Barramundi can get large and are hard to catch as they fight hard to get off the line. They are common in billabongs and the big rivers. They are mostly caught using live bait on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines). The flesh is roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. Yinarrwa has the skin name Nalyirri. Small barramundi are called 'marna' and large ones are called 'pirlapirla'. Pregnant women cannot eat barramundi because something might get stuck in the baby's throat and cause it to swell up. If an expectant father kills a barramundi, the spirit of the fish might go into the pregnant woman and the child. Alternatively if an expectant father catches a barramundi, the child might be born with a 'nawun' (mark). For example, if the man rips the lip of the barramundi taking out the hook, the child may be born with a harelip.



pirlpirlji *n.* any kind of grasshopper. *Variant:* pirlpiji. *Orthoptera*. In the past the small ones were found in large swarms and eaten after lightly roasting in flames or hot ashes. Now they are used as fishing bait.



pirn *cv.* snap fingers. People might snap their fingers when they have missed a target hunting or when a 'mali' (mother-in-law) approaches (with lip-sucking and ground tapping).

pirnkarra manana snap fingers.

pirn panana snap fingers.

pirnpirnkarra snapping fingers.

pirna *n.* termite eggs. *Syn:* yarrkurla. *See:* ngarlany; munkurt; puluka; yirrpan; tamarra. In the past the 'pirna' (eggs) were eaten. They were collected from 'tamarra' (ant-beds) and then winnowed using a 'kawarla' (coolamon) to remove the dust and grass seeds. The eggs were then eaten raw. 'Jungkuwurru' (echidnas) also like to eat them.

pirnpirlirliny *cv.* skim, skim along, scatter.

pirnpirlirliny karrinyana things left lying scattered behind when someone leaves (loose change, clothes or anything).

pirnpirlirliny yanana skim along.

pirnpirlirliny yuwanana skim (stones on water etc).

pirnpirn *cv.* stomach bloating or swelling up. *Syn:* tuwu. Majul ngurna pirnpirn. I've got a swollen stomach. [ECh: RWH & DD]
Kula ngalu mayinikari-ma mayingany-ma. Majul-ngurlu pirnpirn. He can't eat any more bread. Because his stomach is bloated. [VW: FM11 a160: 2:53min]

pirnpirnkarra karrinyana stomach there bloated.

pirnpirn yanana swell up and float to the surface like a dead fish.

pirntaj *n.* unhooked (of spear).

pirntaj karrinyana Pirntaj nguyi karrinyana. My spear wasn't hooked up. [ECh: RWH & DD]

pirntang *cv.* crane neck. *Syn:* jirrang.

pirntang karrinyana crane neck. Pirntang karrinya. She had her neck stretched out [to look out over something].

pirntang nyangana crane neck to see. Pirntang-kulu karrap nyangana. Craning neck to see.

pirnti *n.* side, alongside, on one side.

pirntii *n.* rib. *Syn:* janypurra. *Variant:* pirntiyi.

pirntika *cv.* avoidance language or behaviour used for mothers-in-law and adult siblings (brothers and sisters). Avoidance language largely consists of replacing words, for example 'wirrija' for 'ngawa' (water), 'jarrurrung' for 'ngarin' (meat), 'mayingany' for 'mangarri' (bread, fruit), 'punturr' for 'ngurra' (camp), 'kumuyung' for 'janga' (sick). Sometimes more descriptive words are used instead of specific words, for example 'yawu' (fish) becomes 'pinka-ngarna' (river-dweller). The only verb or doing word which is used in avoidance talk is 'luwarnana'. *See:* luwarnana.

pirntika marnana avoidance language, sideways talk.

pirntika yanana avoidance behaviour. Kawurlu-la kula-n yanku pirntika. You don't keep out of the way of your sister. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

Pirntipirnti *n.* hill just 'kurlarra' (south) of Kurlurr and 'kayirra' (north) of Jalwi in a line of hills which line-up north-south.

pirntirrp *cv.* chop at the side of a tree to get honey. *Syn:* tarlawurlp. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



pirntirrp panana Ngurnawula-rla pirntirrp-parla pani. The two of us started chopping at the tree to [get it].[BW: FM07 a021: 0:49min]

pirntiwiti *n.* bank or side of a river. Ngurnangku karrap nyangku ngayu-ma pirntiwiti-ngurlu. I'll watch you from the river bank. [RW: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3: Warrija Kirrawa: 4:45]

Pirnung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Tumurrung (Alligator Hole) and kanimparra (downstream) from Yirrinyjiyirriji.

pirralp *cv.* open the way a flower opens, or a frill neck lizard opens its frill or an umbrella opens out.

pirralp yuwanana open something.

pirralp karrinyana open.

pirralp-jawung yanana go along with something opened out. Pirralp-jawung yanana nyila kartiya mijij. The white woman is walking along with an umbrella. [ECh: DD]

pirri *cv.* give someone a nickname. *Variant:* pirripirri.

pirri yuwanana give nickname.

pirripirri many people giving you a nickname. Pirripirri-nginyi nguyilu tal panana. They're calling me by my nickname. [ECH: DD]

pirrij *cv.* lie, make up. *Variant:* piyirtipiyirti. *Syn:* kurany, pirrinykalp.

pirrij marnana make up a story, tell a lie. Pirrij marnu-warra karrinyana. He is making up stories. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kula-rnalu ngantipa pirrij marnana. We're not making this up. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 11:29min]

pirrij waninyana go wrong. Nyatparra-nga pirrij waninya nyantu-rni, kula-rli nyampawu nyingirn-ma parru. No matter how he goes wrong, we won't disturb him. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

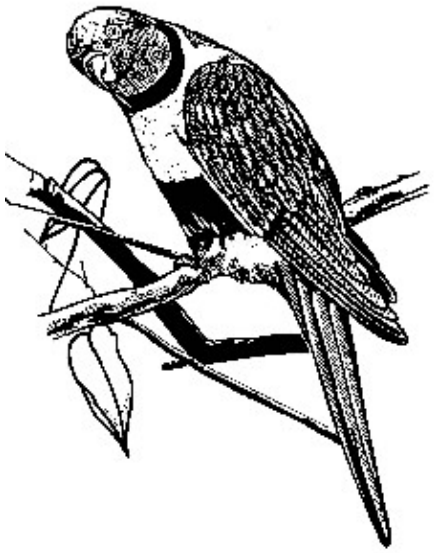
pirrij yuwanana correct a mistake.

pirrijkarra marnana lying.

pirrijpirrij lie all the time.

pirrijpirrijkarra lying all the time.

pirrililk *n.* red-collared lorikeet. *Variant:* pirrilirrk. *Trichoglossus haematodes rubritorquis*. It has a loud screeching call and can be very noisy in the places where it roosts. They like to eat 'yirna' (flowers) from various trees and are sometimes seen in large flocks. In the past they were used as bait when fishing.



pirrinykalp *cv.* lie, make up. *Syn:* kurany, pirrij.

pirrip *cv.* blocked up, block up a hole, stop a fight. *Syn:* jupart.

pirrip yuwanana block something up.

pirrip karrinyana blocked up.

Pirritilp *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

Pirriwirriyawung *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Lumpanyung and kanimparra (downstream) from Mangkuru.

pirrjakpirrjak *n.* multicoloured, spotty, patchy, spotted, variegated. *Syn:* purlkpurlk.

-pirrji *suf.* make something happen (factive ending). *Syn:* -k, -pijik, -kuk, -rrik. Jiyarnana warrarrart nyamu-wa wurruja jiyawu, ngurna kampawu na, kuliyan-pirrji. The sun will dry it out [the ashes] and when it is dry I will burn it to make it bitter. [VW: FM07 a089: 12:18min]

pirrk *cv.* **1** • snatch, pull out, grab.

pirrk jiyarnana snatch, pull out.

pirrk manana snatch, pull out.

pirrk yuwanana snatch, pull out. Pirrkkarra nyampayirla wirriji ngulu yuwanani. They used to pull out the hair string. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 22:25min]

pirrkkarra pulling out, snatching.

2 • want to go, cross paths, pass.

pirrk yanana want to go.

pirrk wanyjanana cross paths, go past somebody when going in opposite directions. Nguwulanyunu pirrk wanyjani. They crossed paths. [ECh: DD & RWH]

pirrka *cv.* make, repair, fix, get ready, prepare (swag, firewood and other things). *Variant:* pirrkap.

pirrka manana fix, make, prepare. Nyawa-wu ngurna-rla manana pirrkap, ngunti. I'm making a light for this one. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 3:46min]

pirrkapkaji tradesperson, artefact.

pirrkappirrkapkaji artefacts.

pirrka *n.* cards totalling to ten (card game).

pirrkappirrkapkaji *n.* craftsman, someone who is good at making things. *Variant:* pirrkapirrkaaji. *Syn:* pinakjayinguwaji, pinakjayinganaaji.

pirrkirli *n.* **1** • turkey bush. *Syn:* pirlkurung. *Calytrix exstipulata*. This plant has pretty pink flowers. The bark is similar to paperbark but is too small to be used. The branches can be used as a bush broom to clear leaves away from camping areas. The stems can be used for making the front section of spear-shafts called 'pirlkurung'. This word is often used for the bush too.

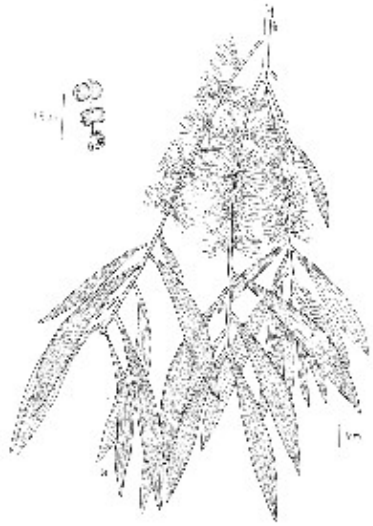


2 • type of paperbark. *Melaleuca viridiflora*. The timber is durable and can be used as fence posts, railings and for building shelters. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree.

3 • bush paperbark. *Melaleuca nervosa*. The papery bark can be used to light fires, though it is hard to pull off the trunk. The timber is good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree.



4 • river paperbark or grey paperbark. *Melaleuca argentea*. This tree has grey coloured leaves and is generally found on river banks. It is often called 'river pakarli'. It produces very sweet smelling flowers that are like perfume. 'Warrpawurru' (flying-foxes) and 'lanu' (bees) visit the flowers to get nectar and pollen. The papery bark can be used to make 'palkiny' (blankets) and shelters for the wet season. Children also used to make 'karukirlikirlaj' (dolls) from the bark in the old days. When a flying-fox colony roosts in these trees overhanging rivers, there are often 'warrija' (crocodiles) under them so it can be a dangerous place to fish or camp.



pirrkirrkiny *n.* brown goshawk. *Accipiter fasciatus*.



Pirrmangkalu *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of the Halls Creek road and Warluk.

pirrng *cv.* slap. *Syn:* lilampurr.

pirrng panana slap.

pirrngkarra slapping.

pirrpapirrpany *n.* lion spirit that lives in Neave Gorge near Kalkaringi. *Syn:* murlukurr.

pirrparlp *cv.* ricochet, rebound, like when you miss a target and hit a tree instead.

pirrparlp waninyana rebound.

pirrparlp manana come back.

pirrparlp panana rebound. Pirrparlp ngurna pani karu. The kid got hit by the rebound of my throw.

pirrpun *n.* kind of plant. Pirrpun ngurnalu yuwanana, an ngamanpurru. We put in turpentine leaves and conkerberry [to make a medicine]. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:39min] *Verticordia cunninghamii*. The leaves and twigs are boiled in water and the liquid allowed to cool. This is used as a medicinal wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and itchy skin. The timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood).

Pirruntarni *n.* **1** • place just north of Hughie Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

2 • place kanimparra (downstream) from Miringkarni in Neave Creek area south-west (kurlarra) of Kalkaringi.

pirrwirra *n.* purple-crowned fairy wren. *Variant:* pirrwira. *Syn:* yimpirlyimpirl. *Malurus coronatus*. This small bird occurs in thick grass near rivers and creeks. It makes a noise like 'turl..turl...turl..turl'. It has a purple patch on top of its head and is pretty.

pirta *n.* lump on the side of a tree, steps cut into a tree for climbing. Pirta ngurna panana nyila-ma warnparlk. I cut the knob off the side of the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 0:58min]

pirtakpari *n.* round or rounded, relates to objects, animals or children.

pirtart *cv.* surprised, amazed, shocked after being surprised or frightened.

pirtart manana surprised, amazed.

pipitarttart many people surprised, amazed.

pirtirr *cv.* twist arm, bend, make crooked.

pirtirr karrinyana twisted arm.

pirtirrwari *n.* crooked, bent or twisted arm, held that way because of deformity or injury. *Syn:* lukirtirti. *See:* karriti.

pirtiwirtip *cv.* **1** • join together parts of a spear. *Syn:* partiwartip. A spear has two parts which are joined: 'kamangkirr' (long grass-like shaft) and 'pilkurrung' (wooden tip). They are joined together with 'kampun' (kangaroo tendon) and 'jikala' (spinifex wax).

pirtiwirtip yuwanana join together parts of a spear.

2 • prepare spears (before a fight).

pirtiwirtip yuwanana fix spears.

pirtiwung *n.* joint such as the join of the wood and the bamboo on a spear. Pirtiwung-kijak. Spear gone right in [to the join]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

pirtpaj *cv.* fall down, lie down, throw oneself down like a child having a tantrum. *Syn:* part.



pirtpaj waninyana fall down.

pirtpirt *cv.* **1** • brush off, dust off.

2 • sand drawing, make patterns in ashes or sand to teach children.

3 • beep, sound car horn.

pirtpirt yuwanana make car horn sound.

pirtuk *cv.* hit the back of the neck of a goanna or snake with its head sticking up.

pirtuk panana Pirtuk parra nyila-ma. Nyila na lang-kula. Pirtuk parra tampang pani kuya. Hit it at the back of the neck. It's sitting with its head sticking up. Hit it on the back of its neck to kill it. [VW: FM11 a161: 4:09min]

pit *cv.* emerge or come up from water.

pit yanana come out of the water.

pit luwarnana come up from underwater like a crocodile. Ngarlaka-rni pit luwarnana. Its head comes up out of the water. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

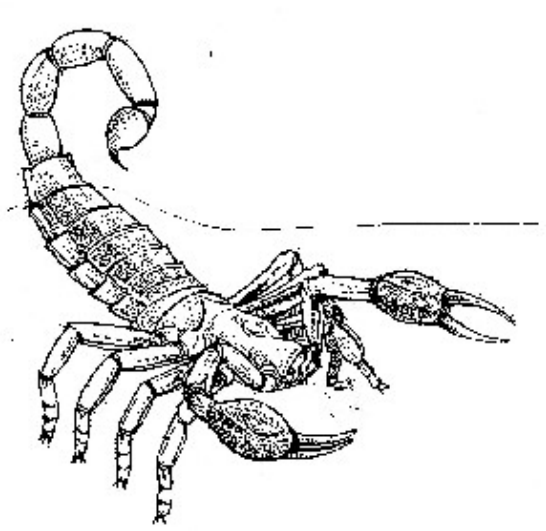
pitpit karrinyana crocodiles coming out of the water to attack or just lie.

pitkarra coming out of water.

pita *n. See:* pirta.

pitakpari *n. See:* pirtakpari.

pitara *n.* scorpion. *Syn:* muntarla, ngarranangku. *Arachnida*, *Scorpiones*. They have a painful sting in the tail and should be avoided. There is a special song to stop the pain.



-piti *suf.* place, site of something, or where something happened. *Syn:* -witi.

pitirr *cv. See:* pirtirr.

pitirrwari *n. See:* pirtirrwari.

pitiwitip *cv. See:* pirtiwirtip.

pitiwung *n. See:* pirtiwung.

pitpaj *cv. See:* pirtpaj.

Pitpayawung *n.* place on a northern tributary of Neave Creek. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

pitpit *cv.* separate stones from ashes in a winnowing action.

Pitpit *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Puranpurat and kanimparra (downstream) from Nawurlala.

pitpita *n.* boy or girl before puberty.

pituk *cv. See:* pirtuk.

-piya *suf.* little bit. Kula karrinyana kankulak-piya kanyjurrak-piya parru-wula ngunyjung-ma. Don't you cut it above but cut it a little bit below. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:51min]

Piyantarak *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek south of the Halls Creek road north of Waramanji.

piyarnak *n.* wax from a beehive or sugarbag. *Syn:* tarla, jikala. *See:* wajan; ngarlu; kampun. This is a Ngarinyman word. Wax is used together with sinews from kangaroo tails and legs called 'kampun' to bind spear heads to shafts. Together they make a very strong bond.

piyarrp *cv.* report to, tell on someone, gossip, inform someone of something. *Variant:* piyarr.

piyarrp marnana report (someone) to. Nyamu-lu yingi marnani karu-walija-kari-lu-ma, ngurla marnani ngamayi-wu piyarrp, piyapiyarrpkaji nyila-ma karu-ma. When the other kids teased him, he would tell on them to his mum, he was a dobber that kid. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 02VW.mp3: 3:01] Nyanuny-ku ngamayi-wu ngurla piyarrp marnani, nyamu-lu panani-ma. He would report [them] to his mother when they were hitting him. [VW: FM08 a070: 1:42min]

piyarrp yuwanana inform. Nyawa-ma-ngantipa piyarrppiyarrp yuwani kaput-parni, sister-ngku-ma.The nurse informed us [of the Swine Flu] this morning. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 6:46min]

piyarrp wuyarnana report.

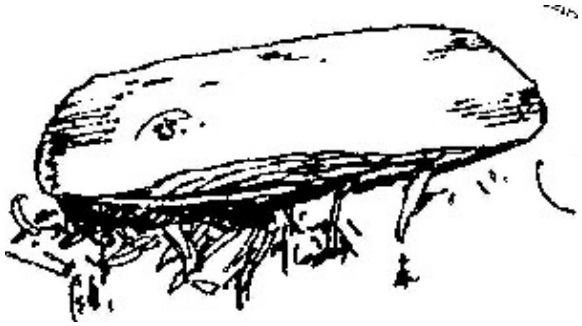
piyarr kangana tell on someone, bring news of someone. Kula piyarr kangka-ngantipangulu pinka-ka-wu-rni wulaj-ja-wu. Don't report that we're hiding by the river. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Piyarrp nguyina kangani nyamu-lu panani-ma. He would tell on them when they hit him. [VW: FM08 a070: 1:38min]

piyarrppiyarrp inform a lot of people.

piyarrpkaji *n.* dobber, someone who tells on someone. *Variant:* piyarrpiyarrpkaji.

piyarti *n.* close, alongside, next to. *See:* pirntika; wijkupari.

piyati *n.* small coolamon used by a child for carrying food and water. *Syn:* kurrngang. *See:* kawarla; warlanarri. This is a word from another language, maybe Nyininy or Ngarinyman.



pujarl *cv.* feel slack, sit down tired, laze around. *Variant:* pujarliny. *Syn:* purrku, warapi.

pujarl karrinyana feel slack.

pujarl manana rest after hard work, laze around, feel slack.

pujirrij *cv.* rub your nose.

pujirrij manana rub your nose. Pijirrijuju ngurnangku manana. I rub my nose at you [I challenge what you're saying]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

pujirrij nyangana rub nose to mean you are lying.

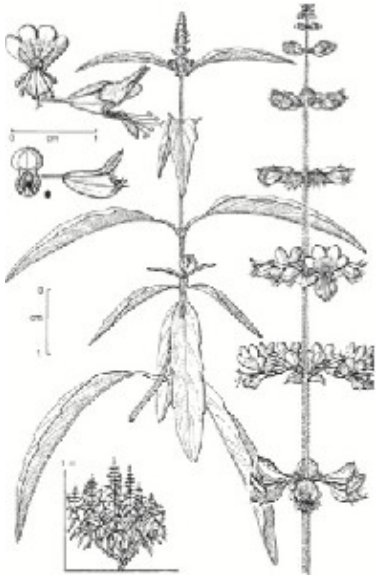
pujirrij pungana rub your nose and sniff at someone which means you are lying.

pujngarna *n.* something from the bush such as bush medicine or tucker. *Syn:* kaja-ngarna. Ngurnalu manku ngantipanguny, pujngarna, nyampakayirnikayirni kuya. We want to get our own bush medicine. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 12:23min] This word comes from Kriol.

pujngarna mangarri bush tucker.

pujngarna midijin bush medicine.

pujtilip *n.* bush tea leaf. *Syn:* lampalamparr. *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. This word comes from Kriol. The leaves of this plant are boiled in water to make tea to drink. It has a strong aniseed smell and pleasant taste. The tea made from this plant also has medicinal qualities and is good to treat colds and congestion called 'kulyukulya'.



puka *n.* rotten, bad, stinking, sour, decayed, infected pus, sleep from eye. *Syn:* pakurl, nungulyurr, mangu.

pukawaji something which stinks. Pukawaji ngawa nyila nyamu waninya. It smells there when it rains.

pukayarung decayed teeth.

pukarri *n.* hot coals before you spread them out to cook things like bread or meat. Julpara yuwarra pukarri-la. Put the hot coals together for cooking. [ECh: RWH & DD]

pukarriwari *n.* really hot fire.

puku *adv.* just, not seriously, trivial. *Syn:* jupu. Puku ngu purruyip marnana. It's just windy [not raining]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngurnangku puku marnana. I'm just talking. [ECh: RWH & DD]

pukunyung *n.* ignorant, not informed, dumb, 'myall' (in Kriol).

pulampula *n.* **1** • big feathers from 'yiparrartu ' (emus), 'jamut' (bush turkeys) or 'pangarra' (white cockatoos). *See:* marirrij; tiyatiya.



2 • white-flowered plant. *Syn:* jirripinang. *Newcastelia spodiotricha*. The white, soft flowers can be used to fill pillows. In the past the flowers were collected in large amounts for pillows. The flowers were also used for body decoration. Children make toy spears and arrows from the straight stems. People used to get on the No. 12 road on Wave Hill station. It used to be called cotton.

pulanma *n.* 23, numeral twenty three. Number in counting series from 1-50.

pulangkarla *cv.* shout. *Syn:* wayirra, pulangup. This is a Jaru word.

pulangkarla marnana shout.

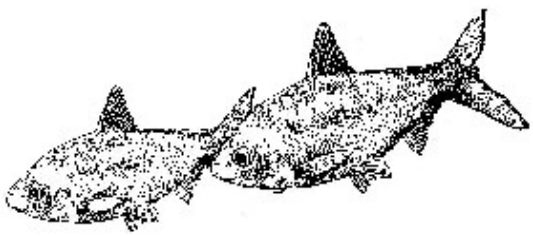
Pulangkarni *n.* Karu (Children) Dreaming hill on the Victoria River near Kalkaringi and Karungkarni.

pulangup *cv.* shout. *Syn:* wayirra, pulangkarla. This is a Nyininy and Jaru word.

pulangup marnana shout.

pularrap *cv. See:* purlarrap.

puliny *n.* **1** • bony bream. *Syn:* kunartu. *Nematalosa erebi*. The flesh can be eaten after roasting or they can be used as live bait to catch bigger fish such as barramundi. There are a lot of bones in the meat. This fish always blows out bubbles as it swims, and it is often called a bubble fish.



2 • rainbow fish. *Melanotaenia spp.*. These small pretty fish are used as bait to catch larger fish. They are too small to eat. They often have a conspicuous stripe on the side. They are considered to be the mother of the barramundi.

3 • tarpon, ox-eye herring. *Megalops cyprinoides*. This type of bream gets larger and has less bones than other ones. The flesh is roasted on hot coals and ashes and eaten.

pulinyin *n.* stick for carrying fish. Pulinyin-ta yuwarra! Put it on the stick! [ECh RWH & DD] Yawu kangana pulinyin-ta, wuyurrunkarra-nginyi. She carries [the fish] on a stick after fishing. [VW: FM12 a178: 10:24min] Tuturrp ngurna yuwanana pulinyin-ta yawu-ma. I thread the fish on the stick [to carry home]. [VW: FM12 a178: 10:24min]*See:* tiyutiyup.

Puljangkalu *n.* place on the Victoria River 'kankarra' (upstream) from Murnturluk and 'kanimparra' (downstream) from Kururrmarn. Maggie Creek branches off from here.

puljung *cv.* put something onto a fire like when you burn rubbish or make tea.

puljung yuwanana put on fire.

puljuny *n.* death adder. *Syn:* yurlurriny, pulykuwuny. *Acanthophis praelongus*. This is a small poisonous snake that is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). It has a short prickle in the end of its tail. If it bites someone, they will be dead in a very short time. It lives in rocky areas, especially in 'jarriny' (caves and crevasses). There is a song which stops the poison if you are bitten by this snake. There are also songs which clear snakes away from camping areas. When they are killed they are chopped into pieces and burnt on a fire until they turn to ash, otherwise they can sing themselves back to life and will chase you and kill you.



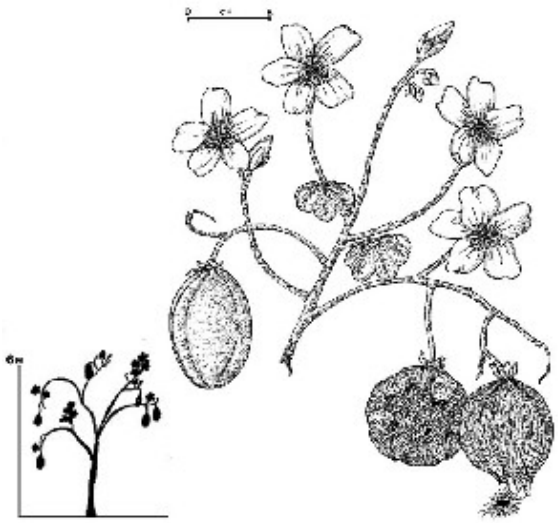
pulk *cv. See:* purlk.

pulka *n. See:* purlka.

pulkamarlang *n. See:* purlkamarlang.

Pulkarra *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Yurrunjuljula and kanimparra (downstream) from Nyunkurrmu.

pulki *n.* yellow kapok. *Syn:* kalijpa. *See:* marrkinti. *Cochlospermum fraseri*. In the past people used to lightly roast the roots and eat them when they were thirsty. But if you drink water after you eat them, they will taste bitter and make you feel sick. 'Marrkinti' (women's pubic tassels) are made from the bark.



pulkpulk *n. See:* purlkpurlk.

pulkunga *n.* eldest child in a family who is also called the 'big child', first born (of animal or human). *See:* jajarra.

pulkupkarra *cv.* sneak up on someone. *Syn:* purlpkarra, lim, jakap, nangajkarra, yapart.

pulkupkarra yanana sneak up.

pulkura *n.* corner, pocket. *Syn:* nunpa.

pulkuwulku *n. See:* purlkuwurlku.

pulmangkulawurlp *cv.* bully someone, treat someone roughly, victimise someone.

pulmangkulawurlp karrinyana there bullying.

pulmangkulawurlp yuwanana bully someone.

pulmip *cv.* make a bough shade.

pulmip panana Pulmip parra-ngaliny yarti. Put up a bough shed for us. [ECh: RWH]

pulngayarri *n.* bull. *Syn:* pungayarri. *See:* purluj; muwuwaji; pulumanu. *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*.

pulngayit *n.* floodwaters. *Syn:* wurlmangka. Jalngak kangani pulngayit-ta yawarta-marraj kuwarnarn jangkarni.He was riding a big log along like a horse in the floodwater. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



pulp *cv. See:* purlp.

pulpul *cv. See:* purlpurl.

pulpul *cv.* cover something or be covered. *Syn:* jakarr, tawulpul.

pulpul manana cover something.

pulpulwaji covering, nappy.

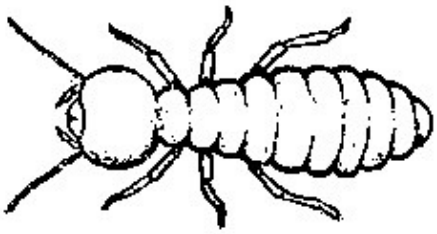
pulpulpan *n. See:* purlpurlparn.

pulpulwaji *n.* covering, like a blanket or nappy. *Syn:* panyjarrk, palyja, palkiny, jakarrwaji.

pulu *n.* intestines, guts. *Syn:* lupu. *See:* paturu; wankawankarr; wuljuwulju.

puluj *n. See:* purluj.

puluka *n.* termite, white ant after its wings have fallen off. *Syn:* munkurt. *See:* tamarra; pirna. In the past the 'pirna' (eggs) were eaten. They were collected from 'tamarra' (ant-beds) and then winnowed using a 'kawarla' (coolamon) to remove the dust and grass seeds. The eggs were then eaten raw. 'Jungkuwurru' (echidnas) also like to eat them.



pulukura *n.* whistling kite. *Milvus sphenurus*. This hawk whistles when it sees something and is often seen hunting near grass fires. It is able to pick up burning sticks and drop them in grassy areas to start and spread fires. It does this to make more fires to hunt near.



pulukurara flock of whistling kites.

pululu *n.* mosquito. *Syn:* kinali, kanamarurru, ngiingkaji. *See:* ngiing. *Diptera*, *Culicidae*. Mosquitoes are often active at dawn and dusk and they suck your 'kungulu' (blood). They can be chased away by lighting a smoky fire or by placing dry manure from horses or cattle on the coals. The smoke from burning 'manyingila' (gutta-percha) and 'ngamanpurru' (conkerberry) is especially good for repelling mosquitoes. The activity of mosquitoes, including their noise and bite, is referred to as 'ngiing'. There is a Mosquito Dreaming site near the Nitjpurru (Pigeon Hole) turnoff along the highway which is a cluster of small stony hills.



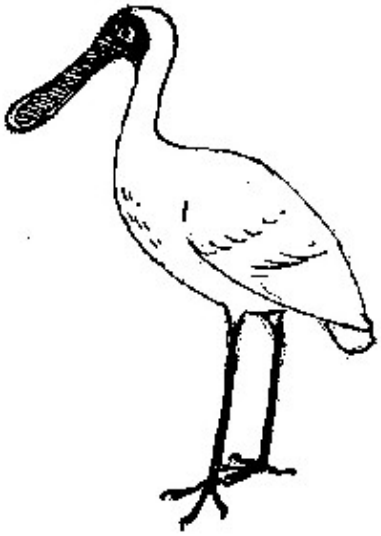
pululuj *cv. See:* purlurluj.

pulumanu *n.* bullock, cow, cattle. *Syn:* purluj, muwuwaji. *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*. This word is an old pidgin word used all over the Pacific.



Pulumpulu *n.* Rennie Yard. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Kirrawanya and kankarra (upstream) from Kurlirrit. This is also the name of the spoonbill which is a type of bird.

pulumpulu *n.* spoonbill. *Variant:* purlumpurru. *Syn:* laarna. *Platalea spp*. This is a Malngin word. These large birds move their bills from side to side through the water trying to catch fish.



pulup *cv.* mix with liquid (honey with water, water with ashes to make them stronger, water to termite mound for medicinal purposes).

pulup manana mix with liquid.

pulura *n. See:* purlura.

Pulurna *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Kalkarriny and kanimparra (downstream) from Karrunkajpa (near Hughie Creek junction).

pulurrut *cv.* **1** • roll up (feathers and clay).

pulurrut yuwanana roll up.

pulurrutkarra rolling up.

2 • knead.



pulurrut manana knead.

pulurrutkarra kneading.

3 • rub something, painting, husking seed.

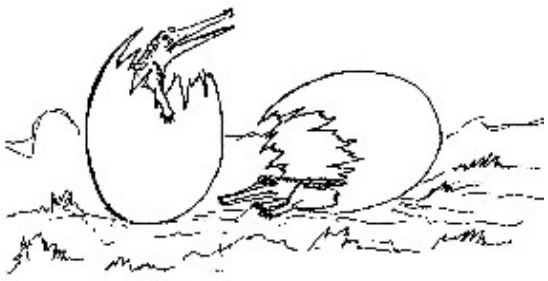
pulurrut manana rub.

pulurrutkarra rubbing.

pulurt *n.* round stone for cracking and grinding nuts or for sharpening tools. *Syn:* yurrapi.

Pulurta *n.* place on Webb Creek near Walmakuny (Victoria River and Webb Creek junction).

puluuj *n.* egg (of any animal: bird, crocodile, turtle, goanna). *Syn:* kampij.



puluul *n. See:* purluul.

Puluwuniny *n.* place around Nongra Lake a long way 'kurlarra' (south) of Kalkaringi.

pulwarr *cv.* get dry or get wet. *Variant:* pulwarrp. This is an old Gurindji word which is no longer in use. It seems to mean a change of state from wet to dry (either way).

- **pulwarr karrinyana** dry off with a towel.
- **pulwarr waninyana** enter water.
- **pulwarr yuwanana** put underwater.
- **pulwarr kiyanana** put underwater. Wantarrija kiyani ngawa-ngkurra-rni pulwarr. He threw the boomerang right into the water. [KM: FM08 a073: Luma Kurrupartu: 0:52min]

pulwarr *n.* half dry, still soft or ripening such as 'muying' (black plums) which have fallen to the ground but haven't dried up yet. *Syn:* larrwa. Pulwarr-kuk jiyawu talwirr-a-ma. It will get dry hanging up. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurnayinangulu-rla marnana. "Patawan-kik ngurna yuwarru. Jayingka-yilu mayarni-kari. Pulwarr pulwarr, pulwarr jayingka-yilu-rla". We say to them "I want to make it firmer. You mob give me some more. You mob give me some dry [flour] for it". [VW: FM10 a151: 0:45min]

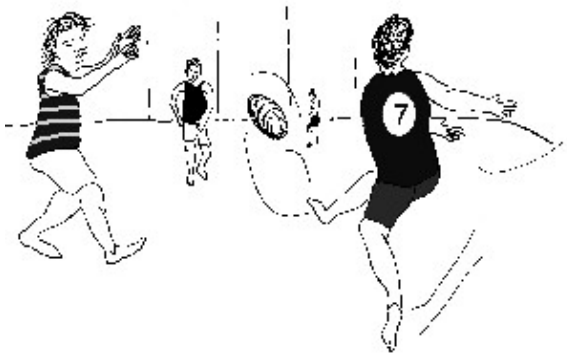
pulya *n.* kind of adze or chisel used to work boomerangs and other wooden articles. *Syn:* pakipaki, ngarlaartku, yinkarnuwaji. Traditionally this was a bent stick with a stone tip. Nowadays the blade is often made from the leaf-suspension of an old car.

pulyap *cv.* have a love affair.

- **pulyap karrinyana** have love affair.
- **pulyap yanana** go walking as friends or lovers.

pulyap *n.* secret lover.

pulyja *n.* football. *Syn:* majapula. This is a Ngarinyman word. It refers to a traditional football game and the football which was used in this game.



pulyjarr *cv.* smash up, bust up, melt, crush. *Variant:* pulyjarrk.

- **pulyjarr karrinyana** crushed up. Ngumayijang-kulu ngulu nyila-wayin pulyjarr karru. The younger generations will crush that up too. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]
- **pulyjarr panana** smash, burst.
- **pulyjarr kayanana** crush with feet.

pulyjarr manana crush with hands. Pulyjarrk manana Ngarnjal-lu nyila-ma. Topsy crushes up [the cow dung]. [VW: FM09 a127: 14:33min]

pulyarr jiyarnana melt. Pulyjarr jiyarni ngu wulngan-tu. The sun melts it. [VW: FHM098: 34:38min]

pulyjarrpulyjarr crush into a number of pieces.

pulyjungun *n.* thick haze from smoke or heavy rain that blocks off view.

pulykuwuny *n.* death adder. *Syn:* yurlurriny, puljuny. *Acanthophis praelongus*. This is a small poisonous snake that is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). It has a short prickle in the end of its tail. If it bites someone, they will be dead in a very short time. It lives in rocky areas, especially in 'jarriny' (caves and crevasses). There is a song which stops the poison if you are bitten by this snake. There are also songs which clear snakes away from camping areas. When they are killed they are chopped into pieces and burnt on a fire until they turn to ash, otherwise they can sing themselves back to health and will chase you and kill you.



Pumang *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kumunungalarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Kuyanpululu.

pumi *cv.* blow on something like a doctor treating a person.

pumi manana blow on.

pumipumi manana blow on (by healer).

pumi yanana go along blowing. Pumipumiwarra ngulu yani. They went along blowing. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

pumipumi blow again and again. Pumipumi langa-ngka. Blow again in the ears. [ECh: RWH & DD]

pumipumiwarra blowing.

pumip *cv.* blow on something like a fire; blow away such as the wind blowing away rubbish.

pumip yuwanana blow on, blow away.

pumip manana make blow away.

pumparta *n.* water-lily fruit. This part of the water-lily is edible. *See:* pinanyi. *Syn:* mintaarraj.



pumpurrng *cv.* break the law, break though a fence like a bullock, break through something for example floodwater through a levee bank. *Syn:* ning.

pumpurrng kangana Nyila-ma tupa-ma, pumpurrng kangana ngu, ngumpit-tu yalangku. Nyamu-wa maitbi purturr manana yu nou, kirri-nganayak. That man broke through the windbreak when he was in a huff over his girlfriend. [VW: FM11 a162: 10:53min]

pun *cv.* **1** • help like when you get something another person can't get.

pun jayingana give help.

pun yuwanana help.

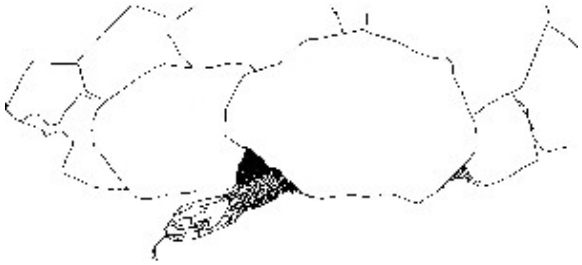
2 • bring luck to.

pun yuwanana Ngunngalang pun yuwani. You bring us luck.

puna *n.* **1** • ashes used to mix with tobacco. *Syn:* kulikuli, kawurn, jani. *See:* wanyarri; walarri; warlayarra. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.

2 • ashes used for divination of 'munpa' culprit.

punalwa *n.* dangerous snake. *Syn:* jurntakal. This is a very dangerous and powerful snake or 'kuliyan'. It was around in the past but is no longer seen. It was extremely poisonous and could kill anything including people and animals. It is a Dreaming for some Gurindji people.

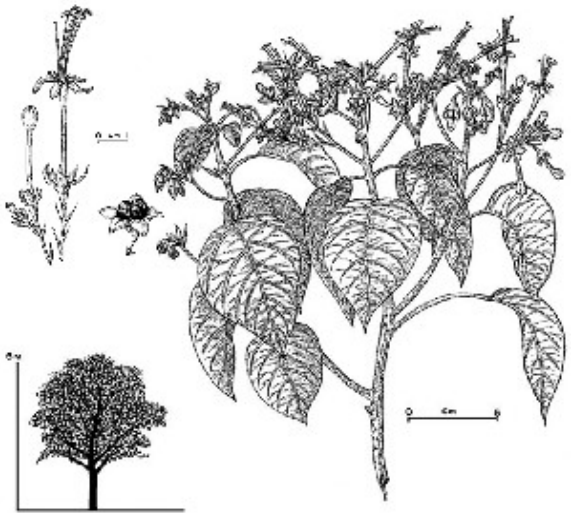


punanarrk *cv.* crush something into a powder-like consistency such as ashes or soft white ochre.

punanarrk yuwanana crush to powder.

punanarrkkarra crushing to powder. Ngurna-rla manana, ngantawi-la-wu yartiwaji-la-wu, punanarrkkarra-nginyi-ma puntanup, nyawarra-ma. I'm just collecting these powdery pieces of ochre to show on camera. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 4:31min]

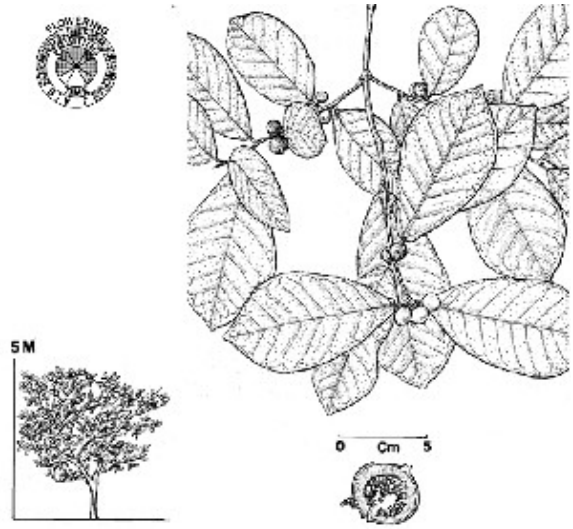
punaparayi *n.* firestick tree, matches. *Syn:* kungkarla. *Clerodendrum floribundum*. The smooth, straight stems and branches are used to make fire-sticks or bush matches to light a fire using the traditional drilling or friction method called 'pinyinyip'. The pale light timber can also be used to make the shaft of a 'jalkaji' or 'warlmayi' (spear-thrower).



punintit *cv. See:* purnirntirt.

punja *n.* dung-beetle. *Syn:* lumurnlumurn, punpun. This is a Ngarinyman word.

punjarri *n.* sandpaper fig. *Ficus aculeata*, *Ficus scobina*. The small fruit are eaten by birds and some people. The leaves are rough like sandpaper.



punjart *n.* flower. *Syn:* yirna, purluul.

punkali *n. See:* purnkali.

punku *n. See:* purnku.

punkuwung *cv.* angry, 'wild' (in Kriol). *Syn:* kuli.



punkung karrinyana angry. Punkuwung karrinyana kuli-wu. He's angry and looking for a fight. [ECh: DD]

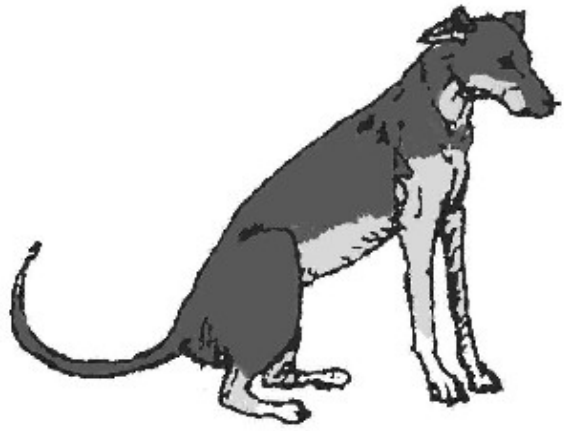
punkuwung marnana talk angrily.

punparring *n.* game, shameless.

punparrp *cv.* accessible to talk to (of a person), someone who doesn't avoid you. Nguyi punparrp. I can talk to him [Lit. He's accessible to me]. [ECh: RWH]

punparrp karrinyana accessible.

punpulu *n.* dog, dingo. *Syn:* warlaku, ngurrakin, marrany. This is a Nyininy and Jaru word.



punpun *n.* dung-beetle. *Syn:* lumurnlumurn, punja.

punpurru *n.* everyone. Punpurru ngulu wanyjani parik. Everybody left her behind. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 0:40min]
Yalanginyi-ma, ngulu punpurru na yani purrp-parni na yalanginyi-ma. Then all of the children went together from there. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 5:06min]



puntal *n.* **1** • feather. *Syn:* pirnkirr, pulampula, marirrij, tiyatiya. These feathers can be used for head decoration in ceremony. It is the part that sticks up from a ritual head-dress or any other part, e.g. the down.



2 • crest on a bird's head.

puntanup *cv.* gather, collect.



puntanup manana Wal ngurna mani puntanup na. I gather up [the hair for making string]. [VW: FM07 a08 1a: 4:02min] Ngurnalu manana puntanup nyawarra na We're gathering this lot now. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 2:49min]

puntapa *cv. See:* purntapa.

puntarang *cv. See:* purntarang.

puntarrji *n.* kind of tree. Kuya na ngurnalu manana puntarrji-ngarna lamawurt Like so we get the witchetty grubs from the 'puntarrji' tree. [VW: FM10 a145: 8:41min] *Acacia synchronicia*. This small tree is shaped like an umbrella. The stems and roots often contain 'lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) which are good to eat. They are found around Inverway, Lajamanu and Seale Gorge.

puntaru *n.* quail. *Variant:* purntaru. *Coturnix spp*, *Turnix spp*. All quails are considered to be too small to be eaten. They fly out of the grass with a loud noise when you walk close to them. This can give you a fright.

Puntaru *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Wilimurlung and south of Jampurrala.

puntu *n.* chips, small pieces of rubbish. *Syn:* jurtu. *Variant:* puntuwi. Ngaja-ngku-rla wanku ngapanyji-la puntu.In case the wood chips get you in the eye [Lit. In case they enter you through the eye]. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 8:41min]

puntulirrilirri *n.* kind of tree. Some people use it for ashes, though Gurindji do not.

puntunarri *n. See:* purntunarri.

punturr *n. See:* purnturr.

punturru *cv. See:* purnturru.

puntut *cv.* happy. *Syn:* turr, marrunyu.

puntut karrinyana happy.

puntutu *n. See:* purnturtu.

punu *cv. See:* purnu.

punukangu *n. See:* purnukangu.

punulajalaja *n.* strong, can carry anything (of person or floodwater).

punumarnta *n.* freshwater long tom. *Syn:* jitjijuwal, tiwurru. *Strongylura kreffti*. This fish is recognised for its long pointy nose, as recognised in the name 'jitji-juwal' (nose-long). The flesh from larger fish can be roasted and eaten. It is tasty but has a lot of bones. The smaller fish are used as bait to catch larger fish.



pununggarri *n.* painted white, person covered in clay or ashes to make them look white. *See:* waki; pirlkiya.

pununggku *n. See:* purnungku.

Punungkuj *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Jalarajalara and kanimparra (downstream) from Kujiwarntajpurrru.

punup *cv.* paint up someone's body or a spear with white paint; smear white clay on the body for disguise or for preventing bodily odours reaching animals when hunting. *Variant:* punip. *See:* yatu; parnarrany; punungarri.

punup manana paint up.

Punupkula *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Tarnturlung and kanimparra (downstream) from Puul. 'Punup' is the Gurindji word for 'paint up'. In the Dreaming, Jurntakal rubbed white ochre all over himself here, hence the name. After that he left going 'kaarnirra' (east).

Punuru *n.* McDonald Yard. This is a Lamawurt (Witchetty Grub) Dreaming. Kuyura is also called Punuru junction where McDonald Creek joins the Victoria River.

pung *cv.* ache. *Syn:* turlung, warrngun.

pung karrinyana Ngarlaka ngurna pung. I've got a headache. [ECh: RWH]

pungana *v.* pierce, poke (Class 3). *Variant:* wungana. Ngayu na ngurna pungana kurrijkarra kamara-ma Me now, I'm digging the yams out. [VW: FM07 a054: 6:28min]

pungana poke, is poking.

punya poked, had poked.

pungku will poke, want to poke.

pungka poke it!

pungani was poking, used to poke.

punganku will be poking it, want to be poking it.

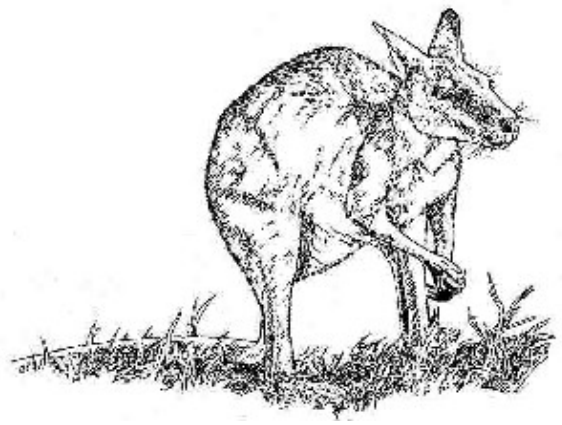
pungu to poke.

pungani *v.* was poking, used to poke. *See:* pungana.

punganku *v.* will be poking it, want to be poking it. *See:* pungana.

pungka *v.* poke it! *See:* pungana.

pungkiyin *n.* female kangaroo. *Syn:* kumpang. Wirnangpurru-lu pungkiyin-tu nyamu kangana yapayapa majul-la, pilyily, kula manku karu-ngku-ma yapayapa-lu-ma turt-ma lawara ngaja karrinyana wankaj tingarri. Kids can't hold the hairless joey which is still in its mother's pouch because they might end up with bad knees.[BW: FM09 a122: 3:51min] *See:* wirnangpurru; wulungarna; wartangarna; pilyily; puul. Pungkiyin is called Nangari and Minawut is called Jangala and they are in a mother-son relationship. Female kangaroos carry hairless joeys or pinkys called 'pilyily' in their pouch or 'puul'. Larger joeys that have hair and are still getting in and out of the pouch are 'wulungarna' or 'wartangarna', referring to how they follow around their mothers legs.



pungku *v.* will poke, want to poke. *See:* pungana.

pungkulung *n.* deep coolamon used for carrying water. *See:* kawarla. Nguwula jajurlang-ma yanani pungkulung-kula juluj kangani ngawa-ma. The two of them, he and his granny, went along, she carrying the coolamon under her arm. [RW: EC97 a006: Jajurlang & Ngawa: 0:26min] Nyanuny-ju-ma jaju-ngku-ma ngawa-ma kangani pungkulung-kula, julujuluj. The grandmother was carrying water on her hip in a deep coolamon. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 0:44min]

pungkurl *n.* hunched back of some wallaby species including the rock wallaby and nail-tail wallaby. *See:* wanyil; kakuya.



pungu *v.* to poke. *See:* pungana.

puny *cv.* kiss, suck. *Variant:* punyjuny.

puny manana kiss, suck.

punyjuny payarnana suck and drink.

punypuny kiss or suck a number of times.

punya *v.* poked, had poked. *See:* pungana.

punyjuju *n.* man with many wives, polygamist. *Syn:* karlirrinyja. Punyjuju nguyina, nyila-ma ngumpit-ma, kirri-yawung, jarrwa-yawung. A 'punyjuju' is a man with many wives. [VW: FM11a 161: 5:08min]

punypuny *n.* mouse (any) including native mice, introduced mice and stripe-faced dunnart. *Syn:* ngamarlu, ngurramaya.*Variant:* puwuny. *Pseudomys spp*, *Sminthopsis macroura*, *Rattus rattus*.



punyu *n.* good, nice, pretty, healthy, well. *Syn:* yura. Nyamu-rna pirrkap ngu mani punyu ngurna mani pirrkap.When I made [the coolamon], I did a really good job of it. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 5:08min] Kula-yi punyu-ngku parru. He can't fight me well. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek] Kurrurij-murlung punyu ngurnalu karrinya, punyu.We got on well without cars. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

punyu-k make better.

punyuk *cv.* better, nicely, well.

punyuk manana make better. Kula-rnangkulu manku punyuk. We can't make you better. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 5:55min] "Manku-rlaa karna warlmayi punyupunyuk manku-rlaa," kuya ngulu marni."Let's fix up our spears and spear-throwers well," they said. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

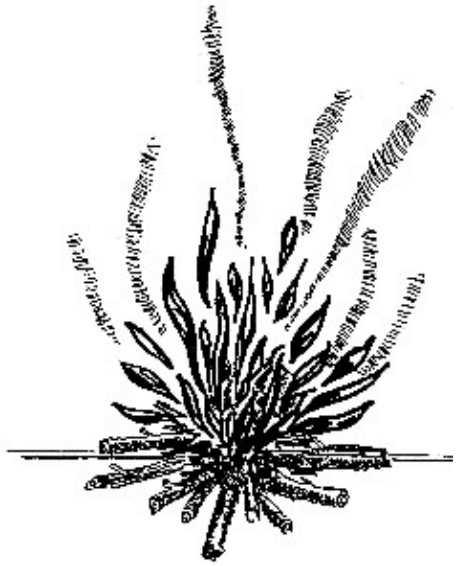
punyuk marnana speak nicely. Yawaliwali manyja-lu-nyunu punyuk. Settle down and speak to each other nicely.

punyunkarra *cv.* good, don't make trouble or fight, keep things clean and tidy.

punyunkarra karrinyana being good.

punyunkarra-rni still being good.

pupa *n.* baby talk word for fire. *Syn:* warlu.



pupulu *n.* kind of lizard. No more is known about this lizard.

pura *cv.* listen to. *Syn:* kurru. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

pura karrinyana there listening.

pura nyangana listen to. Ngurna pura nyangana lungkarrap-kula ngamayi-wu. I hear [the baby] crying for its mother. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Puranpurat *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Timirrin and kanimparra (downstream) from Pitpit.

purijpurij *n.* bendee. Nyamu-rnalu yanana, wuyurrunkarra nyampa. Ngurnalu manana martiya-ma jaartkarra-wu. Ngurnalu kangana yarti-ngkurra. Maitbi ngurnalu kamparnana kalypak, warlu-ngka. Ngurnalu ngarnana jaartkarra nyila-ma martiya-ma, punyu. Purijpurij-ngarna-ma. When we go fishing or whatever. We get some bush gum to eat. We take it to some shade. And cook it on the fire until it's soft. Then we eat the bush gum. You can find it on 'purijpurij' trees. [VW: FM10 a145: 18:31min] *See:* martiya. *Terminalia bursarina*. This tree grows in creeks and riverbeds. The 'martiya' (gum) that is found on the stems and branches can be eaten. It tastes like toffee and lasts for a long time. Chewing it makes your mouth froth and you get thirsty after you eat it. If the gum is very hard, it can be placed in hot ashes for a few minutes. This softens the gum which can then be flattened with a stone or stick into small edible johnnycakes.

purik *cv.* leave behind. *Syn:* parik. This word is from Jaru.

purik wanyjanana leave behind.

puriny *cv.* skin a goanna or crocodile after it is cooked.

puriny manana skin. Puriny manana ngu nyila-ma jawurt-ma. He skins the tail. [TD: FM10 a166: 32:54min]

purinykarra skinning. Kula-lu purinykarra manku kirrawa. They don't know how to skin goannas. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

purirripurirri *n.* camp for a woman who has just had a baby. Ngumpin-walija kula-lu yanku-nga purirripurirri-ngkurra-ma ngantipanguny-jirri-ma. Men can't come to our women's camp [when a woman has just had a baby].[VW: FM10 a133: 16:08min] *See:* marlipi.

purirtkarra *cv.* pound fruit such as 'muying' (black plums) and cook in a 'purlura' (cooking coolamon) or bark dish.*See:* purlura.

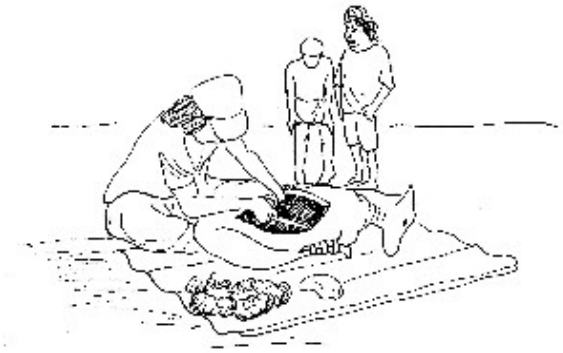
purirtkarra kamparnana cook with hot rocks.

purirtkarra cooking with hot rocks. Pulwarr nyila nyamu-wa karrinyana nyila-ma-rnalu kamparnana na purirtkarra, parnngirri-la. When [the muying] are dry we cook them in a coolamon or on bark with hot rocks.[VW: FM09 a15 2a: 7:10min]

purlarrap *cv.* fit person, person with good stamina or a car that keeps going no matter what. *Syn:* rarraj-kaliny.

purlarrap karrinyana fit.

purlk *cv.* gut, bore a hole.



purlk panana slash, cut into (goanna, flour bag).

purlk pungana poke a hole such as making a bore for water.

purlk manana gut fish or kangaroo or any animal.

purlk wungana gut fish or kangaroo with a knife.

purlkpurlkkarra karrinyana there looking for something in the ground by poking it.

purlk-kulu nyangana looking through a hole which you poked out (when making holes in the ground for goanna).

purlka *n.* **1** • white hair.

2 • old man. *Variant:* purlkaariny. *Syn:* marluka. Kajijirri-lu, purlkapurlka-lu, ngulu manani kuyany-ma kawurn-ma. The women and men from the olden days used to collect this kind of ashes. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 14:28min]Kaput-ma ngurnalu yanana warrij, purlka-ma nyuntu-ma karrinyanta ngurra-ngka-rni, warra kangka.Tomorrow we're going out and you old man should stay at home and look after the camp for us. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade.] Ngurnangku wanyjanana purlka. I'll be leaving you [today] old man. [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 8:32min] Nyawa-rla marluka purlka-wariny-ma karrinyana ngu. Here's where the old man stays alone. [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 9:35min] "Nyawa kayinin purlka-wu," kuya. "Here to the north is the old man's place," he reckoned. [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 7:15min]



3 • uncle, term of address for mother's brother. *Syn:* ngamirni.

purlkamarlang *n.* bowel, colon, cow's stomachs.

purlkpurlk *n.* spotted. *Syn:* pirrjakpirrjak.

purlkuwurlku *n.* strong, smart, talented, good at some particular thing. *Syn:* pinangkanyung.

purlp *cv.* **1** • hop (of kangaroo).

purlp yanana hop along.

purlp waninyana hop down.

purlppurlp hop up and down.

2 • busting to fight someone, 'see red'.

purlpurl *cv.* feathers for dancing used to cover the body. This word belongs to a different mob who dance 'wangka'.

purlpurlparn *n.* woolly or furry.

purluj *n.* bullock, cow, cattle. *Syn:* pulumanu, puluki.



Purlumpurru *n.* Midge Creek, somewhere around new Wave Hill station (Jamangku). *See:* Karrama. This word is from a Jarragan language, such as Gija, and means 'didgeridoo'. There is a Didgeridoo Dreaming called Karrama in this area.

purlura *n.* large coolamon used for cooking bush food.

purlurluj *cv.* ambush, attack by jumping out from hiding place.

purlurluj waninyana ambush. Mungamunga nguwula-rla purlurluj waninya, kirri-kujarra mungamunga kaja-ngarna, nguwula pani. The bush girls ambushed her, two women, bush girls, attacked her. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 22:37min]

purlurluj yanana jump out at. Wanyjika-rlaangku purlurluj yani? Where did they jump out at you? [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 27:10min]

purluul *n.* flower. *Syn:* yirna, punjart.

purnirntirt *cv.* **1** • creaking noise made by trees or branches rubbing together in the wind. *Variant:* purnurntirt.

purnirntirt marnana creak.

2 • kill someone by taking their clothes or hair and performing a curse.

purnirntirt manana curse someone.

purnirntirt yuwanana put a curse on something. Ngulu-rla yuwani purntirtirt-ta. They put a curse on him. [ECh: RWH]

purnkali *n.* **1** • person married to your 'jaju' (granny) or 'kaminyjarr' (grandchild), the grandmother of your wife or husband.This is an avoidance or respectful relationship.

2 • bogey man, similar to 'munpa' (monster), can harm people.

purnku *n.* good part of processed grain or seeds such as 'kinyjirrka'. *See:* kinyjirrka; jilipija. Kawarla-la na ngulu, manani warlmip-ma kawarla-la-ma, warlmip. Kilka waninyani ngu kuyapartak, purnku na. Nyawa waninyani jilipija-ma kuyapartak, jurlurl. Nyawa-nginyi-ma, ngulu yuwanani kawarla-la-ma ngurnalu, nguyinangulu, jayingani na ngurnalu yuwanani nyila-ma kilka-ma. Ngawa-ngku ngulu kuya malykmalyk kunyjanani jaartkarra ngurnalu ngarnani. Nyila-ma, pirlkiya-ma nyawa-ma waninyani kuyapartak-ma jurlurl-ma. Nyila-ma purnku-ma. Jilipija-ma, nyila-ma ngulu manani kuya gigin. Ngulu yuwanani. Ngawa-yawung-kulu ngurnalu luwanani jaartkarra. Jangkakarni-lu yapayapa-lu. Laik nyamu-rnalu karrinyani tanku-murlung-kula yu nou, ngantipa. They used to winnow (seed) in a coolamon. The good part would fall down one way clean (separated from the husks). And the husks would spill over the other way. After that they would put it in another coolamon. They showed us so we know how to put the seed in the coolamon. They used to sprinkle water on it and then eat it. It's the white one that spills out this way. That's the good grain. And it was the husks that they would separate from it. Then they'd put it [in a coolamon]. We'd eat it mixed with water. Adults and kids alike. Like during the times we had no food. [VW: FM10 a147: 0:11min]

purntapa *cv.* sleep for a long time, sleep in because it is cold or because you have walked a long way and are exhausted.*See:* makin.

purntapa karrinyana Ngurra-ngka-ma ngayiny-ja-ma makurru nguyi-rla yanana. Blanket-ta kujarra-la kawulpul kawulpul-la kujarra-la, ngurna karrinyana. Makurru-ma nguyi-rla walyak waninyana ngayiny-ma jamana-la-purrupurru. Nyila-ma-rna karrinyana purntapa-ma makin. The cold crept up on me at my camp. I was under two blankets. The cold came in [under the blanket] to me and my feet. So I slept in. [VW: FM12 a177: 0:11min]



purntarang *cv.* boomerang bounce after hitting the ground. *Variant:* purntarrangka. *Syn:* pinparang, larrangka.*See:* karrapirti; warntarrija.

purntarang yanana

purntunarri *n.* **1** • crawler, baby who can't walk yet but is crawling. *Syn:* mingipkaji.

2 • chick which has just got feathers.

purnturr *n.* humpy, windbreak, shelter. *Syn:* puturn. They are made from spinifex, bushes or sheets of iron etc. It is possible that this word was originally only used in mother-in-law avoidance talk.

purnturru *cv.* thunder. *Syn:* turlurlup.

purnturru karrinyana thunder.

purnturtu *n.* **1** • harmonic generations, members of a single generation and the next two generations down or up, for example you and your grandparents and grandchildren. This is an important division for ceremonies.

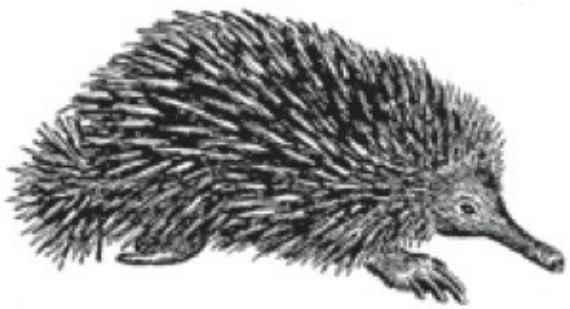
2 • team-mate in a traditional ritual and sports like football 'majapula' made up of a generational moiety.

purnu *cv.* **1** • pelt with boomerangs.

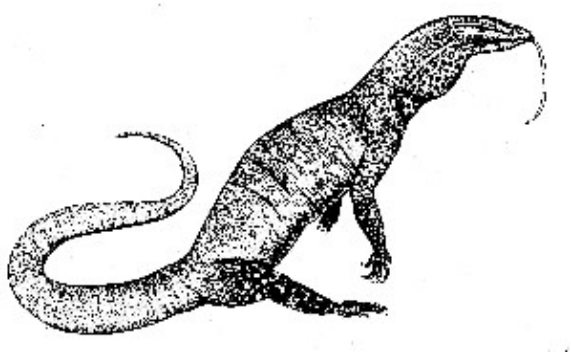
2 • belt, give a proper fight, 'give stick'. This is a Nyininy word.

purnu jayingana pelt, belt.

purnukangu *n.* big echidna or 'porcupine' (in Kriol). *See:* pakayawung; nginyiwurta; jungkuwurru; ngurlunyjurna; waramarla. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Jungkuwurru often live in rocky country, where they hide in crevasses and cracks. Their homes are called 'ngurlunyjurna'. They can be pulled out with wire hooks or hooked branches. They are much more commonly seen at night when they walk around looking for food. They are most active during full moon periods in the cold weather of the dry season. Night hunting for echidna is called 'waramarla'. When they walk they leave a little track where the prickles drag along the ground. When they are approached, they roll into a tight ball to protect themselves. Their favourite foods are 'pingi' (ants) and 'munkurt' (termites) which they eat with their 'jalany' (tongue). They are often found near termite mounds called 'tamarra'. During the hot weather of the build-up they can be found in cool areas near 'lamarn' (rivers), where they look for wet ground that is cool to sleep on. The name 'Jungkuwurru' is derived from Jaminjung (jungku=point of elbow plus -wurru=having). Porcupines or echidnas are also often called 'paka-yawung' (having spikes). Large echidnas are called 'purnukangu'. Echidnas are eaten. The meat is sweet like pork. It has a lot of tasty white coloured fat. You need to chop off the spines and feet prior to cooking the whole body in a ground oven. You can soften the spines by placing them on hot coals for a short time or by placing them in a bucket of very hot water. The flesh cannot be eaten by young boys and mothers during initiation ceremonies. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) cannot eat them because the spikes might poke the baby and it will be born a cripple. It can be eaten after a 'needle' from them is hammered into a 'wanyarri' or 'jingi' (bauhinia tree). They are a Dreaming or totem for some people who cannot eat them. There is an important Dreamtime or creation period story about Jungkuwurru that relates to how he got his prickles. Jungkuwurru got mad when he found out that the other animals weren't giving him the good beef. He took all the shade trees away, but the other animals speared him, giving him his prickles.



purnungku *n.* Gould's goanna. *See:* jarrampayi. *Syn:* tilyarri. *Varanus gouldii*. This is the biggest goanna. It can get very large and has a lot of tasty flesh. It is often seen on sand ridge country in southern areas. The really big ones are called 'jarrampayi'. The red-tailed ones are called 'purnungku'.

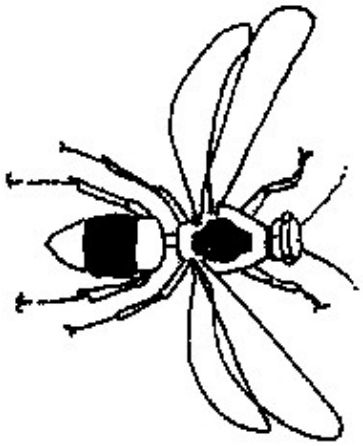


purranturu *n.* kind of bird. It has a 'huwi' call.

Purrapurralarni *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Murnalan and kanimparra (downstream) from Walmakuny (Webb Creek junction).

Purrarrany *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Ngapurla and kanimparra (downstream) from Kunturruma. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

purritijin *n.* mud wasp or hornet. *Hymenoptera*, *Vespidae*, *Delta spp*. *See:* ngarlu. These large black and yellow wasps make a nest from mud collected from the edge of puddles, creeks and waterholes. They are 'cheeky' or 'kuliyan' and can sting you. They sing when they find 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru' (native bee-hives) called which contains honey.



purrjarn *n.* paint brush, stick-brush for body-painting.

purrju *n.* marchfly. *Tabanidae spp*. These large flies can give a painful sting particularly around the 'wulu' (lower leg) and 'tari' (ankles), often when you are fishing. They are slow moving and easy to kill. When they bite it tells you that 'puluuj' (crocodile eggs) and 'kampij' (turtle eggs) are ready to collect and then eat. When they stop biting it tells you the 'laking' (baby crocodiles) are ready to hatch.



purrk *cv.* willing, keen to do something.

purrk yuwanana Ngunyunu purrk yuwanana yanuwu. He really wants to go. [ECH: RWH & DD]

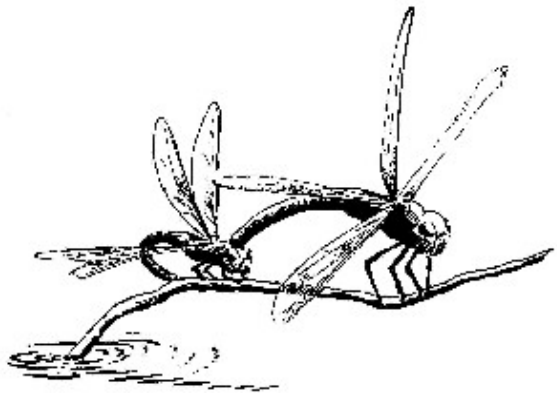
purrkiji *n.* little pied cormorant. *Syn:* mangurluyapa. *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*. This word comes from a Western dialect of Gurindji. In Jaru, this bird is called 'purrkaji'. This bird lives in river and swamp country. These birds are eaten. You hunt them by throwing a rock or stick at them. When you catch them, you gut them, singe off their feathers, then roast them on hot coals. In the old days people ate the eggs as well.



purrku *cv.* tired. *Syn:* warapi, pujarl, nakap.

purrku karrinyana Ngurna purrku karrinyana. I'm tired. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

purrmiimii *n.* **1** • dragonfly. *Variant:* purrmirimiri; purrmiyimiyi. *Odonata*, *Anisoptera*. These insects look like helicopters and in the past helicopters often had the same name. They are most commonly seen in the wet season and near springs. Sometimes children use them for fishing bait, but they can cause headaches.



2 • other flies including caddus flies.

3 • helicopter. *Syn:* wajirrki.

purrminy *n.* **1** • heavy rain, 'big rain'. *Variant:* purrmiying. *Syn:* puwuk, mirrwula.

2 • height of the wet season. *Syn:* puwuk.

purrminyjirri *cv.* boomerang flying.

purrminyjirri waninyana boomerang flying.

purrngiyip *cv.* snore.

purrngiyip karrinyana snore.

purrngpurrngkarra *cv.* boil, spurt out, bubble up.

purrngpurrngkarra karrinyana there spurting out, boiling, bubbling up. Purrngpurrng karrinyana na ngawa-ma janyja-ngurlung. Water comes out from the ground there [at Jampawurru]. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 1:11min]

purrngpurrngkarra jiyarnana boil.

purrngun *n.* sugarleaf from river red gum or 'marlarn'. *Hemiptera*, *Psyllidae*. *See:* mala-ngarna; marlarn; nanyjarrnga.These small white scale-like insect-coverings are collected off the leaves of a 'marlarn' (river red gum) during the early part of the dry

season when the 'kaparru' (first smoke) is in the air. They are very sweet and tasty. The branches and twigs are broken off and left to dry over a 'palkiny' (calico sheet). The lerp are knocked off the leaves with a stick and then collected and shaped into small johnnycakes or biscuits. These can also be stored in cake-tins for weeks and months.



purrngut *cv.* shake, because of fear or because of sickness. *Syn:* malarl.

purrngutpurrngutkarra karrinyana shaking.

purrngut manana make someone jump by touching them.

purrp *adv.* finish, done with.

purrp manana finish doing something. Nyamu-rnalu purrp manana yalanginyi-ma-rnalu mayarni-kari na puntanup kuyany-ma. When we finish our supply [of lemon grass] we come back and collect more. [VW: FM07 a089: 3:11min]

purrp panana finish cutting or chopping. Nyila-ma panana nyantu-rni purrp nyawa-ma karnti-ma, walarri-ma parnngirri-ma. There only she finishes cutting the bark off this ghost gum. [VW: FM07 a089: 5:17min]

purrp ngarnana finish eating. Ngarnani purrpkarra kamurrkamurra-la-rni. He was finishing all of the food half-way back. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:40min]

purrp jiyarnana beat someone to it. Nguyiwula purrp jiyarni kamparrijang-ma ngayiny. The other two got in before me and ate the fish. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

purrpkarra finishing.

purrp-parni whole, everything, all.

purrpap *cv.* clap hands on thighs to music when someone is dancing.

purrpap panana Ngulunyunu purrpap panana. They are clapping their hands on their thighs. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

purrpparni *n.* everything, whole lot, all. Nyamu-lu-wa purrp-parni waninya-ma purlkapurlka. Those old men who have all passed away now. [VW: FM08 11 2c: 1:43min] *See:* purrp.

Purrpungu *n.* upstream from Neave Gorge near Kurrpkarra. The 'murlukurr' (spirit lion) lives here.

purrujarra *cv.* lie with one leg bent up and lying across the other. *Syn:* jarrap.

purrujarra karrinyana one leg bent up.

purrujpa *n.* spinifex type and wax made from it. *Triodia sp.*. This spinifex is similar to 'warrwa' and has wax. It grows in hill country. You boil the leaves and wax and add it to 'nalija' (tea) to make it last longer. The tea is used to treat sore throats and 'kulykulya' (congestion) or an upset stomach.

purruly *cv.* miss a shot. *Syn:* ngap, yarrp.

purruly panana miss (when hitting).

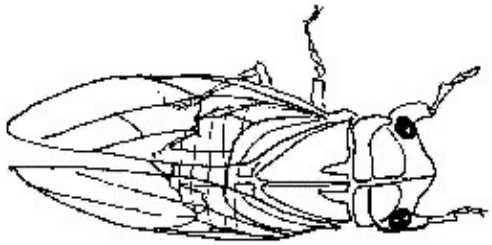
purruly wungana miss (when spearing). Ngurna-rla purruly wunya minawut-ku. I missed a kangaroo when I tried to spear it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

purruly pungana miss (when spearing).

purruly manana miss (in catching).

purrulyarra missing the shot.

purrumimi *n.* cicada. *Syn:* nyiingkaji, nyirri. *Variant:* purrmimi. *Hemiptera*, *Cicadidae various*. This is a Malngin word. These insects sit on the trunks and branches of trees and call very loudly during the hot weather of the build up, indicating that turtles will be laying their eggs and that the rivers will soon be full. They can be held against the lips of young boys to make sure they grow up to be good didgeridoo players.



purruna *n.* **1** • classificatory 'mali' (mother-in-law or her brother). You need to avoid or be respectful towards this person.*Syn:* mali. Kula-nku-rla kuli marlu, purruna ngungku. You can't raise your voice to her, that's your mother-in-law. [ECh: RWH]

2 • forbidden area around a 'mali'. You need to avoid or be respectful towards this person.

purrunyjurl *cv.* chase away something from the shade (so you can sit there). *Syn:* yurra.

purrunyjurl manana chase away.

-purrupurru *suf.* and, as well as, too, in addition to. Boxer-purrupurru, murnungku, ngulu yani, yikili na. And Boxer too, the policemen went now, a long way. [ECh: DD Boxer] Nguyi juni, nguyi juni nguyi juni ngungayirra juni ngayu-purrupurru murnungku. He swore at me, at us too, he swore at me and the policeman. [DD: EC98 a025: Rawuyarri: 14:12min] Tanku-ma nyawa, warlayarra-purrupurru. Marntaj. Here's some tucker, and tobacco too. Ok. [DD: EC98 a025: Rawuyarri: 11:54min]

purrupurru *n.* lucky charm, in form of cat's eye, snake or lump of dry blood. *Syn:* munti.

Purrurany *n.* place in Seale Gorge area where 'wirtpiyarri' lives. *See:* wirtpiyarri.

purrurl *cv.* **1** • release, let someone go.

purrurl yuwanana let go.

purrurl wuyarnana let go of spear half-way.

2 • move fast. *Variant:* purrul.

purrurl yanana go very fast.

purrurl waninyana fall fast.

purrurlkaji fast person.

purrurru *n. See:* pururru.

purrurt *cv.* shock or scare someone.

purrurt karrinyana shocked.

purrurt manana scare someone. Tulang nguyi purrurt mani. It gave my heart a shock. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

purrurt marnana shocked by something. Purrurt marni ngurna-rla. I was shocked by it.

purrurtkarra yuwanana shock someone by touching them.

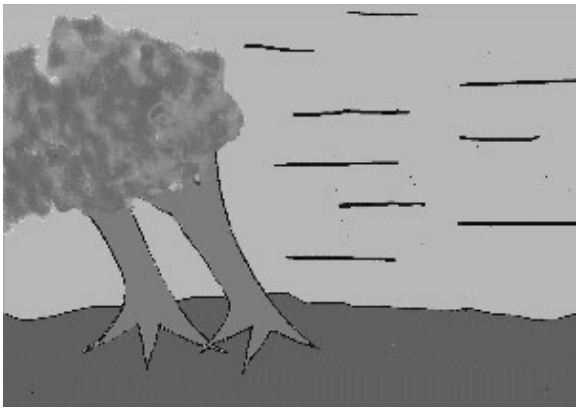
purrurtpurrurta *n.* fruit tucker from the coolibah tree. This is a 'ngurlu', a matrilineal social totem.

Purruwaj *n.* place on Neave Creek kankarra (upstream) from Ngima. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

purruyi *cv.* wind blowing. *Variant:* purruyip. *Syn:* mayawun, walawuru.

purruyip marnana wind blowing.

purruyi *n.* wind. *Syn:* mayawun.



purruyurl *n.* female crocodile. *See:* warrija.



purtipa *n.* 39, numeral thirty nine. Number in counting series from 1-50.

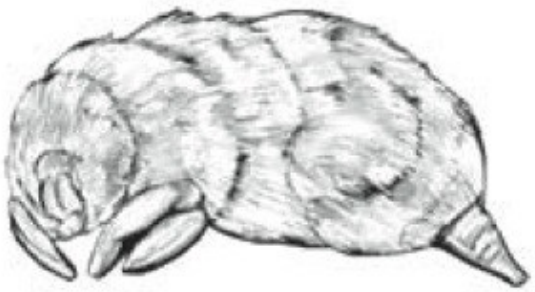
Purtpangkarni *n.* Number 3 bore on Wave Hill Station. This place may also be called Clear Hole. *Syn:* Tiniwanypa.

purtuj *cv.* set alight, set fire to, burn.

- **purtuj kamparnana** burn. Purtuj na ngurnalu kamparnana, wurruja-ma nyamu-wa karrinyana, nyila-ma parnngirri-ma. We burn the bark when it dries. [VW: FM07 a089: 6:32min]
- **purtuj yuwanana** set on fire.
- **purtuj jiyarnana** set alight. Kungkarla, ngu purtuj na jiyawu. She'll set the kungkarla alight. [TD: FM09 17 2b: 1:18min]
- **purtujnginyi** burnt out.

purtujnginyi *n.* burnt out such as a house or an area remaining after a bush fire has been through. *Syn:* winiwini. Nguyi marni Yibwoin-ma yalangka yarti-ngka-ma kurlarra, nyila nyamu purtuj-nginyi ngurra. That's what Yibwoin told me there in the shade at Kalkaringi where that house burnt down. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:41min]

purtujurru *n.* marsupial mole. *Notorcytes spp*. *See:* wampana. This small mammal lives in desert areas well to the south of Gurindji country. In the Dreamtime, Purtujurru had a fight with Wampana (Spectacled Hare Wallaby). Wampana used its stone knife to cut Purtujurru's back legs. Now Purtujurru cannot move around much and has no use of its back legs.



purturr *cv.* sulk, go off in a huff. *Syn:* nyunkurtij.



purturr yanana go off in a huff.

purturr wanyjanana leave in a huff. Kula-rla jayingana tanku yu nou wajija. Purturr na wanyjanana karu-ma. She wouldn't give food to him quickly enough. So the kid leaves in a huff. [TD: FM10 a166: 8:09min]

purturr manana make someone go off in a huff, make someone sulk.

purturr yuwanana put someone into a bad mood.

purturr karrinyana sulk.

purturr waninyana get into a huff.

purturrarra huffing about.

Purtuwurtu *n. See:* Partuwartu.

purtuwurtu *n.* rough, lumpy.

purtuyi *cv.* hair standing on end from fright, goose bumps, goose-pimples, from the cold or if a bad spirit or someone looks at you from behind. *Syn:* pakarturtup.

purtuyi karrinyana hair standing up, goose pimples.

purtuyipurtuyi lots of hair standing up.

purtuyarra standing on end. Purtuyarra ngurna-rla karrinyana pakarturtup. Ngantu kuyangarrang karrap nyangana yikili-ngurlung ngumayila-ngurlung. My hair is standing on end from something. Maybe someone was watching from a long way away from behind me. [VW: FM10 a154: 03:06min]

puruna mali *n.* distant or classificatory mali, forbidden area around your mali.

puruny *n.* late afternoon, yesterday. *Variant:* purunyjirri. *Syn:* yunguyung. Puruny ngurnalu yani kayirra. Yesterday we went north. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyawa-warla kawarla-ma nyamu-rnawula puruny-ma pirrkap pani. This is the coolamon that we made yesterday. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:20min]

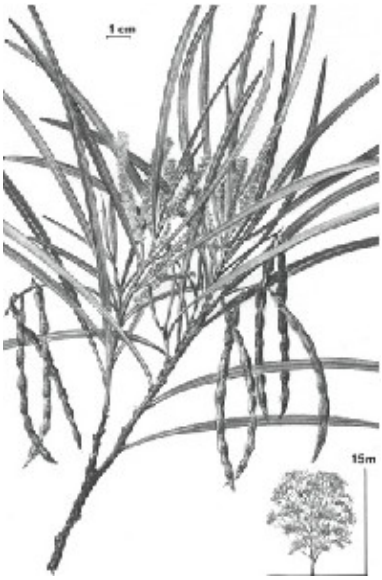
purunykari day before yesterday, the other day.

purunykaringinyi from the other day (the day before yesterday).

purunyjirri afternoon, yesterday.

purunyjirri *n.* late afternoon, yesterday. Maitbi-nga purunyjirri-la purrp manku, kuya, nyawa, kanyjupal-la-ma.He might finish [the coolamon] in the late afternoon, like this one underneath. [BW: FM07 a06 2a: 1:27min] Kuliyan-ta-ma nyamu-rnalu yuwanana ngajik, purunyjirri igin, karrwarnana ngurnalu. If you use 'cheeky' ashes the flavour lasts all day. [VW: FM08 a089: 10:20min]

pururru *n.* lancewood. *Syn:* karnangarna, mirlkurta. *Acacia shirleyi*. The wood of this tree is hard, strong and dark in colour. It makes excellent 'warlu' (firewood) as it burns evenly for long periods. The smoke from burning wood repels mosquitoes. The stems can be used for bough shelters, fence rails and fence posts. The wood is also used for 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs), 'kilkilpkaji' (clap sticks), spear heads, 'mirta' (shields) and fighting sticks or 'kuturu'.



Pururru place on boundary of Daguragu and VRD.

put *cv.* **1** • hold under the hand, take from the ground.

put manana take from ground.

put karrwarnana hold under the hand.

2 • miss someone, too late to catch them when they go.

put manana arrive too late. Ngurna-rla ngumayila put mani I got there too late to see him. [ECh: RWH & DD]

putipa *n. See:* purtipa.

putiyi *cv. See:* purtuyi.

Putjuwarriny *n.* place near Turtungkayak (Lindeman's Bore) 'kurlarra' (south) from Limbunya station. This is a Luma (Blue-tongue) Dreaming. *Syn:* Jarrwarriny.

Putpangkarni *n. See:* Purtpangkarni.

putput *cv.* fall down (wounded or drunk) then get up again.

putput waninyana fall down again and again.

putputkarra falling down.

putuj *cv. See:* purtuj.

putujnginyi *n. See:* purtujnginyi.

putujurru *n. See:* purtujurru.

puturn *n.* humpy, windbreak, shelter. *Syn:* punturru, narranyjana, tupa. They are made from spinifex, bushes or sheets of iron etc.

puturr *cv. See:* purturr.

putuwutu *n. See:* purtuwurtu.

Puul *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Punupkula and kanimparra (downstream) from Jurlukman.

puul *n.* **1** • pouch of a marsupial such as a kangaroo. *Variant:* pul; puwul.

2 • fish trap. *Syn:* kujurr. Puul-nginyi warrkuj ngurli manana yinarrwa-wayin. We even get barramundi from the fish-trap. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Puul pirrka manani yawu-wu-ma. He made a fish trap to catch fish.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] This is made with a round wall.

puwaji *n.* desert tree like a bloodwood. *Syn:* jartpurru. *See:* kurtakarla. *Eucalyptus dichromphloia*. Many of these trees can be found at Seven Mile. They have big white galls called 'kurtakarla'. The wood is good for making fence posts, but is not good for making fire. It does not leave ashes when it burns.

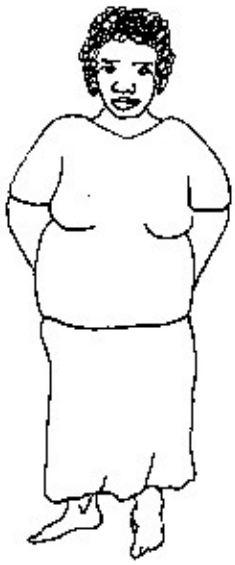
puwarraj *n.* Dreaming, Dreaming body-designs. *Variant:* puwarraja. *Syn:* mangaya, ngarrangkani. Jintaku-lu puwarraj-ju kanya. One Dreaming created that country on one track. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Ngaji-wu puwarraj karrap nyangku yalungku karu-ngku That child will look at his father's Dreaming designs. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Yalangka

Daguragu-la ngurnanyjurrakulu pina yinya puwarraja-ma nyampa-ma. There at Daguragu I taught you the Dreamings and everything. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] This is a Mudburra word.

puwuk *n.* heavy rain. *Syn:* purrminy, mirrwula.

puwuk waninyana

puya *n.* body, body mass, carcass. Ngu puya jangkarni karru. [The antbed treatment] makes the body grow strong.[VW: FM07 a085: 3:05min] Nyila-ma puya-ma jiyarnana jipij, kuya. That carcass cooks in the ground like that. [VW: FM10 a148: 4:27min] Ngurna puya-kari. I feel sick. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist]

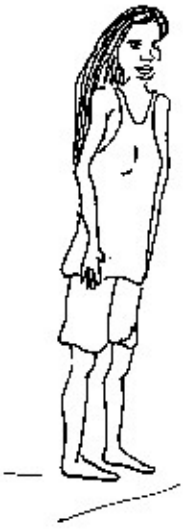


puya jangkarni big bodied.

puya-murlung thin, skinny.

puya-yawung fat, well-built.

puyamurlung *n.* thin, skinny.



puyayawung *n.* fat, well-built.

puyip *cv.* calling out 'puyi' to someone. *See:* jawat.

puyip marnana calling out 'puyi' to someone.

puyipuyi this is called out when you gang up on someone to fight.

puyukuyuku *n.* wind storm before the rain which brings dust.

puyukuyuku yanana dust storm coming up.

puyukuyuku kangana storm carrying dust.

puyun *cv.* **1** • beat bushes or rocks in order to carry out part of a ritual. *Syn:* parrp.

puyun manana beat leaves.

puyun panana hit leaves.

2 • keep talking after people have lost interest. *Syn:* yirr. Yalungku puyun marnana. That one just keeps talking. [ECh: RWH & DD]

puyuru *cv.* awkward, offended, go away with hurt feelings maybe because someone laughed when you approached or they were gossiping about you.

puyuru karrinyana Ngurnanyjurra puyuru karrinya. I felt awkward because of you. [ECh: RWH]

R – r

rajpangka *n.* light boomerang.

ralu *n. See:* rarlu.

ramamalang *n.* rump, side of beef.

ramarra *cv.* go to one side, detour, avoid someone like when you give your 'mali' (mother-in-law) a wide berth.*Syn:* pirntika.

ramarra yanana go to one side.

rampali *n.* light in weight. Ngun panani rampalik. You're making [the coolamon] light [by cutting off lots of wood].
[BW: FM09 a119: 3:06min]

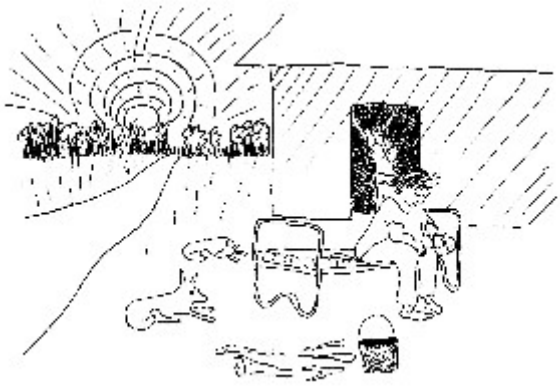
ramparampa *n.* bush tomato. *Syn:* wikirring. *Solanum chippendalei*. The fruit are eaten when they turn white in colour. Only the inner flesh and skin is eaten. The seeds are not eaten. They are very good food but only occur in the southern desert areas of Gurindji country. They are bigger than 'kalngi'.



ranpirrng *cv.* graze, take skin off such as with boomerang when off target.

ranpirrng panana graze.

rangkarr *n.* dawn, daybreak, sunrise, sunset. *Variant:* rrangkarra. *Syn:* yukawuj, kiyarri.



ranyungkap *cv.* strike with hand when angry, 'give the finger'.

ranyungap manana strike with hand.

rapalya *n.* good horse rider.



rarlu *adv.* generous, agreeable, cooperative, help immediately. Rarlu-ngku jayingka-rla jangkarni-piya, warlayarra.She gave her tobacco generously. [VW: FM11 a161: 6:32min]

rarr *cv.* **1** • attack.

rarr manana attack.

rarr kangana bring war. Waringarri ngungalangkulu rarr kangku. The war party made a rush to attack us. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

rarr yanana go after someone to attack them.

2 • strip off (skin, fat, bandage).

rarr manana

rarraj *cv.* run.



rarraj yanana run. Karu-walija-ma na rarraj yanana kurrurij-jirri. The kids run for the car [because it is raining]. [BW: FM07 a043: 31:23min] Wart-pari rarraj nganta-wula yanana. So they ran back again. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:20min]

rarraj kangana run away with somone, elope.

rarraj wanyjanana leave someone by running away. Yala-ma yanggel-ma rarraj na wanyjanana ngu. And that young girl ran away. [VW: FM11 a165: 5:57min]

rarraj-ja while running. Ngurna-rla kurrurij-ja jalngak waninya rarraj-ja-rni. I got on the truck while it was still moving. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

rarrarraj lots of people running.

rarraj-kaji car, motor car.

rarrajkaji *n.* car, motor car or good runner. *Syn:* kurrurij.



rarrmany *cv.* pace, walk up and down. *Syn:* wawun.

rarrmany yanana pace, walk up and down.

rawarra *cv.* sound of movement of snake, car or floodwater. *Syn:* warrawurlun, yarrawurlwurlp.

rawarra yanana sound of movement.

rawuwarra continuous sound of movement.

rawurlirlp *cv.* spear stuck in the back of an animal quivering. The animal could be a crocodile or a kangaroo or anything.

rawurlirlp karrinyana spear quivering.

rawurru *n.* **1** • bamboo, reed.

2 • bamboo part of spear. *Syn:* kamangkirr.

3 • three-pronged spear. *Syn:* karlamparr, lirra-murrkun.

rayani *n.* 34, numeral thirty four. Number in counting series from 1-50.

rikat *cv.* dislodge, lift something that has been there a long time like a stone. *Syn:* rukuny.

rikat manana dislodge.

rimpu *cv.* swell up. *Syn:* lup, rumpa.

rimpu yanana swell up.

rimpu jiyarnana swell from heat, such as a cooking damper.

ringakap *cv.* hiccup. *Variant:* ringak. *Syn:* ngartikap, tingakap. *Variant:* ringangap.

ringakap marnana hiccup.

ringakap karrinyana hiccupping.

ringakkarra hiccupping.

ringringkarra *cv.* sob, cry unconsolably. *See:* lungkarra.

ringringkarra karrinyana sob.

-rla *pro.* to him, for him, to her, for her, to it, for it, his, hers, its. Ngurnalu-rla wiyit jayingku. We will show it to her. [VW: FM07 a021: 5:20min] Ngurna-rla kamparri karrinyana lurlulurlu lurlulurlu. I'm sitting in front of her. [VW: FM09 a127: 1:20min] Nyila-ma nganta-rla jayingana, "Kutirni kutirni liwart ngurnangku-rla yuwarru nyawa, parnngirri-la". That one gave him some saying, "Wait now I'll wrap you some for her wrapped in paperbark". [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 0:21min] Mirlarrang-kulu ngurla punya jarrwaj. He threw a spear at it. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 5:15min]

-rla *case. See:* -la.

-rlaa *pro.* we including you. *Syn:* ngaliwa. Murlangurlu na ngurlaa yurra mani kurrarntal nyawa-ma yani. We frightened the brolga away from here, and went along here. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:12min]

-rlaayinangkulu *pro.* we do it to them. *Variant:* -rlaayinangulu.

-rlang *suf.* dyad, pair of people such as a mother and daughter or two sisters. Ngarnjal-ma marni ngu, "Parnku-rlang, nomo parra-wula kankulupal. Topsy said, "Hey you two cousins, don't cut above the hole". [VW: FM07 a021: 2:58min]

-rlangkurla *suf.* group of three or more people, one or more of whom have the same skin name e.g. 'jawiji-rlangkurla' is group of three or more people who are in a grandfather/grandson relationship to each other.

-rli *pro.* you and I, the two of us. *Syn:* ngali. Wal ngali yanku-rli ngawa-ngkurra na. Well let's go into the water then. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:23min] Yartiwaji ngungku manku kuya, nyamu-rli-rla-nga paraj pungku jalang-ma. She'll record you like this, and you and I find it for her today. [VW: FM09 17 2a: 1:34min]

-rliwula *pro.* we three, you and I plus him/her. *Syn:* ngaliwula. Pirrkap mani ngu ngaliwula-ma karlarra na ngurliwula yani. He made it and the three of us went west [maybe to Mud Spring]. [BW: FM07 a04 1d: 0:39min]

I. *Syn:* ngayu. Ngayu-ma-rna yanku ngawa-ngkurra-ma. Me, well I'm going into the water. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:57min] Pani ngurna pani yungkuj. I chopped the tree down. [VW: FM07 a021: 2:52min]

-rnalu *pro.* we (but not you). *Syn:* ngantipa. Ngurnalu ngampijkarra nyanya. We're eating the honey with our hands. [BW: FM07 a021: 1:58min]

-rnangala *pro.* I do it to us (including you). *Variant:* -rnangalang.

-rnangali *pro.* I do it to you and me. *Variant:* -rnangaliny.

-rnangaliwula *pro.* I do it for us three (including you).

-rnangayirra *pro.* I do it to us (not including you).

-rnangku *pro.* I do it to you. "Nangari manta kurrurij warrkuj," ngurnangku marni. "Nangari get the car," I said to you. [VW: FM07 a027: 7:47min] Nyawa-ngka-ma-nga karru ngayu-warij jarrakap ngurnangku. Marnana ngayu, nyununy-ma. I will be here on my own talking to you. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 10:40min] Ngurnangku jamarru ngayu-rni. I'll grind it for you, I will. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 2:53min]

-rnangkulu *pro.* we do it to you. Ngurnangkulu na pinak jayingku. We'll teach you. [VW: FM08 a085: 18:56min]

-rnangkuwula *pro.* I do it to you two. Ngurnangkuwula yuwarru wurinykurr. I can make you two the spinning wheel [for making hair string]. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 9:47min]

-rnanyjurra *pro.* I do it to you mob. Ngayu-ma-rnanyjurra parra-ngka-ma kaputa-la-ma ngumpit-ta jarrak pungana. I make a speech to you at night in the open space among the people. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

-rnanyjurrakulu *pro.* we do it to you mob. Puwarraja-ma nyampa-ma yumi-ma-rnanyjurrakulu jayinya, jayinya-ma-rnanyjurrakulu yumi-ma. We gave you mob the Dreamings and the law. We gave you the law. Ngurnanyjurrakulu majka manku rurruj. We'll try digging for some water for you mob. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 2:41min]

-rnawula *pro.* we two not you. *Variant:* -ja. Kurrijkarra ngurnawula pungana. We scratched up another one [bush onion]. [VW: FM07 a054: 8:56min]

-rnawuliny *pro.* I do it to those two. Ngurnawuliny karrwarnani yalangka-ma karu murlangka-ma Gregory. I looked after the two kids here including Gregory. [CN: FM10 28 2a: 6:00min] Ngurnawuliny yangki pani, "Wayi-warla-npula karrwarnana kartpi?" I asked the two of them, "Have you got any hair [for making hair string]?" [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 0:40min]

-rnayina *pro.* I do it to them. Ngayu-ma-rnayina nyanya pirrkappirrkap-kula-ma. I used to watch them making coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 4:54min] Kula-rnayina jayingka nyawa-ma I did not want to give this to them. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-rnayinangkulu *pro.* we do it to them. *Variant:* -jayinangku; -rnayinangulu. Mingipkaji-ma ngurnayinangulu kangani juluj kawarla-la. We used to carry crawling babies in coolamons. [VW: FM07 a05 1a: 4:54min]

-rni *suf.* only, directly, really. *Variant:* -rnirni; -parni; -parnirni. Ngurnalu ngantipa-rni nyangana ngumayijang-kulu na ngurnalu. Now our generation just go ourselves and look around. [VW: FM07 a01 1b: 1:20min] Karru-rra-wula murlangka-rni. Let the two of them stop right here. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyamu-lu nyangani janyja-rnirni, nyila ngawa-wu wal ngulu ngarrka manani "Yawu jeya", kuya. When they saw a small muddy waterhole, they would know that fish were there. [VW: FM09 a16 2: 5:40min]

-rningan *suf.* again, too. Ngamayi-lu-ma-ngantipawula kanya kuyany-ja-rningan, julujjuluj. Our mothers used to carry us in this sort of coolamon too. [VW: FM07 a02 1c: 1:07min]

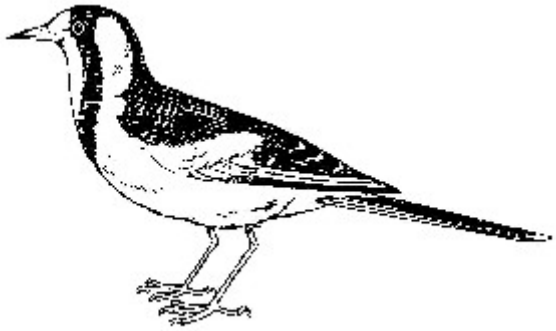
-rntarn *suf.* consumer ending.

-rra *suf.* **1** • plural, only found on demonstratives ('nyawa', 'murla-', 'nyila', 'yala-') and direction words ('karlarra', 'kurlarra', 'kayirra', 'kaarnirra', 'kanyjurra', 'kankula'). Nyawarra na karnti nguja manana bujij puntanup. The two of us are gathering this lot of bushes. [VW: FM07 a01 1a: 1:37min] Kankula-rra warrijwarrij ngulu yani. They left heading upwards. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 5:40min]

2 • let someone do something (hortative), only found on verbs. Yuwarra warla-ngka, liyart-ta jiyawu-rra mayarni-kari, jiwirrik. Put it back on the fire, on the coals, and let cook some more, until it is done. [VW: FM10 a148: 5:41min] Wurlpun-jirri yanku-rra-yi murlangkurra, karu-ma nyila-ma. Let the child come here to my lap. [TD: FM10a 166: 14:05min] Karra-rra kutirni yet, murlangka-ma ngurra-ngka-ma. Let's stay here for a bit first in this country. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:06min]

rrangulu *n.* 17, numeral seventeen. *Variant:* rangulu. Number in counting series from 1-50.

rrayaya *n.* peewee, magpie-lark. *Syn:* kurlirrit, tiitit. *Grallina cyanoleuca*. This bird is noisy and has lots of different types of call. It calls out 'tiitit É tiitit ... tiitit'. It also makes a nest built from mud that is moulded around a branch.



-rrik *suf.* make something happen (factive ending). *Syn:* -k, -pijik, -kuk, -pirrji. Ngawa-ngku yu nou wankaj-irrik mani. The water damaged it [made it no good]. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 15:40min]

rtat *cv.* make a mark as in with a knife on a wall or a stick.

rtat yuwanana make a mark.

rukuny *cv.* lever out sideways, dislodge. *Variant:* rikart.

rukuny manana pull out or tip over sideways. Ngurna rukuny mani wumara nangkalij-ku. I levered up the stone to get at the ground sugarbag. [ECh: RWH & DD]

rukunykarra manana lifting and shifting a big stone.

rumpa *cv.* swell up, swollen.

rumpa karrinyana swollen.

rumpa yanana swell up.

rumpa *n.* swelling. *Syn:* rimpu, lup.

rumparumpa swellings.

runmurunmu *n.* swelling from bites, bruising. *Syn:* rumparumpa. *See:* wanpura; warlkarangkarang. Caused by a caterpillar-like critter that lives in bloodwood.

rungap *cv.* bark (of dog).

rungap marnana bark. Rungap marnana Lawi-ngka-marraj. There's barking somewhere like at Lawi. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

rungap karrinyana there barking.

rungrung karrinyana there barking again and again.

rungrungkarra continually barking.

rungkurrp *cv.* hoarse voice, have a sore throat, lose your voice. *Syn:* martalng.

rungkurrp marnana hoarse voice.

rungkurrp karrinyana congested throat. Kulykulya-yawung ngu, rungkurrp karrinyana nyila-ma ngirlkirri-ma, karu-ma. The child has phlegm [in the throat so] he has a hoarse voice. [VW: FM11 a162: 0:01min]
Rungkurrp karrinyana, nyila-ma karu-ma, kampa-rla kajangarna. The child has lost his voice. Cook some bush medicine for him. [VW: FM11 a162: 0:17min]

rungkurrpkaji *n.* someone with a husky voice or someone who has lost their voice.

rurr *cv.* sit, sit down, seat. *Syn:* lurlu, waka. Wumara-lu pani marluka nyila rurr-jirri. The rock hit the old man while he was sitting down. [VW: FHM098: 27:52min)]



rurr karrinyana sit.

rurr waninyana sit down.

rurr yuwanana seat something.

rurruj *cv.* dig a 'rurrumi' (soak). *See:* rurrumi.

rurruj manana Ngawa-ma rurruj ngurnalu manani, kaarnimpa nyila-ma. We used to dig for soakwater there in the east. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 1:26min]

rurrumi *n.* soak, hole dug next to a soak or water hole so water can soak through and clear in the process. *See:* rurrij.

T – t

–ta *case.* **1** • this ending marks where something is located, such as 'at', 'on', 'in' (locative case ending). *Syn:* –ja, –ka, –kula, –ngka, –la, –a. *Variant:* –rta. Ngurnalu karrinyana–ma wulngarn–ta, warrart. We're basking in the sun. [(VW: FM09 a127: 13:01min)]

2 • make something out of something else e.g. bread out of flour. On the olden time dei bin pirrkap mangarri, yala–ngka–ma, nyampayirla–la–ma, seed–ta–ma nganta wayi? In the old days they used to make bread out of seeds, didn't they? [VW: FM09 a13 2a: 4:32min]

3 • with another human. Kula–rnalu ngumpit–ta karrinyani karlarra ngurnalu karrinyani purirripurirri–la kuya. We never used to stay with the men. We used to stay in the west in our own shade. [VW: FM10 a133: 15:44min] Ngulu karrinyani kilpukut–ta waruk. They used to look after the goats. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 0:33min]

4 • time period.

5 • purposeful goal. Ngurna pani kuturu, wartu ngayiny ngurnayi wartan–ta–wu. I chopped wood to make a nullanulla, and a stick to keep for myself later on. [TD: FM07 a028: 7:29min] Kaarniin ngurnalu yanani, murla–ngka–wu kanimparra Junction–ta–wu nganayirla–la–wu, Jurnarni–la–wu, Marlanjangku–la–wu. They used to come from Jinparrak, from the east to here to Gordy Creek and Marlanjangku [to get some]. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:39min]jiyarnana ngurla warrngurn–ta–wu. It's boiling up for people who are in pain. [VW: FM07 a01 1e: 6:49min]

6 • warning, aversive. Wartarra pulngayit–ta Hey look out - floodwaters! [FM Made up]

7 • subordinate clause. Nguyinpula makin–ta wanyjani. You left me while I was sleeping. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:21min] Makin–ta–ma wirra nyangana ngu. I look over my shoulder at someone who's lying down. [TD: FM10 a165: 10:18min] Jurlaka–ma tiwu yani ngurla kajirri–wu makin–ta–wu. The bird flies to the old woman who is asleep. [BW: FM07 a043: 30:30min]

taang *cv.* starve or deprive someone.

taang manana Nguyi lawara nyawa–ma taang manana. It's not like that, she's depriving me here. [RW: EC98 a019: Jajurlang & Puturn: 9:17min] Taang mani properly way nguyina, yalungku–ma karu–ngku–ma. That kid had deprived them of water. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 12:21min] Nguyi taang manani ngapa–wu.She deprived me of water. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 7:03min]

taarlak *cv.* run into trouble or danger, may be killed, or attacked, or become ill. *Syn:* pampapawu.

taarlak kangana get into trouble. Taarlak ngunyunu kanya yalungku–ma kuli–ngkurra, ngumpit–tu or janka–ku. That man or woman got him or herself into a fight. [VW: FM11 a162: 0:33min] Maiti ngunyunu taalak kangani, mungamungarlu ngulu panani. She must have run into trouble, the bush girls bashed her. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka–wu Murtap: 21:35min]

taarlak yanana in danger. Maitbi kaya–ngkurra ngaja–lu taarlak yanku. They might be in danger of a bad spirit. [VW: FM12 a177: 4:52min]

tajkarra *cv.* crush, pound. *Syn:* tunkaj.

tajkarra panana crush, pound. Nyila–ma tajkarra na ngulu panani kuyuwarn–ma nyila–ma marntaj. They used to grind up the bones. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 01VW.mp3: 1:26]

tajtajkarra pounding, crushing up.

tak *cv.* sit, sit down, be seated, seat someone. *Syn:* waka, lurlu, rurr. Nguyi jayinya tak–kula. He gave it to me while I was sitting. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



tak karrinyana there sitting. Yalanginyi-ma nyawa marluka karrinyana tak. Then the old man was sitting down. [BW: FM07 a043: 1:24min] Ngurna tak karrinya marluka-wu-ny-ja ngurra-ngka. I sat down at the old man's camp. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

tak waninyana sit down.

tak yuwanana seat someone, put something into a seated position.

tak manana make sit.

takataka *cv.* sign language, finger talk.

takataka marnana Takataka marnana ngu kirri-ma nyila-ma. The woman is using sign language. [VW: FHM098: 19:24min]



takijkarra *cv.* limp. *Syn:* tatukap.



takijkarra yanana limp.

takkaji *n.* chair. *Syn:* lurluwaji. Marluka-lu-ma yalungku-ma ngalyakapkaji jak wuyarni ngu takkaji-la. That man drops the icecream on the chair. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:03min]



Takuraku *n.* Daguragu. A place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Parrampart and kanimparra (downstream) from Lawi.

takurl *cv.* inside an open container or hole.

takurl yuwanana put in a hole.

takurl wuyarnana throw into a hole.

takurl kangana carry inside something such as a pocket or an animal pouch.

takurl waninyana fall into a hole.

takurl waninyana sun going down.

takutakurl many things inside. Takutakurl nguyina yuwanana. He is putting them inside. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

takurlarra putting inside. Kartak-kula takurlarra yuwanana, jarrwalut. She is putting them in a billycan, lots of them. [TD: FM10 a163: 4:06min]

takutpari *n.* Major Mitchell Cockatoo. *Syn:* yarrkankurna, mintijirri. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. This small pinkish cockatoo is a Jangala. It lives in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (desert country) in the southern areas of Gurindji country. The meat can be roasted on hot coals and ashes and eaten.

tal *cv.* name someone, call someone's name.

tal panana 'Mayimpa', 'kurlngurrung' na ngurnalu tal panana. We call this water grass two names - 'mayimpa' and 'kurlngurrung'. [VW: FM09 a13 2d: 0:37min] Ngulu tal panani kamparrijang-kulu-ma nyampayirla 'Langa' nganta. They called this place 'Langa' a long time ago [talking about Mud Spring]. [VW: FM09 a15 2a: 0:58min] 'Jangkarni wumara' tal parra-rla Call it 'big stone' for her [in Gurindji]. [VW: FM08 a072: 3:19min]

tala *n. See:* tarla.

talak *n. See:* tarlak.

talalap *cv.* shiver, from cold or fright, teeth chattering. *Syn:* kupupuk, niinirt.

talalap karrinyana shiver.

talalap yanana walk along shivering.

talang *n. See:* tarlang.

talap *cv. See:* tarlap.

talaralap *cv. See:* tarlaralap.

talawurlp *cv. See:* tarlawurlp.

talili *cv.* flutter down like leaves from a tree. *Variant:* talilip.

talili waninyana flutter down.

talip *cv.* walk with a stick. *See:* milirri.

talip yanana walk with a stick.

taljang *cv.* do the wrong thing by mistake.

taljang yanana accidentally do the wrong thing.

taljangkarra doing the wrong thing.

talkkaji *n. See:* tarlkkaji.

talkkarra *cv. See:* tarlkkarra.

talmalij *cv. See:* tarlmalij.

talmip *cv.* wait for a while, a day or several. *Syn:* liwart.

talmip-kari-la in a while.

talmip *n. See:* tarlmip.

talng *cv.* fall over (person or animal).



talng waninyana fall over.

talp *cv. See:* tarlp.

talpankarra *cv. See:* tarlpankarra.

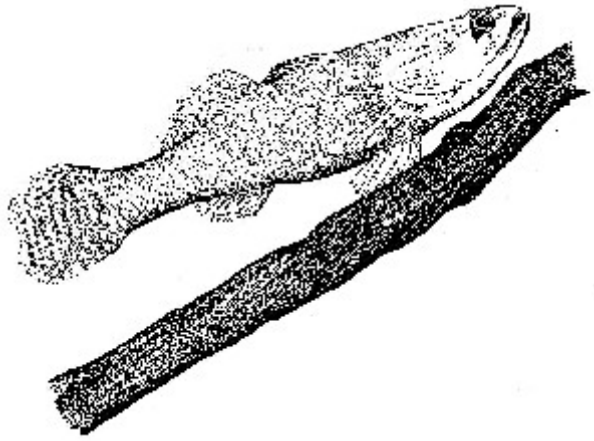
talparrawarran *cv. See:* tarlparrawarran.

talu *n. See:* tarlu.

talukurru *n. See:* tarlukurru.

talurrp *cv. See:* tarlurrp.

talwak *n.* rock cod, sleepy cod. *Oxyeleotris lineolata*, *Oxyeleotris selheimi*. These slow moving fish live in deep waterholes. They sleep all day on the bottom or under rock ledges. The flesh can be eaten after roasting on hot coals, however, it is not really tasty. Sometimes they can be caught in large numbers and they can get quite big. These fish can be placed in 'kawarla' (coolamons) under babies to make them sleep better.

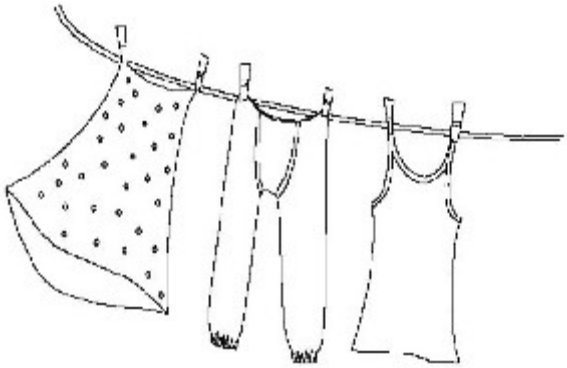


talwarrirn *cv.* make a big fire or a big light. *See:* warlu.

talwarrirn yuwanana make a big fire. Puntanup manta nyilarra warlu yapayapa. Yuwarra-nga-rla-ngkulu talwarrirn kuya. Collect some small pieces of wood. Let them build up the fire for you. [VW: FM11 a162: 1:54min]

talwarrirn jiyarnana burn brightly. Warlu jiyarnana talwarrirn ngu nyila-ma. Ngurnalu tanyjitanyik karru, makurru-la. The fire is getting big. We'll get warm soon in this cold weather. [VW: FM11 a162: 1:17min]

talwirr *cv.* hang, put up. *Syn:* yalyalp.



talwirr karrinyana hanging, be up in or on something.

talwirr yuwanana hang something, put up. Karnti-ka ngulu yuwani karnti-ka kankula talwirr ngulu yuwani.They hung her up in a tree [on a burial platform]. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 0:34min]

talyalyp *cv.* stuck in sideways or horizontally.

talyalyp karrinyana stuck in sideways.

talyalyp pungana spear in sideways.

talyalyp yuwanana stick something in sideways.

talyalyp wuyarnana drive a spear in sideways. Rarraj ngulu yani talyalyp-parla ngulu wunya. They ran and speared him in the side. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

talyap *cv.* slow. *Syn:* yamak.

talyap marnana talk slowly. Talyap manyja! Speak slowly! [ECh: RWH]

talyap-kaji slow poke, slow person.

talyapkaji *n.* slow poke, slow person.

talykip *cv.* knap, flake off stone for 'yingka' (spear head).

talykip panana knap.

talyurr *cv.* break up branches into pieces.

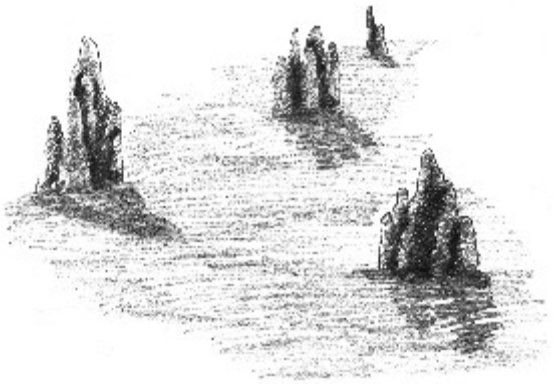
talyurr manana break branch.

talyurr waninyana branch breaking into pieces when it falls.

talyutalyurr break branch into many pieces. Talyutalyurr manta nyila-ma karnti-ma. Break up the branch into pieces [by hitting it against another one]. [VW: FM12 a177: 12:25min]

taman *n.* armband.

tamarra *n.* antbed, termite mound. *Syn:* martumartu. Tamarra-lu ngirirri-lu, ngurnayinangkulu kamparnana.We treat [newborn babies] with antbed and other bush medicine. [BW: FM07 a02 1a: 1:11min] Tamarra-ma, ngurnayinangulu nakurr karan manana karu-wu-ma. Then they dig a hole to put the kids in [to treat them with bush medicine]. [VW: FM07 a085: 2:27min] *See:* munkurt. Termite mounds are used in bush medicine. The fine soil from inside the ant hill is used to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The inner soil is heated on a fire and then added to water and mixed with 'warrwa' ashes. You let the grass bits settle out before you drink it. Heated antbed is also used to treat or 'cook' babies. The antbed is crushed and mixed with 'ngirirri' ash. Newborns are slathered with this warm wet mix to close their fontanelles and strengthen their bodies. Mothers with newborn babies also add water to this mix and drink it to promote their milk. Around the age of one, mothers 'cook' babies' lower backs and legs in the same mixture to help them start walking. You can also put antbed on a fire with water and the baby is held in the smoke and steam. This makes sure the baby physically strong in later life. You can also use antbed with other bush medicines including 'warlayara'. 'Warlayara' is added to the wet slurry after the antbed has been heated up. This is a dryer mixture. You can also find 'nangkalij' (ground sugarbag) in termite mounds, especially the large rounded mounds. You can also find 'jungkuwurru' (porcupines or echidnas) camped in the holes in termite mounds. They like to eat the 'munkurt' (termites) inside. In the past the larger mounds were hollowed out in the centre and you could sit in them during heavy rain periods and stay dry.



tampa *n.* side of neck.

tampalakpari *n.* hare-lip, curled over lip or chin. *Syn:* maminpari.

tampang *cv.* dead, die, finish up. *Syn:* tikirrij, kurnka.

tampang karrinyana dead. Kula nyawa-ma ngawa-ma karrinyana tampang-ma lawara. This waterhole is never dry. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 0:20min]

tampang panana kill.

tampang waninyana die.

tampatampang many things dead. Tampatampang na, nyilarra-ma yawu-ma. Nyangku-n na tampatampang, murlangka-ma nyamu-rla-nga karru kutij-ma. And all of the fish die. You will see them all dead here on the side of the bank. [VW: FM10 a148: 8:26min]

tamparrp *cv.* lift your head up.

tamparrp karrinyana Wartayi ngarlaka-ma tamparrp karrinyana yala-ma karu-ma kuya. Hey the baby's [lying on its belly] with his head up. [VW: FM12 a171: 8:20min]

tamparrp waninyana lift head up. Tamparrp waninyana nyila-ma. He lifted his head up. [VW: FM12 a171: 9:18min]

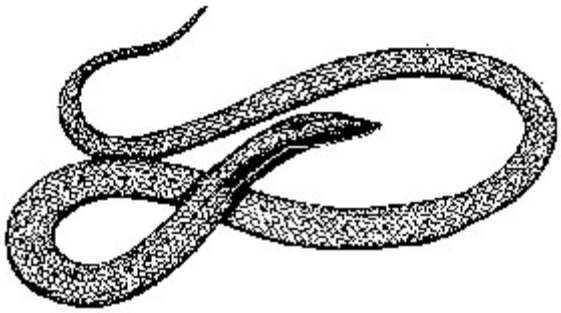
tampurr *cv.* push something through, bore, make a hole through something. *Syn:* murlurrp.

tampurr pungana push through.

tampurr wuyanana sink hole (bore etc).

tampurrng *n.* **1** • spinifex snake. *Delma nasuta*. This small snake often lives in spinifex country and sand-plain areas. It is not poisonous but can bite you if you step on it in the spinifex.

2 • Burton's legless lizard or moon snake. *Liasis burtonis*, *Furina ornata*.



tamurung *n.* kind of grass. *Poaceae*. This grass grows by the river and pigeons like to eat the seeds. The seeds are not eaten by humans.

tanan *cv. See:* tarnan.

tanjarri *cv.* rear, raise or bring up a child, 'grow up' in Kriol.

tanjarri karrinyana grow up.

tanjarri manana raise. Paraj waninya nyila-ma yapakayi-ma. Ngurnalu karrwarni jangkarnik na, yapakayi-nginyi. Kuya tanjarri mani ngurnalu. When a baby was born. We looked after it from a baby until it got bigger. We brought it up like that. [VW: FM10 a148: 1:31min] Ngurnalu jalayilang tanjarri mani kuya.We brought up the current generation. [VW: FM10 a148: 1:55min]

tankarra *cv. See:* tarnkarra.

tanku *n.* food, tucker. *Syn:* jirlmi. Nyawa-ma wamala yanana shop-jirri tanku-wu. Here the girl goes to the shop for supplies. [BW: FM07 a043: 0:18min] Tanku-yawung na wart yanana karu-ma nyila-ma. That kid comes back with tucker. [VW: FHM098: 29:50min] Tanku nguwula-nyunu manku yawu The two of them will get a feed of fish for themselves. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

tanku-murlung hungry.

tanku-waji store, shop.

tanku *cv.* full (with food), satiated. *Syn:* kurrjarrp.

tanku karrinyana satiated, full.

tankuj *n.* wheel chock, stone support in fireplace, pillow. *Syn:* tuwalngi, tuwarrji. Wumara-la na partaj yuwani, wumara-la tankuj-ja. She puts to wood on a rock for support. [VW: FM09 a127: 5:50min]

tankujjawung *n.* pregnant. *Syn:* ngarturr. There a number of meats that preganant women shouldn't eat including goannas with eggs, bush turkeys, turtles and echidnas. They also shouldn't smell meat while it is cooking. For details, see 'ngarturr'.

tankumurlung *cv.* hungry. *Syn:* nunykuwarra. Tanku-murlung-kula-ma marntaj. Mumungku manani nguyinangulu. "Kula-n ngalu, kuyangku-rni. ngantipa-rni ngurnalu ngalu jangkakarni-lu-rni. Nomo yapayapa-yawung-kulu, nyila-ma jungkuwurru-ma. Kuyarni nguyinangulu mumungku manani. We were hungry, OK. But they stopped us (from eating it). You can't eat it," they would say. Only us adults can eat it. But not pregnant women - [they can't eat] the echidna. They would prevent them. [VW: FM09 a123: 8:09min] Tanku-murlung

ngurna karrinya ngarin-murlung I was really hungry, without any meat to eat. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

tankuwaji *n.* shop, store. *Syn:* mangarriwaji. Warlaku karrinyana ngu tankuwaji-la. The dog is sitting outside the shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 4:55min]



tanpaly *cv.* miss a target, make a mistake. *Syn:* purruly.

tanpaly pungana miss a target with a spear.

tanpaly manana miss something, make a mistake.

tanpalyarra missing.

tanpatanpalyarra missing a number of times.

Tantalung *n.* place kanimparra (downstream) from Neave Gorge.

tantapat *cv. See:* tarntapart.

tang *cv.* open mouth.

tang karrinyana have mouth open.

tang marnana have mouth open.

tangkarra having mouth open. Walima ngurnangku jaja, wajija yanta tangkarra-kata tangkarra nyawa murla jira-wu. Guess what I've got for you granny, come quick, open your mouth, open up for this [kangaroo] fat. [RW: EC97 a006: Jajurlang & Ngawa: 7:25min]

tangka *n.* empty, flat. Tangka-la nyila-ma parnngirri-ma mangarri-murlung. There's nothing in that dish, no tucker. [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 18:11min] Wakurra, murlanginyi, nyawa ngurla minyan, parnngirri-ma, tangka. Nothing, from here, there's nothing here in this dish, it's empty. [RW: EC98 a015: Marlarluka: 21:15min]

tangtangkarra *cv.* click tongue. *Syn:* jungjungkarra.

tangtangkarra marnana click tongue.

tanyan *n.* spangled perch. *Syn:* tawujpan. Murlangkurra-ma ngurnalu yanana ngurnalu manana manyirrkirla-wu nyampa-wu tanyantanyan-ma yapayapa-ma jangkakarni-ma. We come here [to Jampawurru] to get big and small baitfish to catch barramundi with. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 1:29min] *Leiopotherapon unicolor*. This fish is common in 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'pinka' (creeks) and 'winyji' (springs). It is also found in milky or muddy water areas. It is often quite small and used as bait to catch bigger fish, especially 'yinarrwa' or 'manyirrkila' (barramundi). The larger ones can be roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. The meat is very tasty. Sometimes the flesh contains small worms, especially when the fish are in small waterholes. They need to be well cooked to kill the worms.

tanyantanyan many little fish of this kind.

tanyji *n.* warm next to a fire (not in the sun - this is 'tupurlurn'). *Syn:* tumpiyi.

tanyjik *cv.* warm up, get warm, become warm (next to a fire, not in the sun).

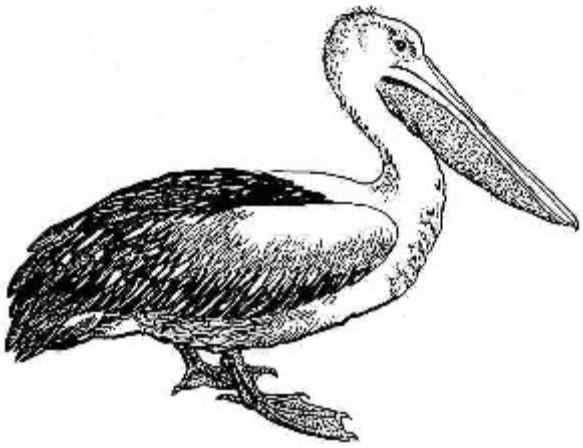
tanyjik karrinyana Warlu-ngka ngurna tanyjik karrinyana tumpiyi-la. I sat next to the fire warming up. [VW: FM12 a178: 13:14min]

taparlp *cv.* tread loudly at night. When all is quiet and you hear kangaroos or other animals thumping around.

taparlp yanana tread loudly at night.

taparra *n.* hooked sorcery stick. Ngirlkirri nguyi taparra-lu wankajirrik mani. He made my neck bad with a sorcery stick. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

taparung *n.* pelican. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. Their flesh is edible, but they are generally not eaten these days. They have a large bill that they use to scoop up fish like a net. There is a Gurindji Dreaming story about the pelican and how he poisoned lots of his countrymen and then ran away and lived by himself.



tapilipili *cv.* bed-ridden, doomed.

tapilipili nyangana Nyila-ma tapilipili nyangana, janga, wankaj ngu. Kula-nyunu yuwarru nyatparra walykiwalykirr-ma. He's completely bed-ridden, really sick. He can't move himself around anyway to make himself feel better. [(VW: FM11a 162: 2:24min)]

tapu *n.* blunt. *Syn:* tuja. Tapuk ngulu yuwanana. They make it blunt [when they hit the axe on rocks]. [VW: FM07 a050: 12:46min]

tapu *cv.* refuse to give because you are mean, hard-hearted, starve someone of something.

tapu manana Tapu ngu manani. "Malykmalyk ngurnangku kunyjarru, malykmalyk". She refused to give him any [to drink]. "I'll just sprinkle you with water", she said. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 4:45min]

tarak *cv.* disappear behind something such as the sun below the horizon at sunset or when you scrape past something.*Syn:* tilyuwu.

tarak yanana disappear, sunset, scrape past. Karlarra wulngarn-ma-wula nyangani, tarak-ma. They saw that the sun was going down in the west. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:33min]

tarak wanyjanana leave by disappearing behind something such as a building.

tarap *cv.* go underwater, go underground, dive, sink claws or teeth into something.

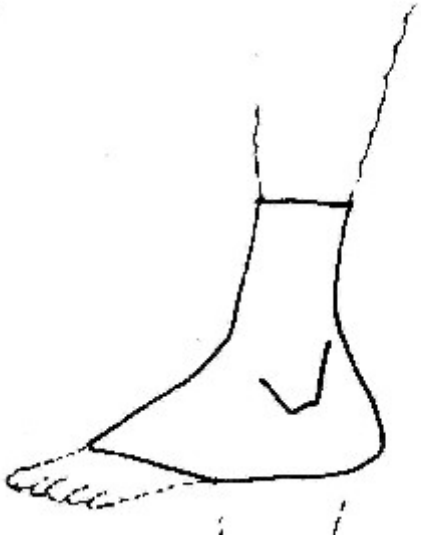
tarap waninyana sink. Ngayu-ma-rna-nga payawu katurl, ngurna-rla kangarnta-ma tarap wanku. I might bite (back), I'll get my teeth in [to him]. [ECh: RWH & DD]

tarap yuwanana dive, put something in water to sink it.

tarap nyangana fall in the water, drown from inhaling water.

tarapkarra diving. Jirrpu waninyani nganta tarukap-parla. "Wartayi! Nyuntu-ma-n tarapkarra waninyana!" He was diving and swimming about. "Wow," he said, "You're really diving!" [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 2:42min] Kula-rna tarapkarra waninyana ngawa-ngka. I can't dive underwater. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 2:52min]

tari *n.* ankle.



tarl *cv.* hit. *Variant:* tarlak.

tarl panana hit something together such as clapsticks.

tarltarl panana tap on something, hit shield (in 'business'), crack an egg.

tarl yuwanana dig in. Mirlarrang-ma nyila-ma-rla tarl yuwanani kuyangku, lirrakujarra-ma wilmurr-ma. Then someone would dig the wire spear into the crocodile like this. [VW: FM12 a173: 4:32min]

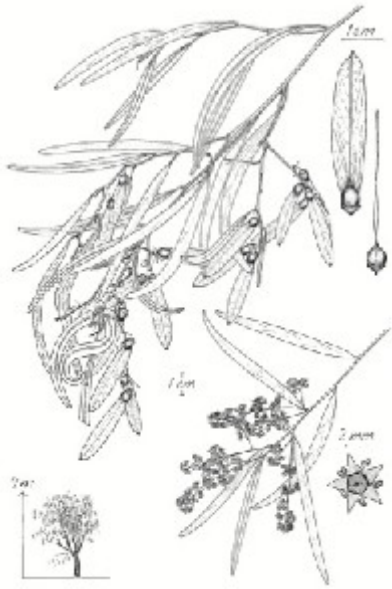
tarla *n.* wax, from bees or spinifex. *Syn:* jikala, piyarnak. *See:* wajan; ngarlu; kampun. Wax is used together with 'kampun' (sinews from kangaroo tails and legs) to bind spear heads to shafts. Together they make a very strong bond.

tarlak *cv.* taste sweet, sweeten.

tarlak yanana taste sweet or good to someone. Tarlak nguyi yani. It tastes sweet to me. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tarlak *n.* sweet, anything sweet. *Syn:* kunyja, ngalayi, kurturtu. Tarlak yuwarra-yi-rla Put sugar in for me! [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tarlang *n.* supplejack. *Syn:* warlakarri. *Ventilago viminalis*. This tree has very hard wood. The timber of large trees can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). The straight stems of young trees can be used to make 'kiyarri' (digging-sticks), 'kuturu' (fighting-sticks) and 'mirta' (shields). The wood can also be used to carve message-sticks. Dry stems and branches can be used to carry fire from one place to another. They can be lit at one end and will slowly smoulder along their length. Occasionally they will need to be blown on to keep them alight.



tarlap *cv.* chop with an axe, split wood. Nyawa-ma-rna partaj ngarlu-wu tarlap-parla kuntarri-ma nyawa-ma.I'm going to climb up here to chop for some honey, the honeycomb here. [DD: EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 1:50min] Yanana kurlarra tuwa ngaji tarlap-jirri ngarlu-ngkurra. The father comes out in the south going to cut some honey.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tarlap panana chop.

tarlaralap *cv.* fire burning, blaze.

tarlaralap jiyarnana fire blazing.

tarlarlap *cv. See:* talalap.

tarlawurlp *cv.* chop tree for honey. *Syn:* pirntirrp. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The general terms for sugarbag are 'namawurru' or 'ngarlu' which also refer to the sweet dark honey.



tarlawurlp panana chop tree for honey.

tarling *n.* firestick.

tarlkkaji *n.* whip.

tarlkkarra *cv.* whip, hit something with a whip. *Syn:* tarlpankarra.

tarlkkarra yuwanana whip.

tarlmalij *cv.* stick a spear in (without necessarily killing something). *Syn:* talyalyp. This is an old word which is no longer used.

tarlmalij pungana stick a spear in.

tarlmalijkarra sticking a spear in.

tarlmip *n.* Sunday, wait.

tarlmuka *n.* clapsticks. *Syn:* karnpak, karnpij, kilkilpkaji.



tarlng *n.* pimple.

tarlp *cv.* burst, bust, break out. *Syn:* pijkarra. Warra nyanya, kampij-ma tarlp. It looked after it until it broke out of the egg. [LC080304GUR.KALK 04VWbwtd.mp3: 2:31]

tarlp waninyana burst.

tarlp yanana burst with contents coming out, for instance a boil.

tarlp panana bust something, break out.

tarlp kayanana burst by kicking with a foot. Jamana-lu ngun kayarru tarlp. You will bust it by kicking it. [VW: FM11 a162: 5:55min]

tarlp pungana sink a bore.

tarlpkarra busting, bursting.

tarlpankarra *cv.* whip, hit something with a whip. *Syn:* tarlkkarra.

tarlpankarra yuwanana whip.

tarlparrawarran *cv.* light up the night sky, like when there is a full moon. *See:* partangarra; jakiliny.

tarlparraarran karrinyana Jangkarni na kankula nyamu karrinyana tarlparraarran. When [the moon] is big, it lights up the sky. [VW: FM12 a177: 8:47min]

tarlu *n.* deep. *Syn:* tarlukurru.

Tarlu *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Marnta and kanimparra (downstream) from Janjika.

tarlukurru *n.* hole or depression, anything deep (water hole, hole, coolamon, deep wound, potholes). Yalanginyi-ma ngurnayinangulu lurlu yuwanana kuya yalangarna tarlukurru-la-ma jungkart-ta-ma. After that we sit them in the hot pit in the smoke. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:21min] Kamparnana ngurnayinangulu tamarra-lu-ma, yalangka-ma tarlukurru-la-ma. Yes we cook them there in the hole. [VW: FM07 a085: 7:19min] Yalangka na tarlakurru pirrkap manku ngurla, pinyinyipkaji-wu. She will make a deep groove in the branch which she'll use the firestick in. [VW: FM09 a127: 2:42min]

tarlurrp *cv.* break up firewood by throwing a large piece of wood against another piece or clash sticks when you're fighting.*Variant:* tarlarrkap. *Syn:* wirtikwirtik.

tarlurrp panana fight with 'kuturu' (fighting sticks). Tarlurrptarlurrp nguwula-nyunu parru kuya. The two of them will fight each other with 'kuturu' [fighting sticks] like this. [VW: FM08 a101: 6:15min]

tarlurrkap yuwanana throw a stick that you can't break with your hands against a big log to break it.

tarnan *cv.* descend, go down a long way or to disappear from view, as for something in deep water.

tarnarn yuwanana put something a long way down.

tarnarn yanana go down and disappear from view.

tarnkarra *cv.* blunder around as if blind.

tarnkarra yanana blunder around.

tarnkarra karrinyana there blundering around.

tarntapart *cv.* footsore, feet sore from walking a long way without boots.

tarntapart karrinyana footsore.

Tarnturlung *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kuyura and kanimparra (downstream) from Punupkurla.

tarra *cv.* warm something, get warm. *Syn:* tumpiyi.

tarra karrinyana warm up by the fire.

tarra yuwanana put by the fire to warm.

tarrany *cv.* **1** • tail raised or sticking up like a dog, cat or horse. *Syn:* wirt.

tarrany karrinyana tail stick up.

tarrany yanana go along with tail sticking up. Warlaku jarrjarrp yanana tarrany-parni jawurt-ma. The dog is trotting along with his tail right up in the air. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Tarrany yanana nyila-ma warlaku-ma, jawurt kankulak kuya. The dog is walking along with its tail in the air. [VW: FM11 a162: 6:29min]

tarranykarra holding tail up, sticking up.

2 • go for a fight.

tarrany yanana go for a fight.

tarranykarraaji *n.* tail raised by a horse or dog.

tarrartkarra *cv.* pert breasts, woman's nipples erect in the cold.

tarrartkarra karrinyana pert breasts.

tarratarra *n.* warm sand ground where a crocodile sits sunning. *Syn:* panyjawiti, yurrunyjuljul.

tarratarramirntij *n.* beginning of build-up season, hot weather time.

tarrjal *cv.* when you throw something such as a boomerang, spear or branch, it makes a mark or track as it hits the ground.

tarrjal manana Ngurla nyangani kuyangku-ma, "Wanyjirrirniny-pa-rna yuwani wanyjirrirniny-pa-rna-rla tarrjal mani. He kept searching for it saying, "Which way did I throw it, where did it land?" [VW: FM10 23 1b: Luma Kurrupartu: 1:21min]

tarrka *n.* wing-feather of 'pangarra' or 'yarrkankurna' (cockatoo), used as decoration on head or hung on a string. This wing-feather is stuck on the head as a decoration.

tarrmalp *cv.* impale, become impaled like when a spear goes right through, impaled on a tree trunk. *Variant:* tarrp.

tarrmalp yuwanana impale.

tarrmart *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* lirrayawung, tirrmirt, nakakany, kangarntayawung, warrija. *Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks). The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, you followed the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs are ready to be collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs are ready to be collected are when 'purrju' (march flies) start biting. There is an important Gurindji Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who loved at Liyapirri near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.

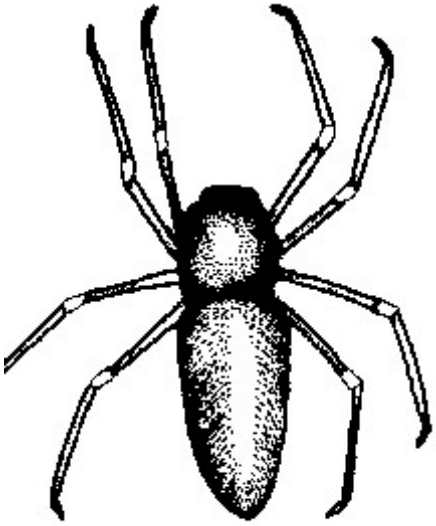


tarrp *cv.* impale, become impaled like when a spear goes right through, impaled on a tree trunk. *Variant:* tarrmalp.

tarrp yuwanana impale.

tarrpkarra impaling.

tarru *n.* **1** • spider. *Syn:* karrata, yumpu. *Araneae*, *Arachnida*. All spiders have the same name though many different types of spider are recognised and some are dangerous. Some of the larger spiders live in burrows in the ground. Others live in webs.



2 • spider web. *Syn:* yumpu, karrata.

tarruku *n.* important thing, sacred object, women are not allowed to see it. *Syn:* munymunyji.

tarrurni *adv.* constantly, all the time, a long time. *Syn:* ngajik. This is a Nyininy word.

tartajkarraaji *n.* blacksmith. *Syn:* tuktukkarraaji.

Tartarr *n.* Blackfella Knob which is a hill not far from Daguragu where a massacre happened. Kayirnimpa nyawa, ... Daguragu-la kayirnimpa kuya kaarnimpariny Tartarr-warla ngarlaka-ma nyila-ma Blackfella Knob, Tartarr, kaarnimpa paddock-kula piyarti ngantipanguny dinnercamp, yalangka ngulu paraj punya bullock-ma. To the north of here, ... to the north of Daguragu off to the east there's that hill Blackfella Knob, Tartarr, then to the east, by the yard is our old dinner camp, that's where they found the cattle. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 10:58min]

tartartap *cv.* drag something, lead a blind person or an animal.

tartartap kangana drag.

tartij *n.* women's headband. *See:* tungkul. They used to be made from possum fur.

tartpu *cv.* sit with knees tucked up to the side. *Syn:* kurrputuk. Women sit like this. Men who sit like this are laughed at.

tartpu karrinyana sit with both legs tucked up to the side.

tartpu *n.* narrow. *Syn:* kurrpu.

tarukap *cv.* bathe, swim about, wade in. *Variant:* taruk. *Syn:* pulwarr.



tarukap karrinyana bathe, have a bath.

tarukap kangana take swimming, wash something off. Tarukapkarra kangani yalanginyi-ma kangani ngu wart, ngurra-ngkurra. She took it swimming and then took it back home again. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 2:14min]

tarukap nyimurluk kangana take someone diving.

tarukap waninyana bathe, wade in, enter water. Ngayiny karu jangkarni tarukap waninya. My eldest child bathed. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Kartipa-warla yani, tarukap waninya. A white man came and got into the water. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

tarukap yanana go for a swim.

tarukap yuwanana bathe or wash something such as a baby. Nyamu-lu karrinyana marntara karu-walija ngurnayinangulu yuwanana murlungku na tarukap-ma karu-walija-ma ngarlaka, marntara, karankaji. When kids have sores or scabies, we bathe their head sores and scabies. [BW: FM07 a01 1c: 2:50min]

tarukapkarra swimming around, bathing or washing.

tarukpirn *n.* diver, person who dives or swims well. This is the way that people used to catch crocodiles. Kamparrijang ngulu karrinyani tarukpirn kanyjurra ngulu jirrpu waninyani ngawa-ngka-ma, nyamu-lu-rla, kuyany-ku nyamu-lu pungani jarrwaj-ma, warrija-ma. Yangkarra-rla taruk. Nyamu karrwarnani karna-ma rawurlilipkarra maiti laik kuya yu nou. Tarap kanyjurra nyawa-warla lidulbit jik-ma, mirlarrang-ma nyila-ma. Nyila-ma-lu til pajimbek manani. Kuya, wart manani ngulu yirr, tarukpirn-tu-ma. In the old days, there were divers who used to go deep underwater when they went for this kind. This was when they used to spear crocodiles. Following after them diving down, crocodiles which had the spear stuck in their backs quivering. The spear would be dug in still sticking out. Those are the ones who would pull out. Like that the diver would pull the crocodile out of the water. [VW: FM12 a178: 8:07min]

tat *cv.* **1** • on top.

tat karrinyana there on top.

tat yuwanana put on top. Ngurna kawarla-ma tat yuwani partaj. I put the coolamon up on top. [ECh: RWH & DD]

tat kangana take above.

tatat many things on top.

2 • hang. *Syn:* talwirr.

tat karrinyana there hanging.

tatat kangana hang something.

tatajkarraaji *n. See:* tartajkarraaji.

tatatap *cv. See:* tartartap.

tatij *n. See:* tartij.

tatpu *n. See:* tartpu.

tatukap *cv.* limp. *Syn:* takijkarra.



tatukap yanana limp.

tatukkarra limping.

tawart *cv.* stay quiet, like at night time.

tawart karrinyana stay quiet.

tawirrjip *cv.* pelt, hit something with stones. *Variant:* tawirr.



tawirrjip yuwanana throw stones.

tawirrjip panana pelt with stones. Yalangurla-ma nguyina pangarra junani karu-ma; karu-ngku-ma tawirrjip panani; tiwu yanani karnti-kari, partaj; parr waninyani. Then the cocky would swear at the children so the children would pelt it with stones and it would fly to another tree and land up there. [Ida Malyika: ECh: Pangarra]

tawitawirr throw a lot of stones.

Tawirt *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) near Farquharson Gap kankarra (upstream) from Kalkarriny and kanimparra (downstream) from Wirrun.

tawujpan *n.* spangled perch, usually bait fish. *Syn:* tanyan. *Leiopotherapon unicolor*. This fish is common in 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'pinka' (creeks) and 'winyji' (springs). It is also found in milky or muddy water areas. It is often quite small and used as bait to catch bigger fish, especially 'yinarrwa' or 'manyirrkila' (barramundi). The larger ones can be roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. The meat is very tasty. Sometimes the flesh contains small worms, especially when the fish are in small waterholes. They need to be well cooked to kill the worms.

tawuk *n.* crack or hole in the ground.

tawutawuk cracks.

tawuk *cv.* split, make a crack in something. *Syn:* jarlarl.

tawuk panana hit and crack something.

tawutawuk make a lot of cracks.

tawulpul *cv.* covering something. *Syn:* jakarr.

tawulpul manana cover.

tawurn *n.* ti-tree. *Syn:* mankalng. *Melaleuca minutifolia*. *See:* wurrarna. This tree has big leaves and grows along small creeks to the north of Wave Hill near Victoria River Downs. The papery bark can be used to light fires and to make small coolamons. This small tree is a favoured host of 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru' (native bee-hives). In the past it was used for medicine. The soft inner-bark and dishes made from it are called 'wurrarna'.

Tawurrman *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kunjij and kanimparra (downstream) from Murnalan.

tiirli *n.* flame, light, lamp. *Syn:* ngunti. This is a Ngarinyman or Wardaman word.

Tiirliwarrawiti *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kuntilijja and kanimparra (downstream) from Yulukajuru.

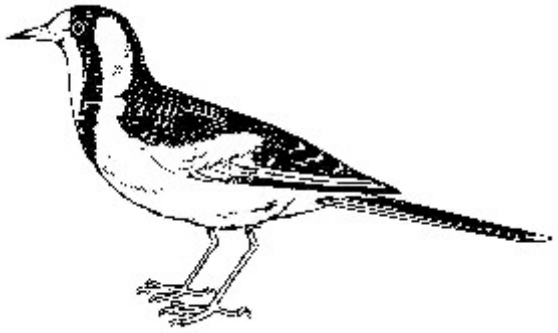
tiirliwarrp *cv.* light up, illuminate. *Syn:* nguntiwarra. *See:* tiirli.

tiirliwarrp karrinyana something lit up.

tiirliwarrp yanana walk along with a torch, or a car driving along with it lights on. Rangkarr ngurna nyanya kurrurij nyila kayirniin tiirliwarrp yanani. At daybreak I saw that car coming up from the north with its headlights on. [ECh: RWH, DD] This is a Ngarinyman or Wardaman word.

tiirliwarra something lighting up.

tiitit *n.* peewee, magpie-lark. *Syn:* kurlirrit, rrayaya. *Grallina cyanoleuca*. This bird is noisy and has lots of different types of call. It calls out 'tiitit, tiitit, tiitit'. It also makes a nest built from mud that is moulded around a branch.



tij *cv.* camp overnight. *Syn:* tirrip. This is a Ngarinyman word.

tij karrinyana camp overnight.

Tijirarralarni *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Lulyu and kanimparra (downstream) from Kayawurru.

tijirr *cv.* gush, spurt out like blood from an artery or water from a pipe. *Variant:* tijirri. Kajikajirri, pirta-ma wanparlk "Warta tijirri ngawa-ma yijarni-warla" Lurrpu na ngawa-ma pulngayit wart. The old ladies [were watching], the tree knot was busted: "Wow, water's gushing out it's true" The water came flooding back. [DD: EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 21:36min]

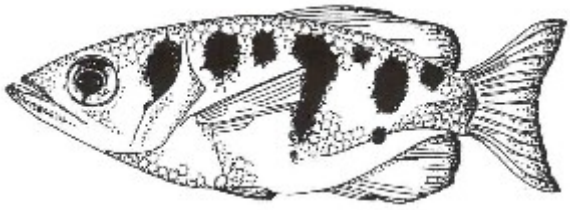
tijirr waninyana spurt out.

tijirr pungana poke so that blood, water etc. spurts out.

tijirr yanana go spurting out.

tijirrpan *n.* rifle fish or archer fish. *Syn:* luwarra. *Toxotes chatareus*. *See:* tijirrpan. This is a Ngarinyman word. This fish is mainly used as bait to catch other fish, especially 'yinarrwa' and 'manyirrkirla' (barramundi). Children like to catch them,

cook them on hot coals and then eat the meat. 'Tijirrpan' is a lighter-coloured form. 'Luwarra' has distinctive spots on its side and it spits water at insects to knock them into the water, so that it can eat them.



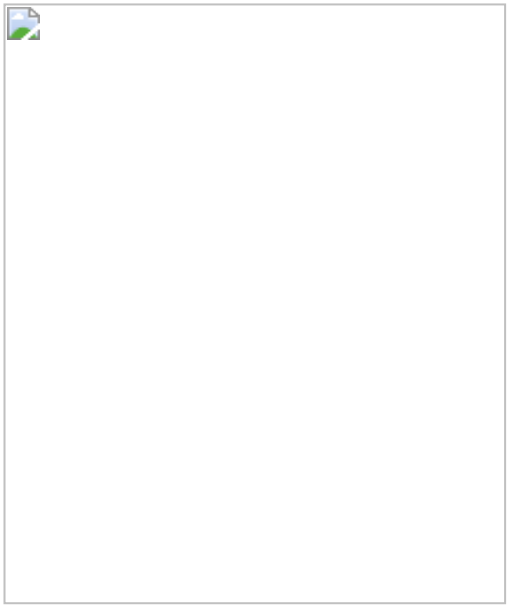
Tijirrpantarn *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kurntu and kanimparra (downstream) from Yatunyu.

tijkurlp *cv.* splash, hit water with hands. *Variant:* tijkurrp. *Syn:* karnturlp.

tijkurlpkarra karrinyana there splashing (water with hands).

tijkurlp panana hitting water with hands, making a noise.

tijuna *n.* black flying fox. *Syn:* karrapula. *Pteropus alecto*. Black flying foxes live in river country areas and are more common in the northern areas. Their skin name is Jampin. They eat 'yirna' (flowers) from many trees, especially 'pakarli' (paperbarks). They also like the fruit of 'nampula' (cluster fig) and 'nyimili' (Leichhardt tree). In the past they were killed by throwing hunting sticks into the roosting colonies. The flesh was roasted and eaten. The meat has a strong distinctive smell and taste. 'Warrija' (crocodiles) also eat them when they roost in paperbark trees hanging over 'lamarn' (rivers) and 'langkarna' (billabongs). This is a good place to fish, but it can be dangerous as there may be crocodiles hanging around.



tijung *cv.* blow didgeridoo, play didgeridoo. *See:* pampu; kulumpung.



tijung karrwarnana play didgeridoo. Kulumpung karrwarnana tijungkarra. He is playing the didgeridoo.
[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tijung panana play didgeridoo.

tijungkarra playing a didgeridoo.

tikap *cv.* chop, cut with an axe.



tikap panana Ngayu-warluk ngurna panana tikap. I started cutting first. [VW: FM07 a027: 0:39min]

tikily *cv.* cold (water and other things though not weather). *Variant:* tikilying. *Syn:* jiwily.

tikily karrinyana cold.

tikilying *n.* cool, cold (water or object). *Syn:* jiwilying, jajalya, jaly, jiwily. *See:* tikily.

tikirrij *cv.* dead, die, finish up. *Syn:* tampang, kurnka.

tikirrij karrinyana dead, finished up. Kula karrinyana tikirrij nyawa-ma ngawa-ma lawara. This waterhole never dries up [referring to Jampawurru]. [BW: FM09 a13 2c: 0:52min]

tikirrij jiyarnana thirsty. Ngayirra-ma jaliji-ma mitayi-ma ngungayirra jiyarnarni ngapuku-wu-ma tikirrij, nyamu-rnalu yanani ngarlu-ngka-ma nyila-ma-kata, kaarnimpa. Me and Biddy were dying for some water (really thirsty), when we used to walk around looking for sugarbag on the eastside [of Ngurlma]. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 1:45min]

tikirrija *n.* red-backed kingfisher. *Syn:* kurrakkurrak, julartа. *Todiramphus pyrrhopygia*. These small birds hunt insects. They are often seen near Kalkaringi sitting on power lines.

til *cv. See:* tirl.

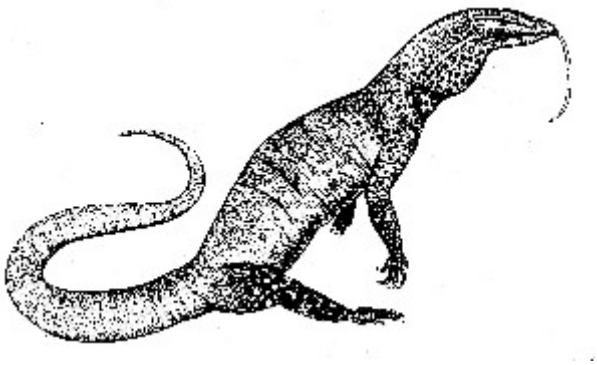
tilji *n.* spring grass. *Cyperus vaginatus*. This plant grows in spring country often in shady areas. In the past it was used as a medicinal wash for treating congestion (bad cold) or 'kulyukulya' but it has not been used for a long time. Plants such as 'marlarn', 'manyanyi' and 'kupuwupu' are now used.

tilyak *cv.* romantic love.

tilyak panana Tilyak panana, nyila-ma, nguwula-nyunu. Those two love each other. [VW: FM11 a162: 10:28min]

Ngumpit-tu tilyak panana ngu nyila-ma kirri-ma. The man loves the woman. [VW: FM11 a162: 10:42min]

tilyarri *n.* red-tailed Gould's goanna. *See:* jarrampayi; purnungku. *Varanus gouldii*. This is a Nyininy word. This is the biggest goanna. It can get very large and has a lot of tasty flesh. It is often seen on sand ridge country in southern areas. The really big ones are called 'jarrampayi'. The red-tailed ones are called 'purnungku'.



tilyik *n.* greedy. *Syn:* ngarlking, ngarnturrpan.

tilykurr *cv.* strike, for example lightning hitting the ground or a boomerang hitting a shield.

tilykurr panana strike. Najing kuya na tilykurrtilykurr nganta panani janginyina-lu-ma. Lightning kept striking like that. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 17:24min]

tilykurr wurrwanana block. Yalungku ngunyunu tilykurr wurrwani. He defended himself by blocking the strike. [ECh: RWH & DD]

tilykurrtilykurr strike again and again.

tilykurarra striking, blocking.

tilypkarra *cv.* grind, pound 'partiki' nuts. *Syn:* tajkarra.

tilypkarra manana grind.

tilypurr *cv.* harm.

tilypurr panana break something such as a kangaroo leg or a stick.

tilypurr yunparnana singing someone in order to harm them.

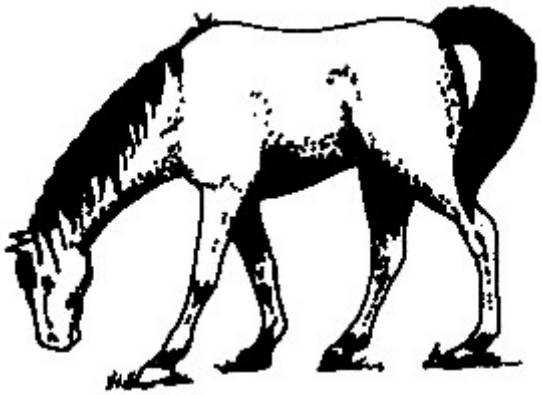
tilyuwu *cv.* descend, e.g. sunset, or person going down into a hollow, go behind something and be no longer visible.*Variant:* tilyu. *Syn:* jawurrak, tarak.

tilyuwu waninyana descend.

tilyuwu yanana go down.

tima *n.* 22, numeral twenty two. Number in counting series from 1-50.

timana *n.* horse. *Syn:* yawarta, yarraman. *Equus caballus*. Timana nyila ngawa-ngka lirlaj yanana. That horse swims along in the water. [VW: FHM098: 14:48min]



Timarlanjawung *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kurturtularni and kanimparra (downstream) from Papinti.

timarlarn *n.* river red gum. *Syn:* marlarn. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. *See:* purrngun; ngimal. This is a Bilinarra and Ngarinyman word. The leaves are used in bush medicine. You boil the new leaves until the water goes cloudy. The liquid is used as a wash to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol), skin problems and 'kulyurrk' (coughs). A small amount may also be drunk to treat coughs. This liquid has a good smell like Vicks. The leaves may also be placed

on a burnt down fire to produce smoke. The patient is then rubbed with 'wararr' (fat) and treated with the smoke. This heals the person by passing the smell of the tree over them. Babies and small children are held over the smoking leaves. The leaves can also be used as fish poison. Small branches and twigs are thrown into small waterholes, or the branches are dragged through the water. The fish become dazed and float to the surface, where they can be easily collected. The leaves can also be added to meat being cooked in a ground oven. They keep the meat moist and give the meat a good flavour. 'Ngimal' (small leafy branches) can also be spread on the ground to keep meat clean while it is being prepared and after it is cooked. 'Ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The wood also makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) can also be found in the lower trunk of this tree. The sugar-leaf, a sweet edible insect, collected from this tree is called 'purrngun'.



Timirrin *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Mijimij and kanimparra (downstream) from Puranpurat.

timpak *cv.* full, fill.

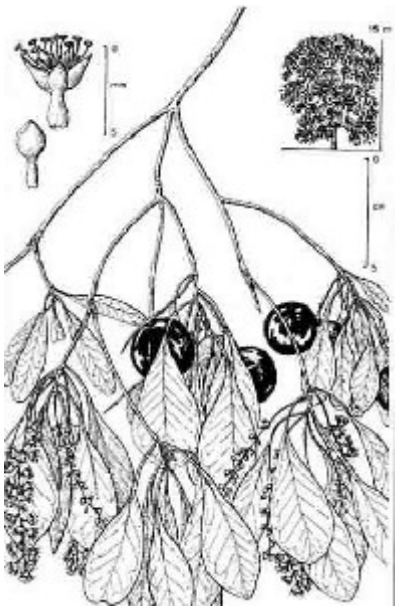
timpak karrinyana full up.

timpak yuwanana fill something.

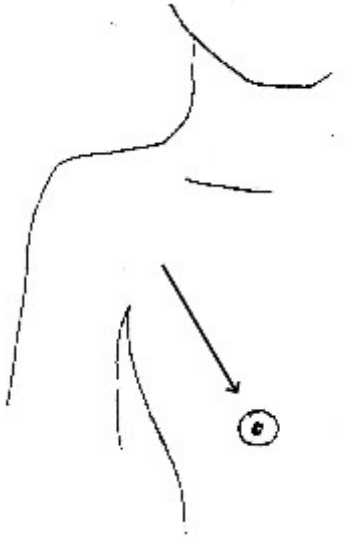
timpak waninyana filled by running water. Timpatimpak na ngawa-ma waninya. The water filled everywhere again. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 12:04min]

timpatimpak fill a lot of things or everywhere.

timpi *n.* **1** • nut from partiki tree and other trees. *Syn:* janyparlk. *See:* mirtamirta; partiki.



2 • nipple.



timpilngi *n.* sternum, breast bone, bone between rib cages.

timpina *n.* 19, numeral nineteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Timpipiri *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Muntiya and kanimparra (downstream) from Wirringurnjawung.

timpiripi *n.* holey, something with a hole. *Syn:* tirrinytirriny, tirrinypari.

Timpirlart *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kanimparra (downstream) from Kirlwi and kankarra (upstream) from Mirntiwirri.

timpuk *cv.* go through something such as a fence, gate or window. *Syn:* turtup.

- **timpuk yanana** go through.
- **timpuk yuwanana** throw through a gap.

Tiniwanypa *n.* Number 3 Bore on Wave Hill Station, maybe also called Clear Hole. *Syn:* Purtpangakarni.

tinkal *n.* skinny dog, poor shade (when tree has few leaves), or worn clothes. This word is only used for dogs. Skinny people are called 'puyamurlung'.

tinkana *n.* red-tailed black cockatoo. *Syn:* partikiwaji, partikiparn, tirrak, walukpin. *Calyptorhynchus banksii*. The red feathers from the tails of the male birds are used in some ceremonies. They like to eat the fruit from 'marntayak' and 'partiki' (nut tree) hence some of their names. They have very strong beaks and are sometimes they are kept as pets.

tinkirr *cv.* break food or meat into small pieces. This word can't be used with sticks.

- **tinkirr manana** break up with hands.
- **tinkirr panana** break by hitting or cutting.
- **tinkirr jayingana** break and give out.

tinti *n. See:* tirnti.

tinung *n. See:* tirnung.

tingakap *cv.* hiccup. *Syn:* ngartikap, ringakap.

- **tingakap marnana** hiccup.
- **tingakap karrinyana** there hiccupping.

tingarri *n.* knee. Jiyarnana nguyina kuyany-kujarra tingarri-kujarra-purrupurru. It treats their knees and other parts you need for crawling. [VW: FM07 a085: 7:05min]



tingarrilup *cv.* kneel, crawl. *Syn:* lut, mingip.



tingarrilup karrinyana kneeling.

tingarrilup waninyana kneel down.

tingarrilup yanana crawl. Tingarri-lu-p mingip yanana She is crawling on her knees. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

tingkalp *cv.* **1** • go right through, pierce right through such as an ear. *Syn:* paj.

tingkalp yanana go through.

tingkalp pungana pierce right through something.

2 • set off from camp.

tingkalp yanana set off.

tingkirr *cv.* run away, usually out of fear, scatter (of a crowd). *Syn:* nganyang. Tingkirr-murlu! Don't run away. [ECh: RWH]

tingkirr yanana run away.

tingkirr wanyjanana leave in fear.

tingkirr manana scatter.

tingkit *cv.* tie up.

tingkit manana Tingkit manana na ngurna, yalangka. I'm tying up [the hair string] on that one. [VW: FM07 08 1a: 17:24 min] Nyila-ma-lu taiimap manani wirriji-lu or kampun-tu wirnangpurru kampun jawurt-nginyi. Tingkit manani ngulu piyarnak-jawung-kulu, warraaj. Kuya mirlarrang-kula-ma-lu yuwanana. They used to bind [spear heads] with hairstring or tendons from kangaroo tails. They used to use wax too. They put the spear head on the shaft that way. [VW: FM12 a173: 1:43min]

tingkurlk *cv.* bend.

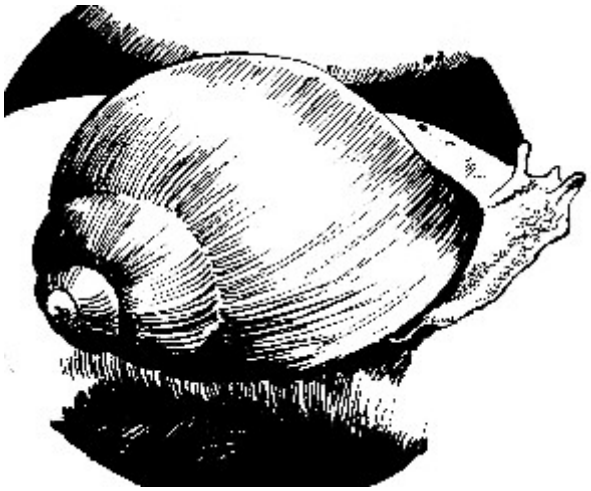
tingkurlk panana bend with a tool.

tingkurlk yuwanana bend with your hands.

tingkurlk waninyana become crooked.

tingkurlkpari *n.* bent, crooked, concave. *Syn:* yungkulyulywari, parntaly, kiturlkpari, kinturlkpari, jingijingi.

tinyingkirra *n.* land snail. *Gastropoda*, *Xanthomelon durvilli*. This is a Malngin word. These shells are collected by bowerbirds who place them around their bower or nest as decoration. The flesh can be used for bait, similar to mussels or 'tuku'.



Tinymirrinymi *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Ngima and kanimparra (downstream) from Jinparrak.

tip *cv.* pull out something stuck in. *Syn:* tup.

tip manana pull out. Kula-yilu jayinya ngarin-ma nyawa-ma-rna manku tip yarti-ma. They didn't give me meat so I'll take away the shade. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

tip yanana go up into the air like a car getting unbogged.

tiptip pull out a few things. Ngunyunu tiptip mani. He pulled out his teeth. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tipkarra pulling out.

tipart *cv.* jump, hop.



tipart waninyana jump. Ngumpit tipart ngu waninyana. The man jumps. [VW: FHM098: 15:21min] Waninya tipart ngawa-ngkurra kartiya-ma yanana kanyjupal nyiwunnyiwun ngawa-ngka. The whitefella jumped

into the water and swam underwater. [BW: FM07 a043: 33:02min]

tipart yanana jump continuously, go hopping along.

tipart yuwanana make something jump (when chasing etc).

tipartipart many people jumping. Tipatipart ngulu waninyana. They are jumping around. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

tipartkarra jumping.

tiparttipartkarra lots of people jumping around.

tipirr *cv.* break off a piece, chip teeth on hard food, break a finger nail, break off a piece of tobacco to share. *Syn:* lipirr.

tipirr manana break off. Tipirr manta-yi! Break off some for me! [ECh: RWH & DD]

tipirr waninyana something broken up.

tipirrwari broken off.

tipirrakkarra *cv.* burp, belch. *Syn:* turrwayip.

tipirrakkarra marnana burp.

tipirrakkarra karrinyana there burping.

tipirrwari *n.* broken off, chipped off. *Syn:* lipirrwari.

tipit *cv.* tie up. *Syn:* tirrk.

tipit karrinyana tied up.

tipit manana tie something up.

tipitkarra tying up.

tipkaji *n.* tweezers.

tirl *cv.* split wood or someone's head. *Syn:* jarlarl, winkirr, pangkily.

tirl panana split wood.

tirli *n. See:* tiirli.

tirliwarrp *n. See:* tiirliwarrp.

Tirlwirl *n.* place west of Gordy Creek near Janjika.

tirnti *n.* bone in lower back. *See:* kantarta.

Tirnti *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kaljingkarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Karrawurt.

tirnung *n.* tree sap, in particular the red sap of a bloodwood tree. Yalanginyi-ma nguja kangku kuya na, tirnung-ku. After that the two of us are going to get bloodwood sap. [VW: FM07 01 1a: 4:13min] Ngurnalu manana nyawa-ma kayiliyinkarra-la tirnung-ma. Nomo karlayinkarra. Nomo kaarrayinkarra. Nomo kurlayinkarra. Najing kula-rnalu manana. Kuyarni nyamu-rnalu manana. This sap from a bloodwood tree sits on the northside of the tree. We collect it from the northside of the tree. Not the westside. Not the eastside. And not the southside either. We don't collect it [from those sides of the tree]. We only collect it like this. [TD: FM09 17 2d: 0:30min] *See:* jartpurru. This sap is boiled and mixed with milk to make a powerful bush medicine. It is said that it can cure ailments as serious as cancer called 'kuliyan'.

tirrak *n.* **1** • red-tailed black cockatoo. *Syn:* partikiwaji, tinkana, walukpin. *Calyptorhynchus banksii*. The red feathers from the tails of the male birds are used in some ceremonies. They like to eat the fruit from 'marntayak' and 'partiki' (nut tree) hence one of their names. They have very strong beaks and are sometimes they are kept as pets.

2 • cry or call of a black cockatoo.

tirrantirran *n.* black whip snake. *Syn:* waluntirrantirran, wuyuwuj. *Demansia papuensis*. This is a poisonous snake that is dangerous and fast moving but is not deadly. Its bite causes swelling and bad pain but not death. There is a song that is sung to reduce the swelling and pain.



tirringinji *cv.* **1** • someone encroaching on another's territory, try to steal someone else's promised wife.

tirringinji waninyana encroach. Nomo tirringinjiwarra wanta-rla yaluwu. Nyawa ngurnalu-rla jayinya. Ngumparna-ma wanyjarra-rla nyila-ma nyanuny ngurla, murluwu. Jayinya ngurnalu-rla nyawa-ma kirri-ma. Wanyjarra-rla nyuntu. Tirringinji ngun-ku-rla waninya, waninya, ngumparna-wu-ma nyanuny-ku. Nyawa-wu kirri-wu ngurla ngumparna-ma yala-ma wanyjarra-rla. Nomo tirringinji-warra, kuya. Don't cross him for his promised wife. We gave this [woman] to [another man]. That's her husband. You should leave her alone. We gave [another man] this woman. You should leave her alone. You're encroached on her husband. This is the woman's husband [not yours]. You should leave her alone. Don't cross her husband. [VW: FM11 a162: 13:49min]

2 • cross-over.

tirringinji yanana Tirringinji yani. [She] crossed over in front of [somebody]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tirriny *cv.* **1** • through a hole or opening. *Syn:* wapaly.

tirriny karrinyana opening.

tirriny yanana go through a hole.

tirriny nyangana see through a hole.

tirriny pungana pierce a hole right through.

2 • make someone into a doctor. *See:* karrkany. A 'karrkany' (brown falcon) can make you into a traditional healer or witch-doctor. It does this by calling out 'karrk ... karrk' and throwing a small stick at you. This stick can then be used to heal a person by placing it on the part of the body causing problems. Both men and women can be traditional healers.

tirriny panana make into a witch doctor.

3 • looking over a patient by a doctor, like a medical examination.

tirriny nyangana examine patient.

tirrinypari *n.* holey, something with a hole, dapple or patches of shade. *Syn:* tirrinytirriny, timpiripi.

tirrinytirriny *n.* gap (through bushes, houses), patches of shade, holey, something with holes. *Syn:* tirrinypari, timpiripi.

tirrip *cv.* overnight camping, walking and other activities. *Syn:* tij, ngurra.

tirrip karrinyana camp overnight. Murlangka tirrip karrinya kumpu ngayani ngu wal nyawa na ngawa.The emu camped overnight and urinated here and created this spring [talking about Jampawurru or Mud Spring which is an Emu Dreaming]. [VW: FM07 04 1c: 7:43min]

tirrip yanana go and camp overnight, travel through the night. Weekend nyamu-rnalu yanani yu nou, tirriptirrip murlangkurra, Ngurlma-ngkurra. We used to come here to Ngurlma on the weekends and camp overnight. [VW: FM09 a14 1a: 00:22min] Tirrip-parni kalu-ma-lu yanani-ma karu-ma, marlurluka-ma, kajijirri-ma jangkakarni-ma. They were walking all through the night [looking for water] - all of the children, men, women and adults. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 9:19min]

tirripkarra camping out overnight. Ngurnangku-rla kangku tirripkarra-la-ma kayirra nyila. I'll take you north for that one, and we go camping out overnight. [VW: FM09 12 2a: 5:03min]

tirriptirrip many people camping out.

tirrirn *cv.* fart.

tirrirn marnana fart.

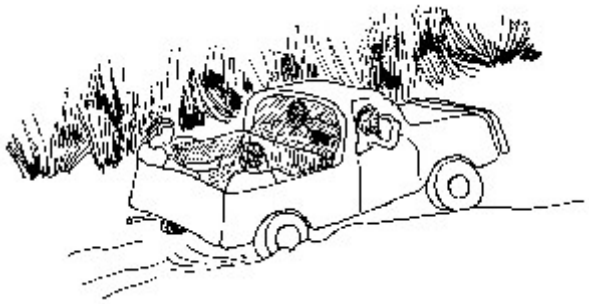
tirrirn ngayanana fart while defecating. Tirrirnkarra kura ngayanana. He farts while defecating. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tirrirnkarra farting.

tirrja *n.* **1** • cheque, large amount of money.

2 • boss.

tirrjak *cv.* stuck, wedged in a crack, bogged in mud, in a tight spot, squashed up like a car full of people. *Syn:* lirrngart.



tirrjak karrinyana stuck, wedged in a crack, squashed up. Tirrjak karrinya jarriny-ja kankarra walyak. It was stuck in the hole. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tirrjak waninyana become stuck, sticking in something.

tirrjak panana stick in, squash something, knock nail into wood.

tirrk *cv.* tie up. *Syn:* tipit, tingkit.

tirrk manana tie up. Tirrk mani kampun-jawung-kulu. He tied it with sinew. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Tirrk manku yalungku kuljany-ju-ma That snake will tie him up. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

tirrkkarra tying up.

tirrkkaji policeman.

tirrkkaji *n.* policeman. *Syn:* murnungku.

tirrmirt *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* lirrayawung, kangarntayawung, nakakany, warrija, tarrmart. Kuwurtpit-ta kuya, jalkip-jawung ngurla mart karrinyana liwart. Nyila-ma ngu pungku nyila tirrmit maiti warrija. He's lying in wait with a spear ready hooked up on his spear-thrower. He might spear a crocodile. [VW: FM12 a171: 19:13min]*Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. This is a Malngin word. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks) . The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, people would follow the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs were collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs were ready to be collected was when 'purrju' (march flies) started biting. There is a Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who lived at Liyapiti near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.



tirrmit *cv.* in a bundle e.g. spears, boomerangs.

tirrmit karrinyana in a bundle.

tirrmut *n.* eyes half-open like a newborn puppy or kitten. Nyangana ngu karrap ngapanyji-lu tirrmut-tu. He looked at it through half-closed eyes. [VW: FM11 a162: 10:15min]

tirrnginyjilip *cv.* pick teeth clean.

tirrnginyjilip pungana

tirrpilpil *cv.* crowded, full up, no room for anyone else.

tirrpilpil karrinyana crowded.

tirrpurrupurr *cv.* giving straight away without delay.

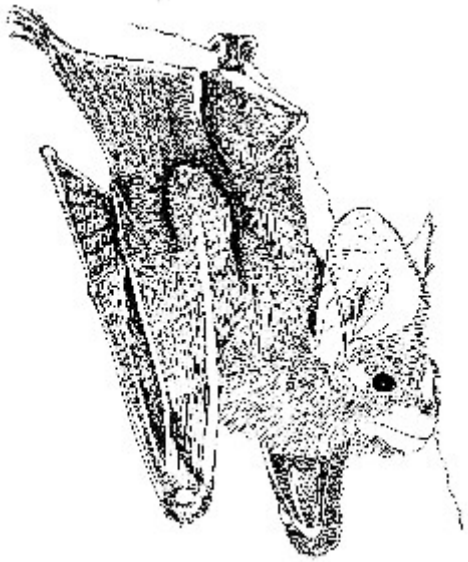
tirrpurrupurr jayingana giving straight away.

Tirtampurra *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

tirtij *cv.* camping at different places along the way.

tirtij yanana camping at different places.

tirtiny *n.* ghost bat. *Macroderma gigas*. This bat has large ears and lives in dark caves. It hunts at night.



tirtiwuj *n.* crimson chat. *Ephthianura tricolor*. This small bird has bright red feathers on its head and chest. It is only found in the southern parts of Gurindji country.

tirtpakanu *n.* bullock, cow, cattle. *Syn:* pulumanu. *Variant:* tijpakarnu.



titij *cv. See:* tirtij.

titiny *n. See:* tirtiny.

titirlp *cv.* teeter, like a tree which is just about to fall over.

titiwuj *n. See:* tirtiwuj.

titpakanu *n. See:* tirtpakanu.

tiwa *n.* **1** • forehead.

2 • your own 'jaju' (mother's mother), not just someone you call 'jaju'.

tiwarlp *cv.* one man going somewhere on his own.

tiwarlp karrinyana alone.

tiwarlp yanana go on your own, go by yourself.

tiwu *cv.* fly, throw. *Variant:* tiyu.

tiwu yanana fly. Jurlaka yanana tiwu karnti-kurra The bird flies to the tree. [BW: FM07 a043: 30:21min]

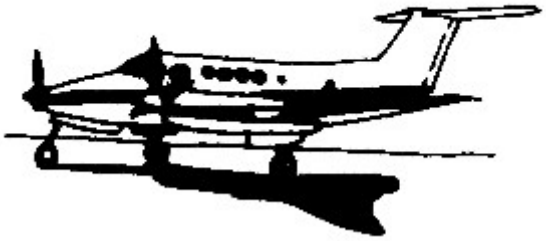
tiwu wuyarnana throw something through the air.

tiwu yuwanana throw something through the air. Tiwu yuwarra-yi Chuck it to me.

tiwu-ngarna aeroplane.

tiwu-waji aeroplane.

tiwungarna *n.* aeroplane. *Variant:* tiyungarna. *Syn:* kunturruwaji, tiwuwaji.



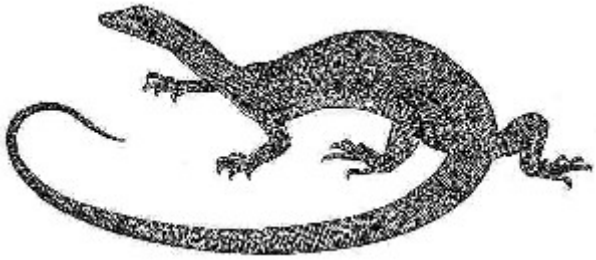
tiwurru *n.* freshwater long tom. *Syn:* punumarnta, jitjijuwal. *Strongylura krefft*i. This is a Ngarinyman word. This fish is recognised for its long pointy nose, as recognised in the name jitji-juwal (nose-long). The flesh from larger fish can be roasted and eaten. It is tasty but has a lot of bones. The smaller fish are used as bait to catch larger fish.



tiwuwaji *n.* aeroplane. *Variant:* tiyuwaji. *Syn:* kunturrukaji, tiwungarna.



tiyarrangarna *n.* water goanna. *Syn:* wajpinya, warntingu. *Varanus mertensi*. This goanna lives in water and is very good to eat. The meat has a fishy taste. They are sometimes caught on a hand-line called 'wuyurrun'. 'Wajpinya' is a small water goanna who is also a messenger for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). Large water goannas are called 'warntingu'.



tiyatiya *n.* feathers, soft downy type. *Syn:* marirrij, martukurru. *See:* pulumpulu; wanyjarri. This word is from Mudburra. These are used for painting up. When the feathers are reddened in ochre, they are called 'wanyjarri'.



tiyutiyup *cv.* carry fish on a stick. *Syn:* tuturrp. *See:* pulinyin. This is a Ngarinyman word.

tiyutiyup pungana pierce fish through a stick.

tiyutiyup yuwanana put fish on a stick.

tiyutiyup kangana carry fish on a stick.

-tu *case.* **1** • This ending marks a person (ergative). *Syn:* -ju, -ngku, -ku, -kulu, -u. Tapuk ngulu yuwanana karu-ngku ngayirrany-ju ngapuju-walija-lu. Our grandkids make the axe blunt. [VW: FM07 a050: 13:10min] Ngurli-nyunu payarru na kuyany-ju-ma kuliyan-tu-ma. We might fight each other like aggressive things. [VW: FM10 a154: 2:36min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental). Kilkak ngurna-rla mani kuyangku-ma wartan-tu-ma. I cleaned off the skin for them like this with my hands. [VW: FM09 a12 5d: 2:28min] Tarukap ngurnayinangulu manana marlarn-tu. We bathe them using the red river gum mix. [KM: FM09 14 3: 1:10min]

3 • adverb agreement. Nyangani nganta kurlaniyin-tu-ma pilap. [Wanyil] was looking back over her shoulder from the south. [VW: FM10 23 1b: 5:47min] Kanyjuliyit-tu ngurnayinangulu wiit jayinya. They showed us from below. [VW: FM10 23 4: 9:13min]

tuja *n.* **1** • blunt. *Syn:* tapu. Tuja-ngku nguyi maral panana. This blunt axe is making it hard for me to cut the wood. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 7:15min]

2 • bland, tasteless, such as meat without salt, tea without sugar, ashes without bite. *Syn:* jalpu, jalingki. Kula-rnalu laikim manana tuja-ma. We don't like tasteless [ashes]. [VW: FM07 a089: 8:45min]

Tujkurn *n.* downstream part of Ten Mile waterhole which is on the Victoria River. It is kanimparra (downstream) from Lulyu and kankarra (upstream) from Ninypaninypa. This is a Yawarlwarl (Pigeon) Dreaming place.

tujurlun *cv.* smoke. *Syn:* jungkart.

tujurlun jiyarnana burn with smoke.

tujurlun yanana smoke rising. Tujurlun kankula yani. Ngarlangkarlangkurlu kalp mani. The smoke went up. It formed into a cloud. [ECh: RWH & DD]

tujurt *cv.* disturb, startle, surprise or frighten someone when coming across them unexpectedly, catch someone out. *Variant:* tujut.



tujurt panana disturb. Ngurnalu yani kanyjurra ngurnalu tujurt pani. We went down [to the billabong] and disturbed a brolga. [Vanessa Bernard: FM060.B] Yani nganta-wula wal tujurt na nguwula pani makiliwarn-ma. The two of them might have been walking along and startled an agile wallaby. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 1:32min]

tujurtujurt startle a number of things. Yurrk nguwula mani tujutujurt nyamuwuliny parru "Wali" kayikayi na parra. The two of them tracked [the kangaroo], when it startled them, the one they wanted to get, "How about it" chasing, chasing after it now. [RW: EC97 a006: Jajurlang & Ngawa: 1:17min]

tuk *cv.* dead. *Syn:* kurnka, tampang, tikirrij. This is a Ngarinyman word.

tuk karrinyana dead.

tuktuk many dead animals or people.

jakiliny tuktuk couple of months.

tukkarra *cv.* pound something with an implement like when you make 'muying' (black plums) soft by hitting them with a rock.

tukkarra panana pound.

tuktukkarraaji *n.* blacksmith. *Variant:* turtukkarraaji. *Syn:* tartajkarraaji.

tuku *n.* mussel from billabong. *Syn:* naripu, tuku, turta, wijalngarniny. *Velesunio wilsonii*. *See:* jiwirrirri. This short, solid mussel is found in the mud at the edges of 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup) and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the ear.



tul *cv.* **1** • make it, win, succeed like when you swim across a swollen river.

tul panana Wayi-n tulwarra parru? Are you going to beat him? [ECh: RWH]

2 • throw a boomerang.

tul karrinyana



3 • keen to go somewhere.

tul yanana keen to go.

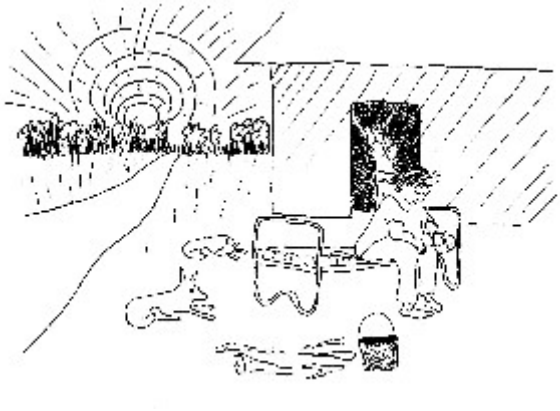
tula *cv.* scoop water out of a bucket, draw water. *Syn:* lakup, larlup.

tula manana scoop.

tula yuwanana scoop.

tulang *n.* heart. Tulang-kula-rni yayip karrinya. He laughed silently to himself [Lit: He laughed only in his heart]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] *See:* tum. This is a Mudburra word.

tuliny *cv.* wake someone up, get up from sleep.



tuliny karrinyana get up from sleep.

tuliny manana make somebody get up, wake somebody up. Kajirri-lu tuliny mani. The woman woke him up. [VW: FHM098: 6:53min]

tuliny yanana get up, stand up. Kaputkaput na, tuliny yani. Early in the morning he got up. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 5:52min]

tulituliny people get up from sleep or sitting.

tulitulinykarra people getting up. Ngurnawula tulitulinykarra yanana, mayarni-kari mayarni-kari na. We are getting up to get some more. [VW: FM08 a099: 1:38min]

tulitpurru *n. See:* turlitpurru.

tulk *cv. See:* turlk.

tulkkaji *n. See:* turlkkaji.

tulkkarraaaji *n. See:* turlkkarraaaji.

tulkurrurr *n.* big-bellied or fat child which is a sign of good health (not malnutrition). *Variant:* tulkurrtulkurr. Yanana nyila-ma tulkurrtulkurr ngu ankaj. Ah there's the little fat one toddling along there. [VW: FM12 a183: 8:34min]

majul tulkurrurr bulging belly. Nyantu-rni tanku na majul-ma tulkurrurr-warla wirlkitak ngarnani. By himself he was full now, his belly was bulging, he was eating his fill. [DD: (EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 6:06min)]

tulp *cv.* **1** • make deep noise, thud, thunk.

tulp kayanana make noise kicking a football, flour drum or something hollow.

tulpkarra thudding.

2 • horse buck.

tulp manana buck (of horse). Yawarta nguyi tulpkarra mani. The horse was bucking me off. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

tulpkarra bucking.

tulpkarraaji *n.* bucking horse.

tulpuk *cv. See:* turrpuk.

tulturl *cv. See:* turlturl.

tulu *n.* 9, numeral nine. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Tulujpu *n.* place on the Victoria River near the crossing at Kalkaringi just around the bend from the pawulyji trees where people used to camp.

tululup *cv. See:* turlurlup.

tulung *cv.* break into pieces like breaking string to make a head band, disintegrate. *Syn:* kirt.

tulung panana hit and break. Parntawurru ngu panana tulungkarra kuya. He is hitting and breaking someone's back. [VW: FM12 a179: 2:36min]

tulung kangana take and break.

tulung manana break string in order to make a head band.

tulung yuwanana break.

tulung yanana disintegrate.

tulung waninyana break in middle.

tulungkarra breaking into pieces, disintegrating.

tulung-pari broken.

tulungpari *n.* broken such as a fence broken all the way along. *Syn:* jilmungpari, kirtpari.

tulutulungpari many broken things.

tulut *cv. See:* turlurt.

tulutulu *cv. See:* turluturlu.

tulwak *cv. See:* turlwak.

tulwakkaji *n. See:* turlwakkaji.

tulwan *n. See:* turlwan.

tulwarrangkarrak *n.* smell or scent of blossoms and flowers.

tulwarrangkarra karrinyana smell of blossums.

tulwarrangkarrak yanana smell of blossums wafting about. Turlwarrangkarrak yanana ngapuk wanyjika, jartpurru nyila na The scent of bloodwood blossums is wafting everywhere. [VW: FM11 a162: 14:49min]

tulwarrangkarrakmirntij *n.* season for sugarbag hunting or blossoms. *See:* ngarlu; namawurru. This time of year is just after cold season when it starts to warm up again. Bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after.



tulwart *cv.* bump into, knock over.

tulwart kangana bump, hit.

tulwart waninyana bump into.

tulwart panana knock over.

tuly *cv.* **1** • dig hole with the heels of your feet.

2 • stamp in a fight to show anger or aggression.

tuly kayanana

3 • bend, bent.

tuly karrinyana something bent. Tuly karrinyani nyila ma karnti. The tree is bent over. [TD: FM10 a163: 2:30min]

tuly yuwanana bend something.

tulywari bent.

tulyaki *n.* fresh new leaves. Tulyaki manta! Get some young leaves! [ECh: RWH & DD] *See:* jalyi.



tulywari *n.* bent or crooked e.g. a tree. Tulywari karnti-ma nyila-ma, kula jutumparra kuya. The tree is bent not straight. [TD: FM10 a163: 2:40min] Karnti karrinyana tulywari The tree is bent over. [TD: FM10 a166: 5:24min]

tum *cv.* resonate, heart beat. *See:* tulang.

tum karrinyana resonate.

tum panana hit something such as a drum with resonating sound.

tumtumkarra heart beating.

tuma *v.* grow! *See:* tumarnana.

tumarnana *v.* grow (Class 2). This is a Mudburra verb which means 'rise' or 'get up', but means 'grow' in Gurindji. Most often Gurindji people use 'tanjarri karrinyana' to mean 'grow'.

tumarnana grow, is growing.

tumarni grew, had grown.

tumawu will grow, want to grow.

tuma grow!

tumarnani was growing, used to grow.

tumarnangku will be growing, want to be growing.

tumarnu to grow.

tumarnani *v.* was growing, used to grow. *See:* tumarnana.

tumarnangku *v.* will be growing, want to be growing. *See:* tumarnana.

tumarni *v.* grew. *See:* tumarnana.

tumarnu *v.* to grow. *See:* tumarnana.

tumawu *v.* will grow, want to grow. *See:* tumarnana.

tuminy *cv.* bad teeth, rotten, falling out or decaying.

tuminy waninyana rotten teeth.

tuminy-pari rotten teeth.

tuminypari *n.* rotten teeth, crooked teeth, or cleft palate.

tumparlak *n.* 20 cent coin, two-bob. *See:* wumara; yapawurru.

tumpiyi *n.* warm, hot. *Syn:* tupurrung, ngarrappari. Tumpiyi-la yalangarna ngulu karrinyani. They were sitting in the warmth. [VW: FM10 23 4: 5:32min]

tumpiyi-waji jumper, warm place.

tumpiyiwaji *n.* **1** • warm place out of the wind like in a wind break or a sheltered place in the sun (not next to a fire).*Syn:* tupurrungkarraaji. *See:* tumpiyi; narranyjana.

2 • jumper.

tumurrung *n.* sternum, bone between ribs.

Tumurrung *n.* Alligator Hole. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Tawurrman and kanimparra (downstream) from Pirnung.

tumutumu *n.* good shade, shady place such as under a tree. Wulngarn-tu nguyi jiyarni, rarraj-ku. Karrinyana ngurna kaninyjal, karnti-ka tumutumu-la. The sun is burning me making me run for it. I'll stand under a tree with thick foliage. [VW: FM11 a162: 15:07min]

tun *cv.* **1** • shake out dust from a swag, ground sheet or tablecloth. *Syn:* turrpuk.

tun yuwanana shake out.

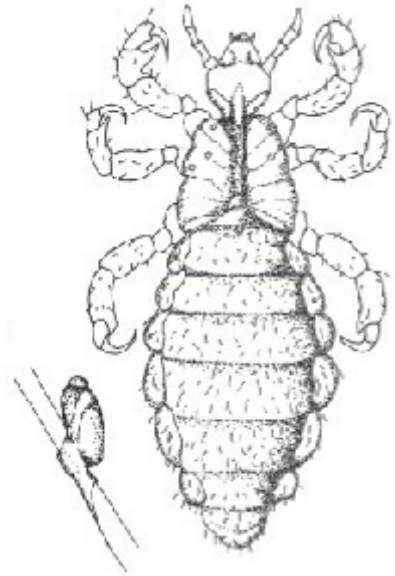
tuntun shake out a lot of dust.

tuntunkarra shaking out.

2 • bump into someone, meet by accident.

tun kangana bump into.

tunji *n.* lice, louse. *Syn:* wutu. *Phthiraptera*, *Pediculus capitis*. *See:* yingkiwarl. This is a Ngarinyman word. These small insects live on humans. They cause severe itching in the hair and elsewhere on the body where they live. They are generally called 'uutu' and the eggs are called 'yingkiwarl'. Some of the bush medicine plants with a good smell can be used to treat lice and nits, these include 'lawa', 'marlan', 'manyanyi', 'kupuwupu' and 'yirrijkaji'.



tunkaj *cv.* crush up things like termite mound, tendorise or mash up meat such as goanna or kangaroo tail and feet before cooking it (done particularly in the old days when food was scarce). *Syn:* tajkarra.

tunkaj panana Jawurt, tunkajkarra parra-ngali-n. You tenderise the tail for you and me. [VW: FM12 a171: 12:18min]

tunkajkarra tendorising, mashing, crushing.

tunkutunku *cv. See:* turnkuturnku.

tuntu *cv. See:* turntu.

tungkuj *cv.* hit off, chip off. *Syn:* warnparlk. This word may be from a neighbouring language.

tungkuj panana chip off.

tungkujkarra chipping off. Ngulu yanani nyawa tungkujkarra kilim ngulu panani tungkujkarra na nyampayirla-ma tamarra-ma. They went there hitting pieces off it, they hit that, what's it called, termite mound.

tungkuj *n.* large round stone. Wumara-la tirrjak karrinya wumara-la, tungkuj-ja kayiniin kurlaniin tungkuj. Karrinya, lawara pulngayit-ma kanyjurra yinparrng. It was stuck in the rocks, a big rock to the north, a big rock to the south. It stayed there, [there was] no water running, it was low, dried up. [DD: EC98 a009: Kurraj II: 1:46min]

tungkujtungkuj many round stones.

tungkul *n.* men's headband. *See:* tartij.

tungkurlp *cv.* rattle a bell like a goat with a bell around its neck.

tungkurlp kangana rattle.

tungkurltungkurl many things rattling. Maiti kilpukut-tu an nyamu-wa kangani murlangka Compound-ta, tungkurlptungkurlp. Goats which used to going around rattling their bells here at the Compound. [VW: FM12 a175: 1:19min]

tungkurlpkaji *n.* bell. *Variant:* tungkurlkaji.

tungtung *cv.* drive, go along in a car, car travel.



tungtung yanana drive.

tungun *n.* out of sight, in the lee of a tree etc. Wulaj tungun-ta ngulu karrinyani. Tungun-ta ngulu-rla wulaj karrinyani. Mirlarrang, jik-ma yani ngu warrij-ma. Jarrwaj ngulu pungani. Yaluwu-ma-lu taruk waninya. Nyawa-ma kangani mirlarrang-ma. Taruk-lu waninyani. Kuya na ngulu pungani turrp. Kangani ngulu, pakarli-la kuntu-ka. They used to lie in wait hidden from view. Hidden from view, they use to lie in wait. A crocodile would emerge [from the water]. And they would spear it. Then they would wade in to get it. [The crocodile] would carry the spear about [on its back]. So they would wade in. They'd stab it. Then they'd carry it out on a paperbark raft. [VW: FM12 a173: 2:51min] Kula-rna yanku yikili tungun-ta. I didn't go far out of sight. [VW: FM12 a178: 11:42min]

tungurungu *n.* have a break after a long walk because you are tired. *Variant:* tungurrung. *See:* ngayirrp; jupuyupu.

tunyjuwalarra *cv.* smoke growing, getting bigger. *Syn:* jurlup.

tunyjuwalarra yanana smoke growing.

tup *cv.* pull out, uproot, pluck. *Syn:* tip.

tup manana pull out. Tup mani ngu, jalngak yuwani parntawurru-la nyila karnti. He uprooted that tree and put it on his back. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

tupkarra pulling out.

tupa *n.* windbreak, shelter, shelter from wind. *Syn:* puturn, narranyjana.

tupatupa many windbreaks. Yalangka-warla-rnalu karrinyani ngantipa-ma tupatupa-la-ma ngurra-ma.There we used to live in windbreaks. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 1:18min]

tuparlk *cv.* sit alone.



tuparlk karrinyana sit alone.

tupurluj *n.* bag. *Syn:* wananga.



tupurlurn *cv.* warm up, stay warm, like in a windbreak or in the sun (but not next to the fire - this is 'tanyji'). *Syn:* ngarrap.*See:* tupurrung; tanyji.

tupurlurn karrinyana warm up.

tupurlurnkarra warming up. "Tupurlurnkarra-la karru-rli-nga kanyjurra yanku-rli," ngurnangku marni kuya. "Let's be getting warm. Let's go down there," I talk to you like this. [VW: FM12 a183: 3:11min]

tupurlurnkarraaji *n.* warm place out of the wind like in a wind break or a sheltered place in the sun (not next to a fire).*See:* narranyjana; tumpiyiwaji.

tupurrung *n.* hot, warm, hot weather. *Syn:* ngarrappari, tumpiyi. Tupurrung ngungantipa wulngan-tu tupurrung jiyarni. The sun made it too hot for us. [VW: FM07 a054: 2:20min]

turi *n.* short piece of wood used as a handle for an axe or as a small wapawurru.

turl *cv.* **1** • chop or strip bark off a tree. *See:* turlwan.



turl panana chop bark off. Nguwula turl pani parnngirri The two of them cut bark off the tree. [BW: FM07 a021: 1:33min] Nyila-ma parnngirri-ma turl na panana, Nangala-lu-ma. Nangala is cutting the bark off the tree. [VW: FM08 a089: 7:32min]

turl yanana bark fall off.

turl waninyana bark fall off e.g. in wind.

turlturl pieces of bark being chopped off or falling off.

2 • flutter down like flowers falling down in the wind.

turl waninyana flutter down.

3 • flower budding or opening.

turl yanana budding. Turl yanana jartpurru. The bloodwood flowers are opening. [VW: FM11 a162: 14:25min]

turlitpurru *n.* rocky part of river, white water.

turlk *cv.* **1** • shoot, strike. *Variant:* turlak; turlwak; turlakap.

turlk panana lightning strike.

turlakap pungana shoot. Ngurla paraj punya turlakap purrulyarra. He found him, shot him and escaped. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

turlk luwanana shoot with gun.

turlk marnana explode.

turturlkkarra shooting repeatedly.

2 • (goanna) come out of its hole.

turlk yanana emerge out of something. Murlangka-ngurlu turlk yani kirrawa. The goanna came out from here. [ECh: RWH &DD]

turlkkaji *n.* rifle, shotgun, gun. *Variant:* turlakkaji; turlwakkaji; turlakapkaji. Turlakkaji-yawung-kulu ngumpit-tu yawarta pani ngu. The man shot the horse with a rifle. [VW: FHM098: 5:28min]

turlkkarraaaji *n.* **1** • any place which makes loud bangs or explosion noises such as a mine.

2 • rifle.

turlturl *cv.* knock on door.

turlturl panana knock on door.

turlung *cv.* ache. *Syn:* pung, warrngun. Ngurna turlung majul. I have a stomach ache. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

turlurlup *cv.* rumble (of thunder, stomach, engine), rattle. *Variant:* turluturlu. *Syn:* purnturru. *See:* kululip.

turlurlup marnana rumble of thunder or your stomach when you're hungry.

turluturlu panana clap of thunder.

turluturlu karrinyana thunder clapping again and again.

turlurlarra thundering, stomach rumbling.

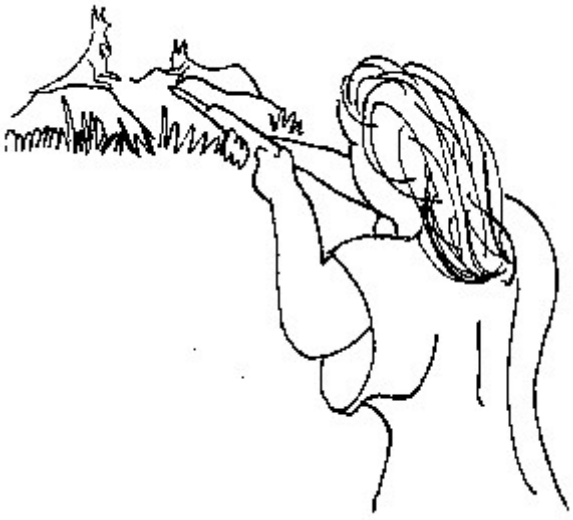
turluturluwarra thunder rumbling, stomach rumbling.

turlurt *cv.* wash away, wetten. *Syn:* wurlurt.

turlurt kangana wash away like floodwater washing things away.

turlurt manana make wet.

turlwak *cv.* shoot. *Syn:* turlakap, turlk.



turlwak panana shoot.

turlwakkaji *n.* rifle, shotgun, gun. *Syn:* turlakkajiwaji, turlkkarrawaji.

turlwan *n.* bark. *Syn:* parnngirri, parnnga. Ngarlu turlwan-ta parnngirri-la yuwanani kankula marlarluka-lu-ma. Up there, the old man was putting the honey into the bark dish. [DD: EC97 a004: Karu Ngarlking: 1:59min] *See:* turl. This is a Bilinarra word.



turnkuturnku *cv.* touch, feel with a stick or anything. *Syn:* yikarap, pat.

turnkuturnku manana touch.

turntu *cv.* give someone a burning stick.

turntu jayingana Turntu jayingka-rla nyila-ma warlu-ma. Hand over the firestick to her. [TD: FM10 a163: 1:07min]

turr *cv.* happy. *Syn:* puntut, marrunyu.

turr karrinyana Yalangka ngulu karru turr-piya-ma makin-ma. We'll be a bit happier sleeping up there. [TD: FM09 17 1a: 2:03min]

turraly *cv.* walk quickly, dig your toes into the ground to speed yourself up.

turraly yanana walk quickly.

turralyarra walking quickly.

turrjul *cv.* graze or slightly cut with thrown spear. *Syn:* jululp.

turrjul pungana graze.

turrku *cv.* grab, hold. *Syn:* turt. This is a Nyininy word.

turrku manana grab, hold.

turrnyu *n.* spherical. Nyawa ngurna panana palkik kuya-ma. Nyamu-nga karru turrnyu-ma. Ngaja karrinyana kurnka. I'm flattening [the damper] by hitting it like this. When it is like a ball, it might not cook properly. [VW: FM09 13 3a: 4:25min]

turrp *cv.* poke, pierce, inject, peck, impale.



turrp pungana pierce, inject. Turrp punya ngu paka-ngku karu, jamana-la. A prickle went through the kid's foot. [VW: FHM098: 36:13min] Majul nguyi turrpkarra pungana kuli-ngkurra. Premonition of a fight (Lit. It poked was my stomach in a fight). Yani ngu wamala-ma, kalurirrp turrp punya paka-ngku-warla The girl was walking along when she trod on a prickle. [BW: FM07 a043: 26:36min]

turrp manana cut open (vein).

turrp ngarnana peck at food (of bird).

turrp waninyana become impaled.

turrpkarra piercing, poking.

turrpuk *cv.* open and shake out swag or blanket. *Syn:* piraj, tun.

turrpuk yuwanana Turrpuk yuwanana ngu, nyila-ma nyampayirla-ma. He unfolds his swag. [(VW: FM11 a162: 0:22min)]

turru *cv.* lead, show way. *Syn:* jirriyirri.

turru pungana lead. Ngurna-rla turruturru pungana kamparri. I'm showing him the way. [ECh: RWH & DD]

turruturru leading.

turrujpurl *cv.* people walking in a line, or standing lined up. *Syn:* warntamarri.

turrujpurl yanana walk in a line.

turrujpurl karrinyana kutij standing lined up.

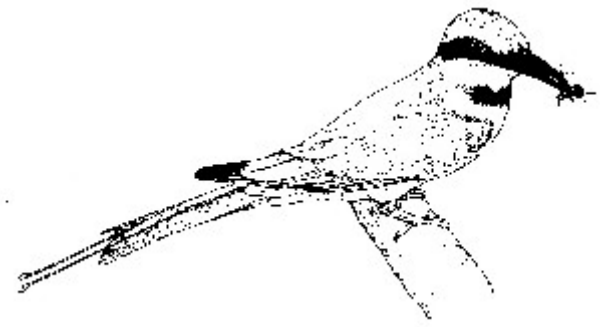
turrurrpi *cv.* bird boring a hole in a tree.

turrurrpi pungana bore. Turrurrpi pungana jimpiri jurlak-kulu The bird bores a hole in the tree. [FM: VW]

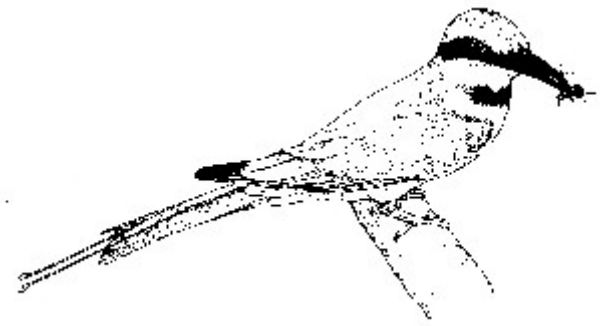
turrurtpi *n.* **1** • sacred kingfisher. *Todiramphus sancta*. These small birds hunt insects and make nests in termite mounds called 'tamarra'.



2 • rainbow bee-eater. *Syn:* turrurturrurt. *Merops ornatus*. They often sit on high perches looking for insects to eat. They also dig holes in the ground. The distinctive lobes of the tail feathers are the spear-throwers that this small bird carries everywhere. There is an important Dreamtime story about this bird and the spear-throwers in its tail.



turrurturrurt *n.* rainbow bee-eater. *Syn:* turrurtpi. *Merops ornatus*. This is a Malngin word. They often sit on high perches looking for insects to eat. They also dig holes in the ground. The distinctive lobes of the tail feathers are the spear-throwers that this small bird carries everywhere. There is an important Dreamtime story about this bird and the spear-throwers in its tail.



turrwayip *cv.* burp, belch. *Syn:* tipirrakkarra.

turrwayip karrinyana burp.

turrwiwi *cv.* feeling lazy. *Variant:* turrwiwip.

turrwiwi karrinyana feeling lazy.

turrwiwipkaji *n.* person feeling lazy.

turt *cv.* hold onto, grab, shake hands. *Syn:* turrku, jikan.

turt manana Nyila-ma-yinta nyangana, wirlka-ma yapakayi nyamu-rna turt manana. You all look at me when I hold the small axe. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:39min] Turt manta ngumayila-nginyi na. Keep our traditions alive [Lit: Hold onto everything from before]. [TD: FM08 11 2b: 4:02min]

turta *n.* mussel from billabong. *Syn:* naripu, tuku, wijalngarniny. *Velesunio wilsonii*. *See:* jiwirrirri. This is a Malngin word. This short, solid mussel is found in the mud at the edges of 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup) and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the 'langa' (ear).



turtkarraaji *n.* blacksmith. *Variant:* turturtkarraaji; turturtkaji. *Syn:* tartajkarraaji.

turtturtkarra *cv.* bang, make a noise.

turtturtkarra karrinyana bang.

Turtungkayak *n.* **1** • place on a southern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point).

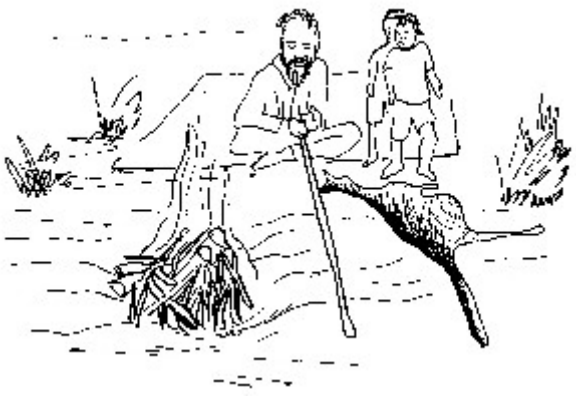
2 • Lindeman's Bore. You reach it by travelling along the WA Road (Buntine Highway) then turn-off onto the Limbunya road to the station. It is around 5 km along the road just to the 'kaarnirra' (east). Luma (Blue Tongue) threw his boomerang across the plain here. Lindeman's Bore is now a large gold and copper mine.

turtup *cv.* go through a fence, gate, window, road cutting. *Syn:* wapaly, timpuk.

turtup yanana go through.

turturl *cv.* roast, cook in ground oven or hot earth. *Variant:* tuturl.

turturl kamparnana cook something in a ground oven. Nyila-ma, kirri-ma, nyamu karrinyana ngarturr-ma, kula manku ngapuk nyila-ma ngarin-ma nyamu, nyamu-lu kamparnana turturl-ma, lawara. Yanana warrij. "Ngapuk kula nguyinta kamparnana kamparra-la, jungkart-nginyi yanana. Ngurna yanku, karrawarra yalangkurra, yarti-ngkurra". A woman who is pregnant shouldn't smell meat when they are cooking it. She should walk away [from it]. "Don't you mob cook on my windside!" OK I'll go over there east in the shade and get away from the smoke. [BW: FM09 a122: 11:56min]



turturl karrinyana there cooking in a ground oven.

turturl jiyarnana cook in a ground oven.

turturlarra cooking in ground. Ngulu kamparnani turturlarra, jalarlka-ma, yapayapa, wupkarra, kuya.They were roasting small catfish, just like that. [VW: FM09 13 3a: 4:15min]

turturlk *cv.* physical condition in which boils or sores swell and burst. *Syn:* tuwu. This condition is said to be caused by eating 'parntalngarna' (goanna).

turturlk karrinyana break out all over with sores, becoming sore and lumpy.

turturlk yanana pus coming out of a boil.

turturlkkarra breaking out in boils.

Tururrun *n.* place just north-west of Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) and Latajarni.

tut *cv.* in a line such as smoke, snakes, ridges.

tut karrinyana in a line.

tut yanana go along in strip.

tuta *n. See:* turta.

tutkarraaji *n. See:* turtkarraaji.

tuttutkarra *cv. See:* turtturtkarra.

tutul *cv. See:* turturl.

tutulk *cv. See:* turturlk.

Tutungkayak *n. See:* Turtungkayak.

tutup *cv. See:* turtup.

tuturlk *n. See:* turturlk.

tuturrp *cv.* carry fish on a stick. *Syn:* tiyutiyup. *See:* pulinyin; turrp.

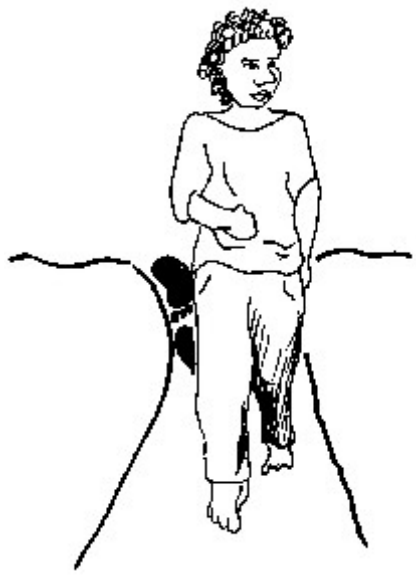
tuturrp pungana pierce fish through a stick.

tuturrp yuwanana put fish on a stick. Tuturrp ngurna yuwanana pulinyin-ta yawu-ma. I thread the fish on the stick [to carry home]. [VW: FM12 a178: 10:58min]

tuturrp kangana carry fish on a stick.

tuturrpkaji *n.* pen.

tuwa *cv.* **1** • arrive, emerge. *Syn:* jik.



tuwa yanana arrive. Tuwa na ngulu yani yalangka-wu ngurra-ngka-wu. They arrived at his camp. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 9:42min]

tuwatuwa many people arriving.

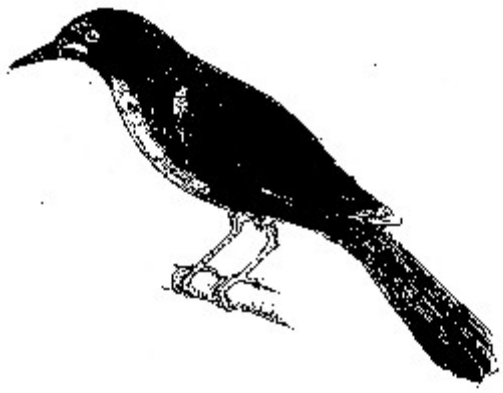
2 • meet. *Variant:* tuwatuwa.

tuwa yanana meet. Tuwa nganta-rla yanani ngaji-wu-ma. He might have met up with his father. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 0:06min]

tuwatuwap karrinyana sitting around waiting for people to arrive.

tuwatuwa many people meeting up.

tuwak *n.* white-gaped honeyeater. *Variant:* tuwakin. *Lichenostomus unicolor*. This bird calls when 'muying' (black plum) has ripe fruit and they are ready to be collected and eaten, during the hot weather of the build-up.



tuwalngi *n.* pillow, head rest, can be wood or stone. *Syn:* tankuj, tuwarrji.

tuwarrji *n.* pillow. *Syn:* tankuj, tuwalngi. Makin-ta jayingka-yi tuwarrji. Ngurna karru makin. Give me the pillow when I'm lying down. I want to sleep. [TD: FM10 a163: 2:01min]

tuwi *cv.* grow, form (plant, tail on animal etc). *Syn:* tumarnana.

tuwi manana Warrwa-ngka tuwi manana ngu warraaj na kanyjupal-la-ma. The wax forms underneath the spinifex. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:08min]

tuwu *cv.* swell up. *Syn:* pirnpirn. *Variant:* tuu.

tuwu karrinyana swell up.

tuwu yanana swell up and float e.g. dead fish.

tuwung *n.* back of head.

tuyulung *cv.* hit from behind, with a stick or anything.

tuyulung panana hit from behind.

U – u

-u *case.* **1** • for. This ending marks a recipient or a person who receives something (dative case ending). *Syn:* -ku, -wu, -yu. Ngurla marnani Yawarlwarl-ma Wayil-u-ma. That's what Pigeon said to Wallaby. [VW: FM10 23 1b: 2:23min] Wilarr ngurla jayingani Yawarlwarl-u -ma. She was giving Pigeon the seed. [VW: FM08 a072: 1:54min] Kururl-u na ngurla nyangana. She was looking for the yam. [VW: FM07 a054: 3:39min]

2 • about.

3 • for. This ending marks a person who benefits from another person's actions (benefactive). Ngurnayinangkulu pirrkappirrkap manana kawurla-ma kaminjarr-u nyampa-wu, ngapuju-wu, kurturtu-nginyi-yu. We make the coolamons for our grandchildren. [BW: FM07 a2 1a: 1:19min]

4 • 's. This ending marks a person who owns something (possessive). Ngayiny ngurla karrinyani papa kujarra Wadrill-u daddy. My two brothers were here - Violet's daddy. [TD: FM10 22 1b: 0:23min]

5 • to. This ending marks a person who is a goal.

6 • to, in order to. This ending marks the purpose of another action (purposive). Turturl-u pirrkap manta-lu-rla, warlu. You mob make a fire to roast it. [VW: FM10 22 1d: 1:49min]

7 • purposive location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time.

-u *case.* **1** • ergative case ending. *Syn:* -ju, -ngku, -ku, -kulu, -tu. Yeah ngarlapi panana ngurra-ngka na, Ngarnjal-u-ma. Yeah Topsy is carving the wood at her camp now. [VW: FM08 a101: 17:38min]

2 • this ending marks a weapon or implement (instrumental).

3 • adverb agreement.

utu *n. See:* wutu.

uutu *n. See:* wutu.

W - w

-wa *suf.* ending which joins another ending to words ending in a vowel or 'l' or 'rr' (epenthetic syllable). *Syn:* -pa. Juurljuurl-wa-rni manyja-wula-nyunu! You two just apologise to each other! [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Nguyina pampaya marni, "Kawayi-wa-lu na, Nguyina yirriku na marnani. She was shouting fight at them 'Come on out now!" She was swearing at them. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 27:37min] Kanyjal-warni ngurna panana, mana-ngka. I cut it right at the base of the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 2:30min]

Waamung *n.* place just west of the Victoria River. It is not far from Yawi and Yulangularni.

waap *cv.* fishing for turtles, mussels or waterlilies by feeling around with your hands. *Syn:* yilimpi, mararap, pat.



waap manana Mintaarraj-ma-lu-rla yanana waap manana ngulu. They go for water lilies and collect them by feeling about for them. [TD: FM10 a163: 4:00min] Waap ngurnalu-rla manana narrinyjila-wu. We feel around for turtles. [VW: FM11 a166: 30:07min]

waapartarl *cv.* go off, go astray. *Syn:* wut.

waapatal yanana go astray. Waapatarl yani wanyjika wayi ngurla wangany punya. Ngurla warlakap nyanya yalungku murnungku-lu-ma. Wanyjika wayi waapatarl yani? He absconded somewhere. He looked for him. The policeman looked for him. Where did he abscond to? [VW: FM12 a179: 3:38min]

Waarntarnu *n.* women's business place. This is a place on old Wave Hill station (Jinparrak) where the women used to sing Jarrarta. There is a 'wanyarri' (bauhinia) there. *See:* jarrarta.

waarrap *cv.* look around (in the distance).

waarrap nyangana look around.

waj *cv.* throw, throw away, discard. *Syn:* wany.

waj wuyarnana throw.

waj yuwanana throw. Waj yuwani jamana-yirri nyanuny-jirri kapuku-wu-ny-jirri. He throws it where his sister's foot is. [VW: FHM098: 21:21min] Wumara ngu waj yuwanana ngawa-ngkurra. He throws the rock into the water. [VW: FHM146: 1:56min]

wajkarra throwing. Huh wanyjika wayi nguyilu wajkarra yuwani, karu-ngku? Where on earth did the kids chuck the scissors on me. [VW: FM08 08 1a: 29:49min]

wajal *cv.* cut meat or body in an operation. *Variant:* wajalp. *Syn:* kataj.

wajal panana cut.

wajal manana cut in a line (with a knife).

wajalwajal butcher a few things.

wajalpkarra cutting up.

wajalarra cutting up.

wajan *n.* black wax made from spinifex which burns your hands. *See:* tarla; piyarnak; jikala. This is a Jaru or Nyininy word.

wajarra *cv.* **1** • corroboree. *Syn:* junpa. Wajarra-wu-ma ngungku-rla wirrp yuwarru. He will paint it on you for the corroboree. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]



wajarra karrinyana make corroboree.

wajarra yuwanana put on a corroboree. Ngayiny-ja wart-ta ngun yuwarru wajarra. You will put on a corroboree when I get back. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

2 • play, play around. *Variant:* wajarrap.

wajarra karrinyana play. Yalangarna nguwula karrinyani wajarrap nganta-wula karrinyani yalangka-ma. Then they played about there for a bit. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:12min]

wajarra yuwanana play with. Wajarra yuwanana milimili. He is playing with cards. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wajawajarra many people playing, playing on and on. Wajarrajarra nguwula karrinyani. The two of them kept playing. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:22min]

wajawurr *n.* skin, animal hide. *Variant:* wajawurru.

-waji *suf.* person or thing that does something. This is the same as the English ending '-er', as in 'driver' (agentive). *Syn:* -kaji. Lurlulurlu-waji karu kuyany-ma-rnayinangkulu til julujuluj kangani kawarla-la-ma jangkakarni-la-ma. Even when the kids were sitting we would carry them in big coolamons. [VW: FM07 a050: 4:03min] Nyawa-ma kurrupartu-waji pirrkap-kaji. This man is a [good] boomerang-maker. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

waji *n.* rainbow.

waji *cv.* wrong-way marriage, according to kinship system.

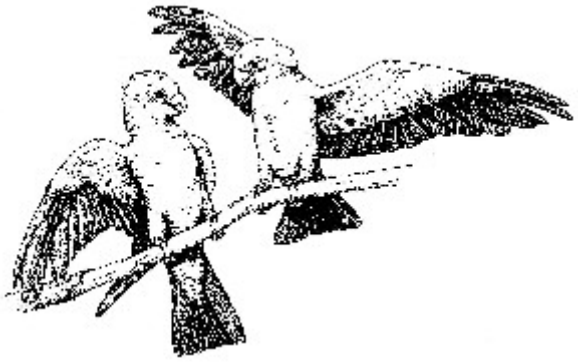
waji karrinyana married to the wrong skin. Nyawa-ma wajiwaji karrinyana. They're married up the wrong way. [ECh: RWH]

wajiwaji many people married to the wrong skin.

wajija *adv.* quickly. *Variant:* wajja.

wajjawajja people going quickly.

wajilan *n.* galah. *Syn:* kilinykiliny. *Cacatua roseicapilla*. This is a pink and grey bird. They are sometimes kept as pets and can be trained to talk. The feathers are used in ceremony. In the past they were eaten and hunted with a 'kurrupartu' (boomerang) or 'wumara' (stone).



wajipirli *n.* kind of grub.

wajirrki *n.* **1** • praying mantis or stick insect. *Mantodea*, *Phasmatodea*. These insects hold their front legs up like they are praying and sometimes look like sticks. They should not be touched as it can cause headaches or 'warrngun'. There is a song about them.



2 • helicopter.

3 • potentially fatal flu such as the Swine Flu. Jiwarrp ngurnalu manana, nyamu-wa-ngantipa piyarrp yuwanani, jangkarni jangany na wajirrki jangkarni. We collect it because [the nurse] told us about the Swine Flu. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 6:31min] The term 'wajirrki' was used in the Jinparrak days.

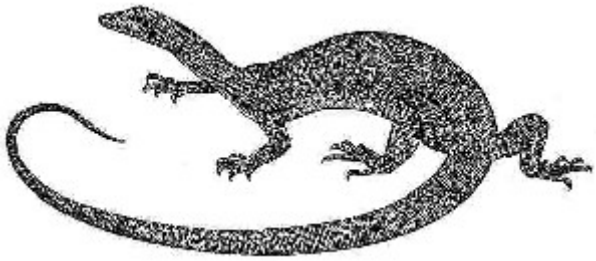
wajiwurru *cv.* crybaby, child who cries all the time. You can smoke the baby to stop it from crying. *Syn:* ngalyapa.

wajiwurru karrinyana cry constantly.

wajja *adv.* quickly, hurry. *Variant:* wajija.



wajpinya *n.* small water goanna. *Syn:* tiyarrangarna, warntingu. *Varanus mertensi*. This goanna lives in water and is very good to eat. The meat has a fishy taste. They are sometimes caught on a hand-line called 'wuyurrun'. 'Wajpinya' is a small water goanna who is also a messenger for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). Large water goannas are called 'warntingu'.



waka *cv.* sit. *Syn:* tak, lurlu. This is a Mudburra word.



waka karrinyana sit.

wakarr *cv.* waddle or walk along like a fat goanna or a turtle.

wakarr yanana waddle. Kula-lu nyangku ngaja-lu wakarrkarra yanana kalu. [Pregnant women] can't eat [turtle] or their babies will end up waddling. [BW: FM09 a122: 0:59min]

wakarr karrinyana there waddling. Wakarr karrinyana kirrawa-ma. Majul-ma murla kanyjurra. Yanta-rla rarraj! Parra! Nyamu-nga yanku karnti-kurra partaj kankula. Nyila-ma tawirrjip parra wumara-lu! A goanna is there waddling along. It's belly is right on the ground. Run after it! Shoot it when it climbs up a tree. Shoot it with stones! [(TD: FM10 a163: 5:13min)]

wakarrkarra waddling.

wakartpa *n.* 46, numeral forty six. Number in counting series from 1-50.

wakayi *cv.* joke, swear. Behaviour expected between joking kin, including hitting people during ritual.

wakayi marnana joke swear. Ngurna-rla wakayi marni yaluwu. I pretended to give him a hard time. [ECh: RWH]

waki *n.* white, anything white. *Syn:* pirlkiya.

wakiwaki, wakiwakip lots of small pieces of white things such as ochre.

waku *interj.* no, but, well. Kangani ngu nganta-pa Palmer Spring-kula-wu waku ngurla yalanginyi-ma wart yani. She maybe took it to Palmer Spring but [the baby Rainbow Spirit] came back to her. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:20min]

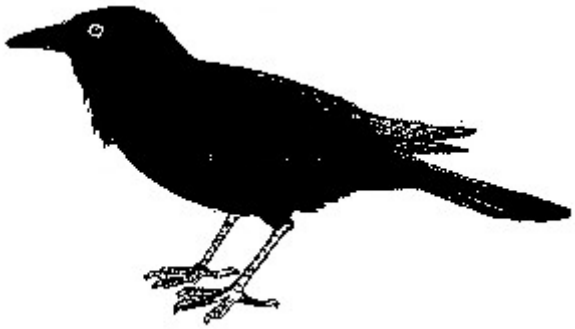
waku...kayi but.

waku nyampa? or what?

wakwak *cv.* make crowing noise.

wakwak marnana

wakwak *n.* crow, torresian and little crow. *Syn:* wankuriny, wangkina. *Corvus bennetti*, *Corvus orru*. This bird is called Jangala.



wal *cv. See:* warl.

wala *n.* clear ground, no trees, desert country. *Syn:* jirlja. Kajangarna karrinyana wala-ngka ngu, yangunungku. Nguntangunta-la ngurna-rla pungku kurrijkarra. Bush potatoes are found in red sandy soil. I'll dig with a stick for them along the cracks their roots make in the ground. [TD: FM10 a163: 5:34min]

walakal *cv. See:* warlakarl.

walakap *cv. See:* warlakap.

walakarri *n. See:* warlakarri.

walaku *n. See:* warlaku.

Walakula *n. See:* Warlakula.

walalja *n. See:* warlarlja.

walaljap *cv. See:* warlarljap.

walalp *cv. See:* warlarlp.

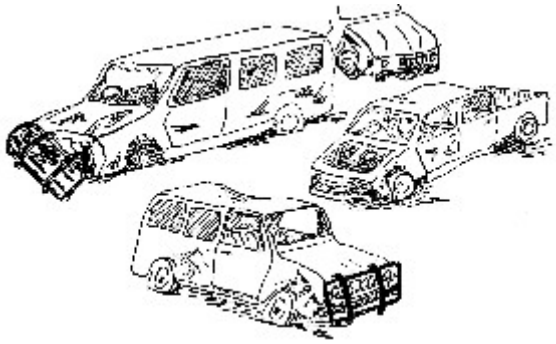
walamarra *cv. See:* warlamarra.

walampang *n. See:* warlampang.

walamparaj *cv. See:* warlamparaj.

walangarriya *n.* duck. *Syn:* jipilyuku. This is a Malngin word.

walanymalang *n.* buggered up, swear word for 'wankaj', 'useless' or 'worthless'. *Syn:* wankaj. *Variant:* walanywalany.



walanywalany *n. See:* warlanywarlany.

walapan *n. See:* warlapan.

walapari *cv. See:* warlapari.

walaparr *cv.* jump up in shock, like waking abruptly when you have a nightmare, or giving something a shock and making it jump up. *Syn:* purrurt.

walaparr karrinyana jump up from sleep.

walaparr manana disturb an animal and make it jump. Nyila-ma walaparr na mani. Ngaja-nga-rla kayikayi panana maiti pungayarri-lu-wayin. It made [the horse] jump up suddenly. Maybe a bull started chasing it. [VW: FM12 a179: 6:15min]

walaparraarra jumping up from sleep, waking abruptly from sleep. Walaparraarra karrinyani nyila-ma makin-ta. She was waking abruptly when she was asleep. [VW: FM12 a179: 5:13min]

walapurra *n. See:* warlapurra.

walararri *cv.* spread things out.

walararri yuwanana spread things out.

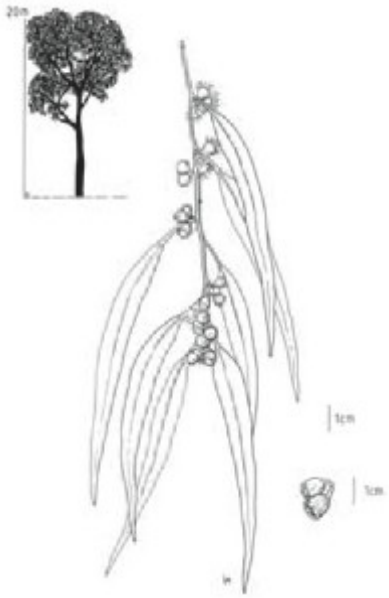
walarljap *cv.* very sick, rolling in pain.

walarlp karrinyana there in pain.

walarlp panana in pain, ache.

walarljapkarra paining, aching.

walarri *n.* **1** • ghost gum. *Variant:* walarin. *Corymbia bella*. Jirripkarra panana nyila-ma walarri-ma parnngirri-ma. She is stripping the bark off the ghost gum. [VW: FM07 a089: 5:42min] TThe timber makes good 'warlu' (firewood) as it burns slowly and evenly. The outer smooth white bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (fine white ash) to mix with 'warlayarra' (tobacco). The bark is either collected dry and burnt straight away, or chopped wet from the tree and left to dry out for a few days before burning. 'Namawurru' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. These trees are generally referred to as 'gum trees'. They are the only variety of eucalypts referred to as 'gum trees' by Gurindji people.



2 • white gum. *Eucalyptus grandifolia*. The timber is good 'warlu' (firewood). Didgeridoos called 'pampu' may be made from straight, hollow branches and stems. 'Namawurru' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree.

walarrparr *n.* **1** • Willing's tree. *Grevillea dimidiata*. When the fruit turn black they have a shiny resinous coating. This substance can cause blistering if it is allowed to touch the skin. In the past the fruit were rubbed on the body to cause scarring when people underwent ceremonies. These days young people use the fruit to burn their initials onto their arms or legs.

2 • caustic tree. *Grevillea pyramidalis*. The dark and shiny fruit are covered in a thin layer of liquid. This can be rubbed onto the skin to cause scarring which is used as an indication of ceremonial rank. These days young people use the fruit to burn their initials onto their arms or legs.

walarrparr *cv.* tattoo, when kids burn their names on themselves, usually with the Willing's tree or caustic tree.

walarrparr kamparnana tattoo.

walatati *cv. See:* warlartarti.

walawirriwirri *n.* away, someone a little way off from the group.

walawupkarra *cv.* bleed, haemorrhage. *See:* kungulu.

walawupkarra karrinyana bleed, haemorrhage.

walawupkarra waninyana blood falling down.

walawupkarra yanana walk around bleeding.

walawurru *n. See:* warlawurru.

walawurruwuny *n. See:* warlawurruwuny.

walawuru *n.* wind in the wet season which brings rain, cyclonic wind in storm.

walayara *n. See:* warlayara.

walayarra *n. See:* warlayarra.

walayarrawunyja *cv. See:* warlayarrawunyja.

walayat *n. See:* warlayart.

wali *n. See:* warli.

-walija *suf.* small group (paucal). Nyamu-lu karrinyana marntara karu-walija ngurnayinangulu yuwanana murlungku na tarukap-ma ngarlaka, marntara, karankaji. When kids have sores or scabies on their heads, we bathe them with this ['yirrijkaji']. [BW: FM07 01 1c: 2:12min]



walik *cv.* around, turn around. *Variant:* walilik. Walik-kula ngurnangku jayingku. I'll give it to you when you or I come around. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

walik yanana go around.

walik yuwanana make something go round and round, put around. Wumara walilik yuwani ngunyununungkurla. He put stones around himself. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

walilik around and around.

walilikkarra going around and around, putting around and around.

walikkujarra *n.* everywhere, all over, like when floodwaters cover everything. Walikkujarra ngungali jakarr manana kuya. It completely covered us [e.g. rain or a dust storm]. [VW: FM12 a179: 7:44min]

Walila *n. See:* Warlila.

walima *quest.* how about. Walima-nta ngapaku-wu-ma? Do any of you want water? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Walima-nku-rla nyampa-wu-ma? Do you want anything else? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nguyin marni ngarin-ku panu-wu walima-n parru? You told me you were going to kill a beast, well are you going to? [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Walima-jangku yanku wirtiwirti-wu-ma liwaya-ma. How about we come with you to back you up? [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 7:56min] "Walima-ngku kangana ngayi nyamu-rnangku yujuk panani, kirrawa". "Did you get the goanna meat I sent you?" [said the father]. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 4:23min]

waling *n. See:* warling.

walirrkarra *cv. See:* warlirrkarra.

waliyirrip *cv.* glide like an eagle circling for food. *Variant:* walirrip; waliirrip.



waliyirrip yanana Jurlak ngu waliyirrip yanana marru-ngkurra. The bird glides down to the house. [VW: FHM146: 8:46min]

waljankarra *n. See:* warljankarra.

walk *cv. See:* warlk.

Walkaantalu *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek). You reach this place along the old Limbunya road past Bow Hill and Farquharson Gap.

walkaj *n. See:* warlkaj.

walkarangkarang *n. See:* warlkarangkarang.

walkarn *n. See:* warlkarn.

walkirr *n.* holey like cracked ground. *Syn:* pantarra.

walkiwalkirr many holes in the ground.

walmakuny *n.* witchetty grub. *Syn:* lamawurt, laju. *Lepidoptera*, *Cossidae*, *Hepialidae*. These white grubs live in tree trunks and roots of bloodwoods, 'marlan' or the red river gum, and wattle species such as 'mulurrmi', 'kirrpirli', 'pirrpun' and 'puntarrji'. Witchetty grubs are spotted by looking for the entrance hole with associated 'puntu' or fine dust or 'kura' or excrement on the trunk and branches. The wood is then chopped just above the hole to widen it, and the grub pulled out with a piece of thin hooked wire or a hooked stick called a 'narra'. This process is called 'wililip'. They can be eaten raw or lightly cooked in hot ashes. They taste like scrambled eggs and are much sought after. They can also be used as bait when fishing.



Walmakuny *n.* Webb Creek junction. This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Purrapurralarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Kunpulu. This is also the name of the witchetty grub.

walmalma *cv.* straighten things out such as a blanket, neaten something up.

walmalma yuwanana straighten things out.

walmangkirr *cv.* in a group, altogether. *Syn:* warrp.

walmangkirr karrinyana Ngurnalu karrinyani walmangkirr. We were all sitting together. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]



walmat *n.* wild coconut. The inner cabbage can be eaten. The cabbage is generally collected from younger palms and is obtained by cutting open the leaf bases to expose the pale cabbage. The cabbage is eaten raw and has a crisp, moist texture. The leaves can be used as coverings for food when cooking in ground ovens and as mats and plates for keeping food clean when serving it out.



walmawalmak *n.* bush tobacco. *Lobelia arnhemica*. *Syn:* junpunpi. This small plant grows in wet areas in gorges and beside springs. The 'junpunpi' type grows in rocky gorges and in 'jarriny' (caves). The 'walmawalmak' type grows near 'winyji' (springs) and beside 'pinka' (creeks) and 'lamarn' (rivers). The dried plant can be chewed as bush tobacco. It is often mixed with 'warlayarra' (tobacco) and 'kawurn' (ashes). In the past the old people chewed this before commercial tobacco was available.



walmayi *n. See:* warlmayi.

walmayiyawung *n. See:* warlmayiyawung.

walmip *cv. See:* warlmip.

walnga *n.* cranky, mad, stupid, causing violence, bratty.

walngaj *cv. See:* warlngaj.

walngin *n.* any kind of fly. *Syn:* kununga, kunama. Walngin ngungku-rla waninya nyununy. A fly has settled on you.

[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *Diptera*, *Muscidae*, *Musca spp*. These small black flies are often a nuisance as they fly around the face and eyes. They are bad in areas with lots of cattle and horses. There is a Dreaming place for them on Gurindji country.



Walnginta *n.* place on Edgar Creek which flows into the Victoria River.

walnginyji *n.* sisters and cousins of initiand. They belt the initiand and later dance all night.

walnyirr *cv.* twist ankle.

walnyirr waninyana Nguyi walnyirr waninya tari. I twisted my ankle. [ECh: RWH & DD]

walp *cv.* **1** • open up, in the open. Walp-kulu nguyilu nyangana karrap minyirri-pijik. They are watching me while they go to the toilet and making me embarrassed. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

walp karrinyana sleep outside.

walp-ku yanana go to sleep outside, go to the toilet (more polite than 'kumpu').

walp-kaji toilet.

walp-pari open place.

2 • feel like doing something. Parra-yi walp-kula. Hit me if you feel like it. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Majul punyuk manta-lu-nyunu walp-kula. Finish off [the payback] if you feel like it. [ECh: RWH]

walp karrinyana feel like doing something.

walp panana hit to settle a concealed dispute.

walpak *cv. See:* warlpak.

walpi *n. See:* warlpi.

walpingkirra *n. See:* warlpingkirra.

walpkaji *n.* toilet.

walppari *n.* open place for a football game or business. *Syn:* parrkartakarta.

walpulangki *n. See:* warlpulangki.

walpurr *n. See:* warlpurr.

walu *n.* **1** • head. *Syn:* ngarlaka.



2 • hill. *Syn:* ngarlaka.

walujapi *See:* warlujapi.

Walujarrajarra *n. See:* Warlujarrajarra.

walujulurru *n. See:* warlujurlurru.

walujutpari *See:* warlujutpari.

Waluk *n. See:* Warluk.

walukmalang *n. See:* warlukmalang.

walukpin *n.* red-tailed black cockatoo. *Syn:* tirrak, tinkana, partikiwunywaji, partikiwaji. Walukpin-tu nyangana partiki. Black cockatoos eat nuts. [TD: FM10 a163 : 7:09min] *Calyptorhynchus banksii*. The red feathers from the tails of the male birds are used in some ceremonies. They like to eat the fruit from 'marntayak' and 'partiki' trees. They have very strong beaks and are sometimes they are kept as pets.

waluku *n. See:* warluku.

walumirta *n.* **1** • big headed person or animal such as a bull ant. *See:* mirtamirta.

2 • pumpkin.

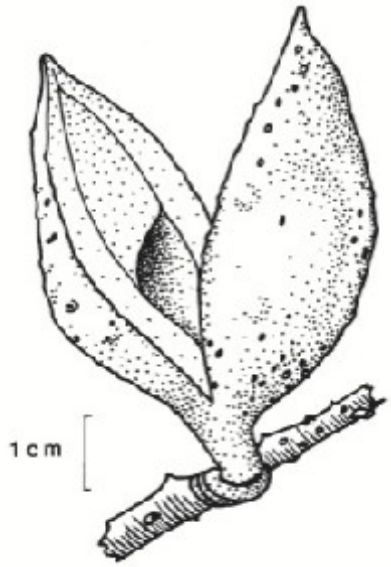
walumurlung *n. See:* warlumurlung.

waluntirrintirrin *n.* black whip snake. *Variant:* walutirrantirran. *Syn:* tirrantirran, wuyuwuj. *Demansia papuensis*. This is a poisonous snake that is dangerous and fast moving but is not deadly. Its bite causes swelling and is painful but it is not fatal. There is a song that reduces the swelling and pain.



walungkapararri *cv. See:* warlungkapararri.

walupirtapirta *n.* fruit from the 'ngirirri' tree. *Syn:* ngarlaka. *Hakea arborescens*. *See:* ngirirri. The seeds are large and oval shaped. They are collected, pounded and boiled. The water is then used to treat knees, for example the knees of children who haven't learn to walk or crawl yet, or the knees of old people.

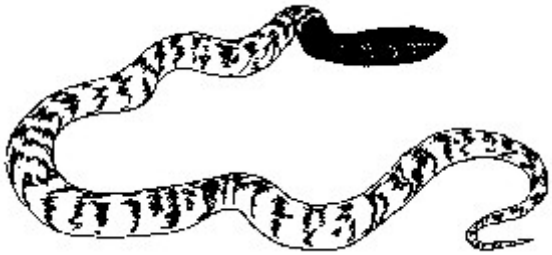


walupupu *cv. See:* warlupupu.

walupurr *cv. See:* warlupurr.

Waluru *n.* place along Wattie Creek going 'kaarnirra' (east) and 'kanimparra' (downstream) from Jampa and kankarra (upstream) from Mujintiyak (Bob's Gully Yard).

waluru *n.* piebald snake or black-headed python. *Syn:* murntuj, mulyukuna, warlujapi. *Aspidites melanocephalus*. This is a Mudburra word. This python has a distinctive black shiny head and pretty stripes on its body. It is a quiet snake. It is sometimes called 'waluru' in reference to these stripes. Young people cannot eat the meat from this snake. If they do they will become crippled. Only elders can eat the meat. This snake also has a sacred song that can only be heard by men.



waluwaji *n. See:* warluwaji.

waluyawung *n. See:* warluyawung.

walwal *cv. See:* warlwarl.

walwarr *cv.* travelling in a big group. *Variant:* walwarrp; walwarra; walwarrp. Usually used to talk about people returning home after business.

walwarr yanana travel in a group.

walyak *cv.* inside.



walyak karrinyana inside.

walyak yanana go inside.

walyak karrwarnana hold inside such as police holding you in a jail cell.

walyjawalyja *n.* hat. *Variant:* walyjalyja. *Syn:* murrkartu, makarta.



Walyji *n.* name of Afghan who lived at Wave Hill settlement in the old days. His companion was Ajarraman. They were both well-liked. Another Afghan called Charlie Palyung lived at Inverway station. *See:* mutura; Ajarraman. Nyawa ngurra larrpa-nginyi ngulu karrinyani, Afghan-walija. Ngurnayinangulu yanani liwurrap murlangkurra-ma. Kilpukut panani ngu, Walyji-ngku-ma. Manani nguyina marlurluka-wu. The Afghans used to live here a long time ago. We used to come here and ask them for food. Walyji would kill a goat. And he would give it to the old men. [VD: FM10 22 1a: 03:13min] The Afghans travelled through Kalkaringi with camels as traders. They also had a shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop. You can still see the remains of their shop.

walykirrwalykirr *cv.* twist shoulders to make yourself feel better after being sick or injured.

walykirrwalykirr yuwanana twist a number of times. Nyila-ma tapilipili nyangana, janga, wankaj ngu. Kula-nyunu yuwarru nyatparra walykiwalykirr-ma. He's completely bed-ridden, really sick. He can't move himself around anyway to make himself feel better. [VW: FM11 a162: 2:24min]

walykirrkarra twisting.

walyp *cv.* melt.

walyp karrinyana something melting.

walyp yuwanana sun melting something.

walyp manana sun making something melt.

walyp jiyarnana sun melting something.

walyparr *n.* **1** • slow like a blue tongue lizard runs.

2 • weak shot, for example throwing a boomerang badly.

walywalyp *cv.* hang.

walywalyp karrinyana hang out. Jalany karrinya walywalyp. Its tongue was hanging out. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

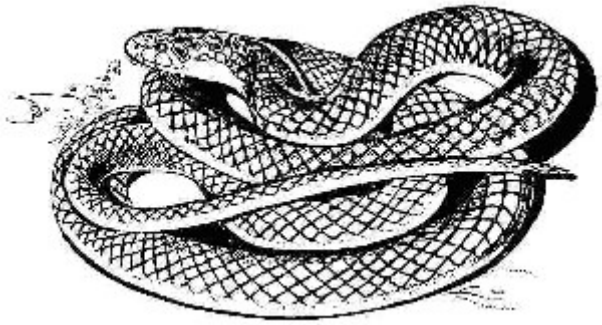
walywalyp kangana hanging down.

walywalyp manana make hang out. Yuka-ma kuya-ma walywalyp mani yuka-ma.... Kuyarra walywalypkarra yuka-ma. He put the grass so it was hanging down [on the disguise]...Like that all of the grass was hanging down. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 6:09min]

walywalyarra hanging down.

walywalypkarra hanging down.

wama *n.* any kind of snake. *Syn:* jawulwara, wari, kuljany. This is a Malngin word.



wamala *n.* young girl who is prepubescent, with no breasts. *Syn:* manga. Ngurnayinangulu karrap nyangani, wamamala-lu. As young girls, we used to watch them [doing it]. [VW: FM07 a058: 2:48min] Note synonym 'manga' can't be said because a girl with that nickname died.

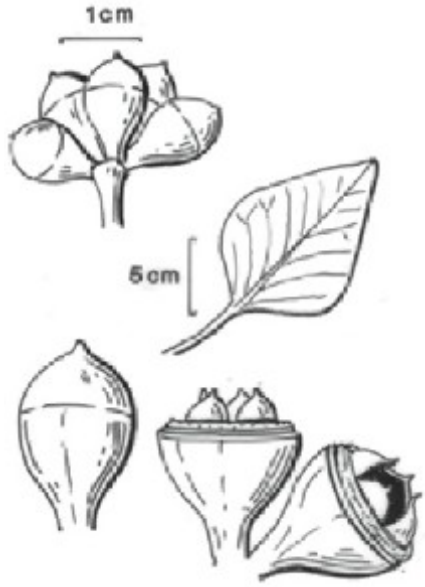


wamip *cv.* spin or thatch.

wamip manana spin or thatch.

wamip panana spin or thatch. Wamip na ngurna panana. I'm spinning the tool on my thigh. [VW: FM07 08 1a: 15:28min] Wamip panana nyila yuka mangkaya puturn. He's thatching the grass into a humpy. [ECh: RWH & DD]

wampa *n.* **1** • salmon gum. *Syn:* lunyja. *Eucalyptus bigalerita*. The timber also makes good 'warlu' (firewood). 'Kurrupartu' (boomerangs) may also be made from the hard wood. Sugarbag or 'namawurru' can be found in this tree. The bark is chipped off and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to treat skin problems.



2 • snappy gum. *Syn:* lunyja. *Eucalyptus brevifolia*. *See:* malangarna. The timber makes good long lasting 'warlu' (firewood). 'Kurrupartu' (boomerangs) may be made from the hard wood. The bark can be used in bush medicine. It is chipped off and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to treat skin problems and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). Sugarbag or 'namawurru' can be found in this tree. The sugar-leaf, a sweet edible insect, collected from 'lunyja' is called 'malangarna'.

wampal *cv.* **1** • doing nothing.

2 • innocent, do something unwittingly.

3 • quiet.

wampal karrinyana Wampal ngurnalu karrinyana. We are sitting around quietly. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Kuya-ngka-ma ngulu karrinyani wampal, kimu. Then they [played] nicely again, quietly. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 02VW.mp3: 1:28min] Wampal karrinyana kula marnana jarrakap She sitting down quietly. She's not talking. [TD: FM10 a166: 2:33min]

wampalarra *cv.* going any way, carefree, no plan.

wampalarra yanana go any way.

Wampana *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Wurntumarn and kanimparra (downstream) from Jampa.

wampana *n.* spectacled hare wallaby. *Syn:* panyja. *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*. *See:* purtujurru. This is a Mudburra word. This short, solid wallaby has distinctive orange fur around its eyes. It sleeps in a tunnel in grass or under dense shade in the day and feeds at night. In the past they were eaten and the meat was tasty. They have not been seen as much in recent times but sometimes are seen near 'kanawuna' (lancewood) and 'kamanyji' (bullwaddi) areas near Delamere, Top Springs (Yingawunarri) and Cattle Creek (Kunawa). Wampana is an important Dreaming for some Gurindji people. In the Dreamtime it had a fight with 'purtujurru' (the marsupial mole).



wampirr *cv.* go around or behind. *Variant:* wampirrk.

wampirr yanana go round the side of something. Yanku ngarlaka-la wampirrk. He will go around the side of the hill. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wampirr waninyana glide around, fall behind (flying).

wampukap *cv.* **1** • go back and forth, zigzag for example when following a twisting track.

wampukap yanana

2 • two-faced, gossip, talk behind someone's back.

wampuwampuk many people gossiping.

wampuwampukkarra gossiping. Wampuwampukkarra nyampa-warla piyapiyarr kangana ngu, nyila kirri. Kuya ngurla marnana kirri-kari-ma. She is saying something behind her back, reporting on her. She's talking to another woman. [TD: FM10 a163: 7:18min]

wampukkaji *n.* hypocrite, two-faced person.

wanakin *n.* kind of grass. This grass is long and grows in and near water. It is found 'kayirra' (north) of Kalkaringi.

wanampi *n. See:* warnampi.

wanan *cv. See:* warnan.

wananga *n.* bag. *Syn:* tupurluj.



wanangaliny *n. See:* warnangaliny.

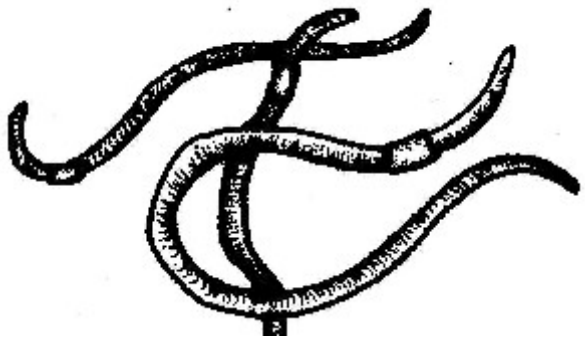
wanangka *cv. See:* warnangka.

wanangwanang *cv.* shake head from side to side, like when you say no.

wanangwanang manana shake head.

wanapa *n. See:* warnapa.

wanapilanypilany *n.* worm, including hookworm. *Nematoda*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*. Worms make good bait. They are found in damp soil. Hookworms are internal parasites which occur in people, and are also found in some native animals such as kangaroos, various birds and fish.



wanayak *n.* someone from another country, not a countryman; stranger, newcomer. *Syn:* kaluyawung, manyingkari. Wanayak ngu yani nyila-ma, yikili-nginyi. Kula-rla pina kuya. The stranger came from a long way. He didn't know anybody. [VW: FM12 a179: 7:54min]

wani *n. See:* warni.

waninya *v.* fell. *See:* waninyana.

waninyana *v.* fall, enter, change position, turn into, be born, pass away (Irregular verb). Tikap punya na kanyjurra waninya janyja-kurra na. She cut the tree and it fell to the ground. [TD: FM07 a027: 10:37min] Ngarlu ngurna nyawa kankula paraj punya, partaj-ja waninyana ngu, lanu-ngka kuya. And then I found some bees going into a tree. [BW: FM07 a027: 2:25min] Jinparrak nyamu-rlaa-nga yanku nyanawu-yirri wanta-ny-jirri kankarra. One day we might go to Jinparrak to the birthing place. [VW: FM07 a085: 18:59min] Ngurna-rla-nga wiitwiit-ma jayingku, nyamu-nga wanku ngawa. I'll show her when it rains. [VW: FM09 16 2: 0:38min] Nyila na nguwula ngajik-parni na mamungkul waninya. Those two turned into a Dreaming feature permanently. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 6:03min] Ngayu-ma ngurna born waninya Jinparrak-kula, Wave Hill-a. I was born at Jinparrak, at old Wave Hill station. [VW: FHM08 102: 8:34min]

waninyana fall, falling.

waninya fell, had fallen.

wanku will fall, want to fall.

wanta fall down!

waninyani was falling, used to fall.

waninyangku will be falling, want to be falling.

waninyu to fall.

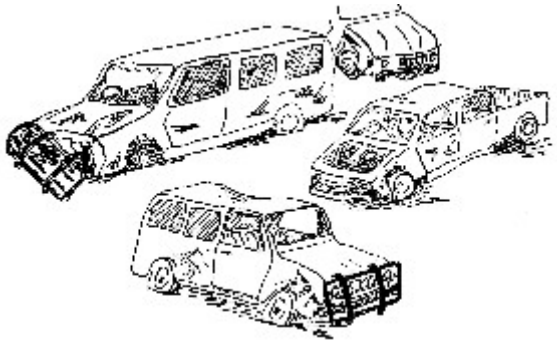
waninyani *v.* was falling, used to fall. *See:* waninyana.

waninyangku *v.* will be falling, want to be falling. *See:* waninyana.

waninyu *v.* to fall. *See:* waninyana.

waniyi *n.* small yellow and black grasshopper. *Syn:* janyima. *Variant:* warniri; warniriri. *Orthoptera*, *Caelifera*. This small grasshopper cannot fly and is found in large numbers. They can be eaten after lightly roasting in a small grass fire.

wankaj *cv.* buggered up, bad, no good, ruined, useless, sick, depressed.



wankaj karrinyana bad, have bad or supernatural consequences. Jamana-ma ngayu-ma-rna wankaj karrinya. I was lame [Lit: My feet were no good]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Jamana-ma ngulu karrinyana wankaj yapayapa-ma. The little ones were lame [the emu chicks had sore feet]. [DR: FM09 15 1b: 0:20min] Ngaja-ngku nyununy jaru wankaj karrinyana. That language of yours might be no good. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

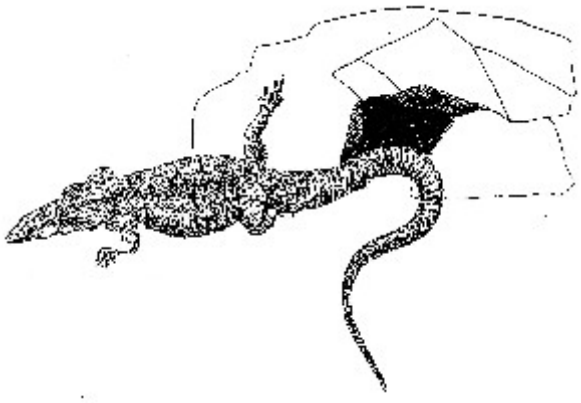
wankaj kula ngarin bad kick in 'pulyja' (traditional football).

wankaj yuwanana do wrong to someone. Nguyi wankaj yuwani. He did wrong to me. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wankaj payarnana do wrong to.

wankajirrik get ruined. Ngurla marnani, "Ngaja-yi-nku-rla wankajirrik manana". She said to her, "You might ruin it on me". [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 4:39min]

wankarranga *n.* rough-tailed goanna or little lizard. *Syn:* lartaj, jarany. *Varanus acanthurus*. This small yellow goanna lives in rocky country and has a rough tail like a rasp. The meat is good to eat, though it can make you bleed, hence the name 'kunguluwaji'.



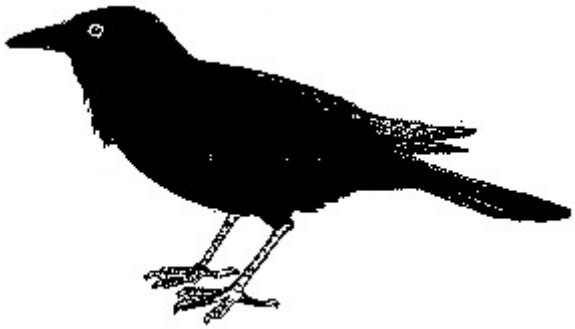
wankarrka *n.* 21, numeral twenty-one. Number in counting series from 1-50.

wankawankarr *n.* stomach, round gut. Kamparrijang-kulu-ma-lu wankawankarr nyampa, yaya kula-lu waj yuwanani lawara. In the old days they didn't throw away the guts and lung part [of the carcass]. [VW: FM12 a183: 13:03min] *See:* pulu; paturu; wuljuwulju.

wanku *v.* will fall, want to fall. *See:* waninyana.

Wankuk *n. See:* Warnkuk.

wankuriny *n.* crow, torresian and little crow. *Syn:* wakwak, wangkina. *Corvus bennetti*, *Corvus orruu*. This bird is called Jangala.

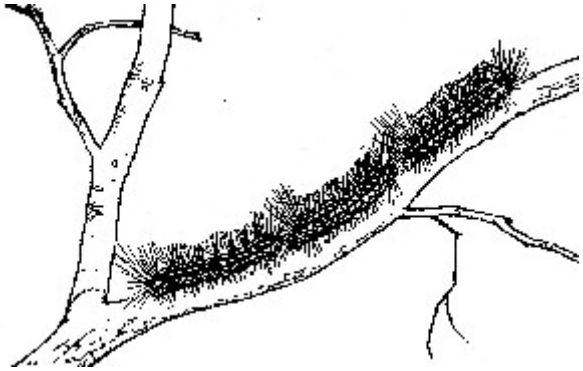


wankurr *cv. See:* warnkurr.

wanparlk *cv. See:* warnparlk.

wanpirrirriny *n. See:* warnpirrirriny.

wanpura *n.* itchy grub. *Syn:* warlkarangkarang. *Lepidoptera*, *Lymantriidae*, *Euproctis*. This is a Malngin word. This grub is found on 'jartpurru' (bloodwood trees) and often feed on the leaves of 'jilaminy' (freshwater mangrove trees) and can cause severe itchiness and swelling. They are quite 'kuliyan' (dangerous) and must be avoided at all times because they can cause temporary blindness.



wanta *v.* fall down! *See:* waninyana.

wantaj *cv. See:* warntaj.

wantakwantakkarra *cv.* unsteady, stagger about like when you are drunk.

- **wantakwantakkarra waninyana** trip and fall.
- **wantakwantakkarra karrinyana** stagger like a drunken man.
- **wantakwantakkarra yanana** walk around staggering like a drunken man.

wantamarri *cv.* lined up, in line. *Variant:* warntamarri.

wantanu *n. See:* warntanu.

wantarri *n. See:* warntarri.

wantarrija *cv. See:* warntarrija.

wantarrijawarra *cv. See:* warntarrijawarra.

Wantarturl *n. See:* Warntarturl.

wantingarna *n. See:* warntingarna.

wantingu *n. See:* warntingu.

wantiwarlkpari *n. See:* warntiwarlkpari.

wantumirri *cv.* grieve over someone, miss someone, 'worrying' in a group for one who has died. *See:* pawarlamarra.

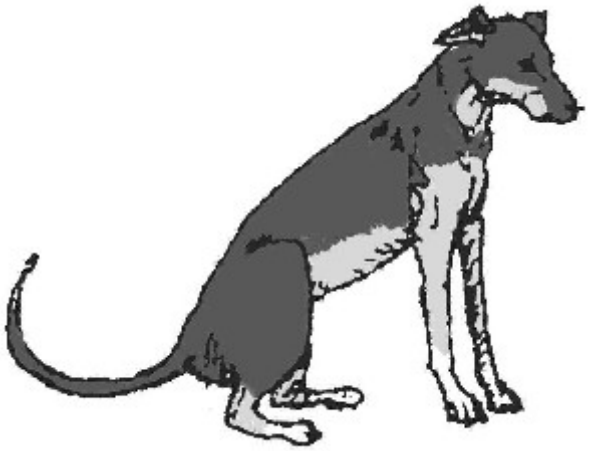
- **wantumirri manana** Wantumirri manana ngulu nyila-ma, pawarlamarra-la kurnka-ka kuya. They grieve sitting around the deceased. [VW: FM12 a179: 8:08min]

wanu *n. See:* warnu.

wanwan *cv. See:* warnwarn.

wangaak *n.* loner, orphan, stray dog.

wangani *n.* dog. *Syn:* warlaku, kuru.



wanganngany *n.* **1** • intellectually disabled, dumb. A person who is like a baby or child.

2 • forgetful.

wangany *cv.* look around, search. *Syn:* warlakap. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

wangany pungana Wangany pungana-wula. The two of them are looking for it. [VW: FM07 a054: 3:39min]

wangilirri *n.* **1** • deaf. *Syn:* langamurlung, wilangarna, wangala.

2 • mad. *Syn:* langamurlung, wirlangana, wangala. This is a Nyininy or Jaru word.

wangiyip *cv.* dizzy, headache, stagger, bent over in pain. *Syn:* kurnkurn. Ngurna ngarlaka wangiyip. I'm feeling dizzy. [ECh: BWH]

wangiyip karrinyana have headache.

wangiyipkarra yanana staggering around.

wangiyipkaji *n.* someone who is dizzy or has a headache.

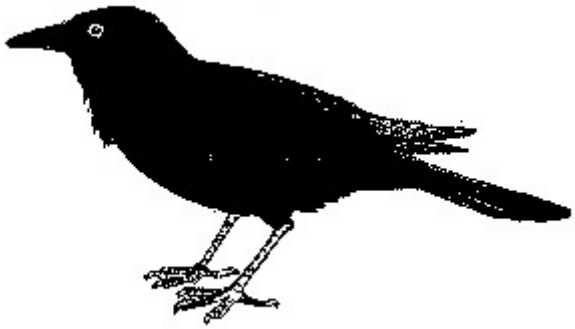
wangka *n.* type of corroboree, dance and song style with didgeridoo. This type of corroboree is from further north than Timber Creek.



Wangkanawukpa *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Lumpurrjawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Ngurlmurrum.

wangkawangka *interj.* said by a man to his uncle if the latter swears at him.

wangkina *n.* crow, torresian and little crow. *Syn:* wakwak, wankuriny. *Corvus bennetti*, *Corvus orru*. This bird is called Jangala.



Wangkulu *n.* place on Revolver Creek 'kurlarra' (south) of Mount Farquharson.

Wangkumaliny *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kulalukalu and kanimparra (downstream) from Karintiwart. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

wangkuwala *n.* brackish water, a bit salty like the water around Timber Creek.

wangkuyuk *cv.* day trip, such as when you go to Pigeon Hole from Kalkaringi and back, when you leave early in the morning and come back in the late afternoon. *Syn:* yapurruk.

wangkuyuk yanana day trip.

wangu *n.* widow, woman who has lost her husband. Nyamu-rla papa-ma waninyana, yapawurru-warla maitbi, nyila-ma kirri-ma wangu ngurla-nyanta pirnti-ka karrinyana. Lirrpanti ngurla karrinyana. When his older brother passes away, his wife who is a widow lives with the younger brother. She goes to live with him. [VW: FM12 a178: 1:34min] *See:* karlinta.

wangurtup *cv.* tie hair in a top knot. *Syn:* yamparliny, jumpurlk.

wangurtup manana

wany *cv.* throw, chuck something. *Syn:* waj.

wany yuwanana throw. Ngurla wany yuwanana nyila-ma majapula-ma nyanuny-ku kapuku-wu. He throws the football to his sister. [BW: FM07 a043: 3:04min] Kapuku-wu-ny-jirri nyanuny-ku-jirri, malyju-ngku ngu wany yuwani. The boy throws it to where his sister is. [VW: FHM098: 21:06min]

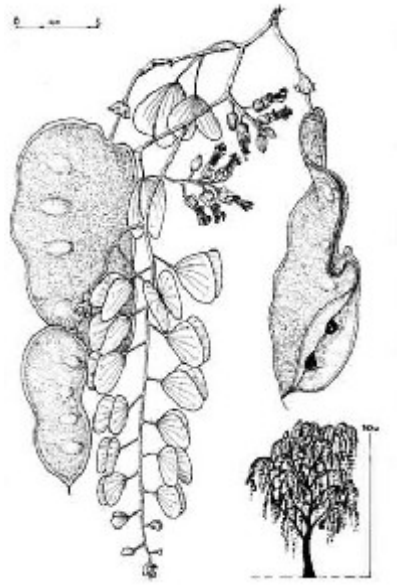
wanya *n.* **1** • emu feathers. *See:* wanyayaru.

2 • girlfriend. This is a Nyininy word.

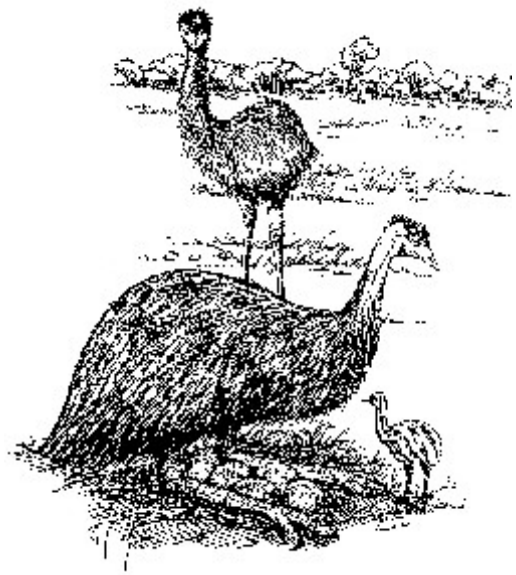
3 • traveller, a person travelling from a long way away.

wanyarra *v.* let leave. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyarri *n.* bauhinia. *Syn:* jiingi. *Bauhinia cunninghamii*. *See:* ngapirlipirli. Bauhinas have a number of uses. The inner red bark makes good medicine. You can boil it and use the water as a wash and drink to treat 'warrngun' (headaches), 'kulykulya' (colds) and 'marntara' (skin sores). You can also chew the leaves to treat colds. You also find 'namawurru' (sugarbag) in this tree. The red flowers can be sucked to get the sweet nectar. The seed pods are called 'ngapirlipirli'. You can burn the bark to make 'kawurn' (tobacco ashes). You can chew the leaves if you are thirsty. Chewing the leaves helps produce 'jawul' (saliva) and stops the feeling of intense thirst.



wanyayarung *n.* emu. *Syn:* yiparrartu, kalyupurr, yunturrman, karnanganyja. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*.*See:* wininiwinini; wanya. Emus are not seen much near Kalkaringi, but they are plentiful in some bush areas on Gurindji country. Emus eat many of the bush tucker fruit that people also eat. They also eat many insects. In the early days people hunted them with 'mirlarrang' (spears) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). If a spear missed, a boomerang would be thrown at the legs to make it fall down. Hunters also waited for them at billabongs where they knelt to drink. They were easy targets then. When killed, emus are gutted and the 'karnngirri' (guts) are throw away, but the 'tulang' (heart), 'marlumpa' (liver) and 'wararr' (fat) can be put back in for cooking. The bird is then cooked in a ground oven using a method called 'turturl', with 'kuruwarrany' (hot stones) placed inside the gut cavity, then covered with paperbark to keep the meat clean. The meat is dark and smells strong. You can also eat the eggs. Baby emus are called 'wininiwinini', a family of emus is called 'warnangaliny' and the feathers of an emu are called 'wanya'. A number of major Dreaming tracks associated with Yiparrartu go through Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



wanyil *n.* nail-tail kangaroo, left-hand kangaroo. *Syn:* kakuya. *See:* kururrungku; ngungungmarna. *Onychogalea unguifera*. This nail-tail wallaby has a distinctive 'pungkurl' (humped back). Like all nail-tail wallabies, it has a prickle in the end of its tail and often makes a 'oo..oo..oo' noise when it is hopping. There is a special song that it sings as it hops along. It also holds its left arm up to its chest when hopping, and is sometimes called 'Left-hand Charlie' because of this habit. The flesh can be roasted and eaten, but it does not taste very good and is rarely eaten. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). Wanyil is a character in a story. She lived with her sister Yawarlwarl (Pigeon) at Kurlungurru (Riveren) which is in Nyininy country. The two sisters owned a grindstone. Wanyil was very careful with the grindstone and wouldn't let Yawarlwarl use it. But Wanyil would only half-grind the seed which annoyed Yawarlwarl. At one point Wanyil went to get some water and Yawarlwarl took the opportunity to steal the stone. She carried it off, camping overnight at Pirlingkalurlungka. She then went on to Yawarlwarl where she placed the stone upright. You can still see the stone there to this day.



wanyjajurr *n.* **1** • old wrinkled yam. *Variant:* wanyjajurlu; wanyjawanyja; wanyjawanyjarrng.

2 • wrinkled. *Syn:* pilkpilk, wanyjarrng.

wanyjanana *v.* leave, leave something (Class 1). Kamurrkart ngurna parru kartaj, na wanyjarru, kirt ngurna parru. I cut it [the log] in half, leave it, then break it. [VW: FM07 a027: 7:26min] Warrkap nguwula wanyjani karu-kujarra-lu karnti-ka. The two girls dance under the tree. [VW: FHM098: 13:19min] Wanyjarra-yinangulu jangkakarni-wu kajijirri-wu ngulu ngalu jaartkarra-wu-ma. They would have to leave it for the adults and old ladies to eat. [VW: FM09 a123: 9:25min]

wanyjanana leave.

wanyjani left.

wanyjarru will leave, want to leave.

wanyjarra leave!

wanyjanani was leaving, used to leave.

wanyjanangku will be leaving, want to be leaving.

wanyjanu to leave.

wanyarra let leave.

wanyjanani *v.* was leaving, used to leave. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyjanangku *v.* will be leaving, want to be leaving. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyjani *v.* left. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyjanu *v.* to leave. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyjarra *v.* leave. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyjarri *n.* **1** • red ochre. *Syn:* kalnga.

2 • feathers reddened with red ochre and fat. *See:* marirrij; pulampula; tiyatiya.

wanyjarrng *n.* wrinkled like an old person, old yam or anything old. *Syn:* pilkpilk, wanyjajurr.

wanyjawanyjarrng lot of wrinkles.

wanyjarru *v.* will leave, want to leave. *See:* wanyjanana.

wanyji *quest.* **1** • which.

2 • something, anything. Kula wanyji-warla part-ma waninya. He didn't fall off anywhere. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wanyji *n.* alive.

wanyji karrinyana alive. Nyamu-rnalu karrinyani, nyamu-lu kamparrijang wanyji karrinyani. When we were [there], when the old people were alive. [VW: FM07 01 1e: 5:31min]

wanyji yuwanana let live. Nyila-ngku-ma kula-ngku wanyji yuwarru. That one won't let you live. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:02min]

wanyjiwanyji surviving. Kula wanyjiwanyji nyila-ma. That man is not likely to survive. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

wanyjikarra staying alive. Kula-n wanyjikarra yalanginyi-ma ngaja-ngala ngawa-ngku ngilyipurru ngarnana You won't stay alive, it will drown you. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:14min]

wanyjika *quest.* **1** • where. Wanyjika-warla jarrakapkaji nyawa-rni ngurna karrwarnana wayi. Where's the minidisc recorder, have I still got it. [VW: FM07 01 1d: 1:57min]



wanyjika-wayi where. Wanyjika-wayi ngurra-ngka. Where's that place? [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

2 • anywhere, somewhere, whereever, everywhere. Turlwarrangkarrak yanana ngapuk wanyjika, jartpurru nyila na The scent of bloodwood blossums is wafting everywhere. [VW: FM11 a162: 14:49min]

wanyjikijak *quest.* everywhere, as far as somewhere. Ngurna-rla warlakap nyanya wanyjikijak - lawara. I looked everywhere for her, but no luck. [ECh: RWH] Nguyinangulu panani parturu kataj, kajijirri an marlurluka. Nyamu-lu kula yirrap-kulu karrwarnani parturu. Yirrap-ku nguyinangkulu yuwanani. "Ngayiny yuwarra-yi-rla marntaj ngurna karrwawu. Nguyilu nyangku, wanyjikijak, karrap, ngumayijang-kulu, karu-nginyi-lu nyampa-nginyi-lu kuya, parturu-yawung. They used to cut the women and men in the old days to make ceremony scars. When they didn't have ceremony scars, they used to cut it for that mob. "Put them on me. I'll have [the marks] then. Future generations of children will see me with ceremonial scars everywhere". [VW: FM11 a161: 1:40min]

wanyjikurra *quest.* where to. *Syn:* wanyjika.

wanyjinginyi *quest.* where from, where was someone born.

wanyjingurlu *quest.* where from.

wanyjirr *cv.* mix. *Syn:* parlak.



wanyjirr karrinyana mix together (of people, ingredients).

wanyjirr kamparnana cook something with mixed ingredients such as a stew. Ngapulu ngurnalu wanyjirr kamparnana. We cook it with milk. [TD: FM09 17 2d: 1:32min]

wanyjiwanyjirr mix up lots of things.

wanyjirrirniny *quest.* where, which way, which side, which direction. Wanyjirrirniny-pa-rlaa yanku? Which side should we go next? [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 0:44min] Wanyjirrirniny ngurlaa yanku? Which way should we go next? [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 0:48min]

wanyjiwurrajarra *n.* everywhere, everybody. Ngurna marlu, kurru nyangka-yilu wanyjiwurrajarra nyamu-nta karrinyana walik-kujarra. I'm going to speak, listen everybody [who is] around. [ECh: DD] Kungulu ngungala wijkupari wanyjiwurrajarra-rni. Everybody's blood is close [we all share the same blood]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wanymarl *n.* dry, old (of fruit such as 'kamara' or 'muying'), no good. Jambala ngu waninyana pulwarr jakjak. Karrinyana wanymarl-pirrji na, janyja-ka-ma. Some of the dry fruit falls too. They become dry and sweet on the ground [in reference to muying]. [VW: FM09 15 2a: 6:45min]

wanymirra *n.* pencil yam. Wanymirra nguyi wapak kangana majul. This yam burns my stomach. [ECh: RW] *Vigna lanceolata*. The tubers are similar to sweet potatoes. They can grow about as big as your hand. You dig them up and lightly roast them. The yam is fairly stringy and you need to chew it a lot. Some of the yams are spicy to taste and can make your stomach feel like it is burning. This yam is closely related to 'wayita', but it is larger and grows on different country. It has a different shaped yam that also tastes quite different.

wanyput *n.* lip.



wapaja *cv.* disappeared, hidden.

wapaja karrinyana disappeared, hidden.

wapaja waninyana disappear, hide from view. Wapaja waninyana nyila-ma kirri-ma. The woman disappeared. [TD: FM10 a163: 7:56min]

wapaja yanana going out of sight such as a plane going away.

wapak *cv.* 'cheeky', spicy such as pepper, chilli or strong ashes. *Syn:* kim.

wapak kangana Nguyi wapak kangana majul. It burns my stomach. [ECh: RWH]

wapakkaji *n.* 'cheeky', spicy or hot food such as pepper, chilli or strong ashes. Kuliyan nyanawu wapakkaji igin nyanawu ngurnalu laikim. The cheeky [ashes] - you know the ones - which gives us sore lips - you know don't you - that's the one we like. [VW: FM07 a089: 8:49min]

wapaly *cv.* go through a gap, open door or opening such as a road cutting between two hills or gorge. *Syn:* turtup, timpuk.

wapaly karrinyana gap. Nyila-ma wapaly karrinyana ngu, yuwarra-lu. [The door] is open. You mob shut it. [VW: FM11 a162: 12:03min]

wapaly jayingana give through a gap.

wapaly waninyana fall through a gap or hole.

wapaly yanana go through a gap.

wapalywapalyarra yanana going through to another country.

wapaly yuwanana put through a gap.

wapalyarra going through.

wapawapa *n.* clothes. *Variant:* wapaapa.



wapukurru *n.* short hitting stick or nullanulla. Pirrk wapukurru mani wirrkala-nginyi. He snatched a club from his belt. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Wapukurru ngulu karrwarnani marlurluka-lu, nyamu-yinangulu kirri-ngku wanyjanani rarrarraj. Nguyinangulu wanyjanani, yarrularn-jirri ngumpit-jirri, kirri-ngku-ma, marlurluka-ma. Wal nguyinangulu holdim manani nyila na nyampayirla wapukurru. Wapukurru-yawung-kulu na nguyinangulu panani nyila-ma-yinangulu ngajik-parni na wanyjanani. The men used to keep sticks for when their wives ran away from them. The women would leave the old men for a younger man. So they used to keep the sticks for them. They beat them with the stick and then they left them for good. [VW: FM11 a162: 15:28min]



wapurr *cv.* **1** • create noise, making it hard to hear. *Syn:* walamaparraj.

wapurr panana Murlungku nguyi wapurr panana. This one is making it hard for me to hear. [ECh: RW]

2 • confuse for example by sending many dreams.

wapurr panana confuse.

3 • interrupt when someone else is talking.

wapurr panana Nguyin wapurr panana. You keep interrupting me. [ECh: RW]

wapurrpurraarra *cv.* flapping clothes, oversized trousers.

wapurrpurraarra karrinyana flap loosely.

wapurrpurraarra panana flap. *Syn:* wupura.

wapurrpurraarra yanana walk with clothes flapping.

wapurt *cv.* **1** • not worried about something, unconcerned.

wapurt karrinyana don't care. Ngurna-rla wapurt karrinyana. I don't care either way. [ECH: RW & DD]

2 • unaware, not know that something happened, unbeknownst.

wapurt karrinyana unaware.

wapurtkarra *cv.* anyway, for no reason.

wapurtkarra yanana going for no reason.

wapurtkarra karrinyana there for no reason.

wapurtkarra karrwarnana keep for no reason. Larrpa-nginyi-ma jupu-warla ngurna karrwawu wapurtkarra. I'll keep that old one for fun anyway. [ECh: RW]

waraj *cv.* forget, lose something. *Syn:* nyurrun.

waraj manana forget.

waral *cv.* slow down, hold up or delay someone.

waral karrinyana slow.

waral yuwanana talk with hesitation, hold something back.

waral manana hold someone up. Nguyi waral manana. She's holding me up. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Karu-ngku nyanuny-ju waral manana. Her child is holding her up. [VW: FM11 a164: 3:57min] Ngurna yanku wajija. Lawara nyuntu waral manta-yi. Karra ngamayila. I want to go faster. No - you're holding me up. Stay behind. [VW: FM11 a164: 4:02min]

waral-murlu! quick! don't hold me up!

waralwaji *n.* uncooperative. Waralwaji karu! Disobedient kid! [ECh: RWH]

Waramanji *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek south of the Halls Creek road.

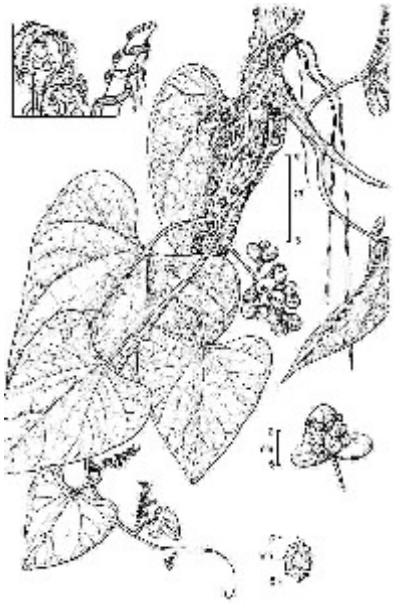
waramarla *n.* hunt for echidna (porcupine) at night. *See:* jungkuwurru.



waramarla yanana hunt for echidna.

waramarlarla people hunting for echidna.

warampurr *n.* snake vine. *Tinospora smilacina*. *Syn:* jarlartu, ngalyiki. This climbing plant often grows around the trunks of trees. The leaves are boiled in water and the water used as a wash to treat 'karlapa' (boils), general sickness and pain. The stems can also be tied around the head or back to relieve pain. The red fruit can be rubbed in the 'kartpi' (hair) to make it healthy and dark. The stems can be used as bush rope to tie things up, like bundles of 'warlu' (firewood).



warangal *cv.* busy. Ngurna warangal. I'm busy. [ECh: RWH] Yanta-lu marntaj ngurna karrinyana warangal-la ngayu-ma. You mob go. It's OK I'm busy here. [VW: FM11 a164: 4:46min]

warangal karrinyana busy.

warap *cv.* on the side of a gorge or a steep slope. *Variant:* waarap.

warap yanana walk on the side of a steep slope.

warap nyangana scan for game from rocks or hill.

warap-kula nyangana look out from a vantage point.

warapi *cv.* really tired, exhausted, can't move, through being tired from work or walking a long way. *See:* pujarl.

warapi karrinyana exhausted.

warapik *cv.* beat up someone, give a good hiding.

warapik panana beat someone up.

warapik waninyana fall down and get hurt.

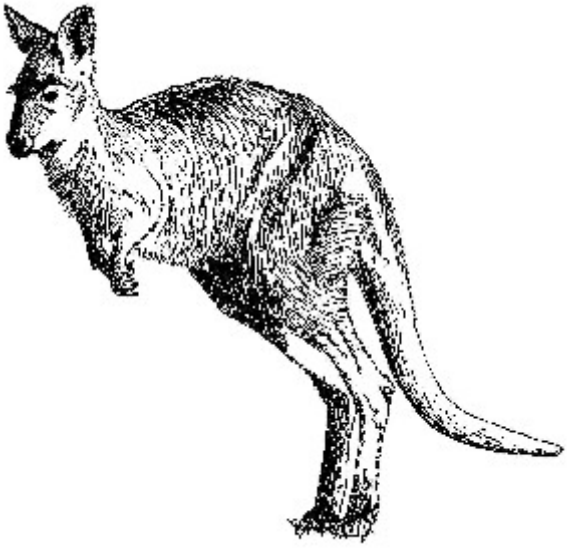
wararr *n.* fat, oil, butter. *Syn:* yara, jira. Nyila nyamu-rna ngarni wararr nguyi kamparnana majul-la. That fat that I ate is burning me in the stomach. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

wararrang *n.* hardwood used for such a spear-shaft and also for hooks for fishing. *Syn:* pirlkurung.

Wararrangpurru *n.* name of a hill. Tirrip ngurnalu karrinya, karrawarra nyawa-rla mum, Wurlwaji-ma karlayarra, kaarrayarra ngarlaka-ma, ngarlaka-ma, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma yini-ma ngurla Wararrangpurru, kurlarnimpa kayirnimpal ngarlaka-kari, Lumutu, kayirnimpala ngarlaka-kari, murrukun ngulu ngarlaka-ma Yirakina, nyamu yanani yipu kurlayin, nyila yalarni na yipu-ma, kaarnimparra, kurlayin yanani, yipu-ma larrpa-ma yani. We were camped over east, it was dark now, to the west of Wurlwaji [waterhole], to the east of that hill, it's name is Wararrangpurru. From the south, along the north was another hill, Lumutu and to the north another hill Yirakina, where the rain passed coming up from the south a long time ago. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 5:00min]

wararrjawung *n.* fatty, oily. Wararrjawung ngurnalu ngalu. We want to eat the fatty [meat]. [VW: FM09 a123: 0:13min]

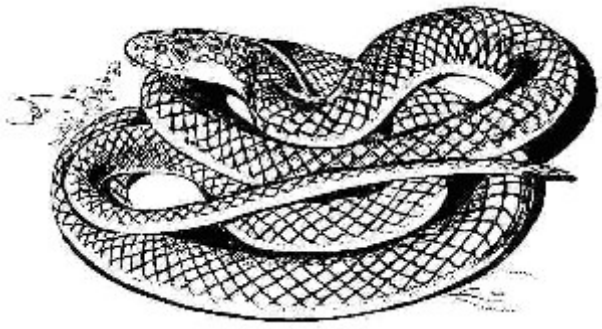
warawungku *n.* young male hill kangaroo or 'minawurt'. *See:* minawurt. This kangaroo is dark in colour and has long hair. It is called Jangala and is in a mother-son relationship with 'pungkiyin' who is a Nangari.



-wari *suf.* ending used to describe the property of something, like 'palyurr-wari' is someone who is going bald. This is similar to '-ness' in English, for example 'darkness' (adjectival). *Syn:* -pari.

wari *n.* **1** • any kind of snake. *Syn:* jawulwara, wama, kulyjany. Wari-ma ngurla yani yakapkarra. The snake is sneaking up on him. [BW: FM07 a043: 0:13min]

2 • king brown snake. *Syn:* lingka, jawulwara. *Pseudechis australis*. This snake is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). Its poison is strong and deadly. You shouldn't go close to them as they are fast moving and aggressive. If someone is bitten, there is a special song that will stop the poison.



-warij *suf.* alone, by oneself. *Variant:* -wariny; -warinyj. Jala-ma Nangala-ma yanana ngu Baranga-yirri. Nyawa-ma-ja ngayirra-warij Nangari-wu-ma jarrakap ngurna-rla marnana ngayu-warij. Biddy is going to Barunga today. So here it's just the two of us, with me on my own talking to Felicity. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 10:06min]

waringarri *n.* warrior, raiding party, war party.

-wariny *suf.* alone, by oneself. *Variant:* -warij; -warinyj. Nyantu-wariny karrinyana ngu lurlu. He sitting down on his own. [BW: FM07 a043: 2:12min]

wariny *cv.* undecided, can't make up mind.

wariny panana undecided.

wariyili *n.* type of tree. *See:* mirtamirta; timpi. *Senna sp.*. Nyila na wariyili im punyu nyila-ma. Boil-im-kula-ma im kuyany winkilying. Karu janga ngurnayinangulu yuwanana mantara-yawung. Nyamu-lu karrinyana ngarlaka-la maru-ngka nyampa-ka. Marntara yaluny-jawung-kulu-ma, punyu tarukap-ku-ma. Bush-medicine nyila-ma wariyili-ma. The wariyili tree has medicinal properties. When you boil it, the water goes red. We bathe children with it when they have skin sores or scabies. When they get them on their heads or bottoms or anywhere. This type of plant is good for treating sores. The wariyili tree is used for bush medicine. [VW: FM10 a145: 0:46min] It is sometimes used in conjunction with 'partiki', the nut tree. This bush has yellow flowers.

warl *cv.* away. *Variant:* waarl. *Syn:* wartuj.

warl yanana go away.

warl karrinyana missing.

warl kangana take away.

warl wanyjanana run away from.

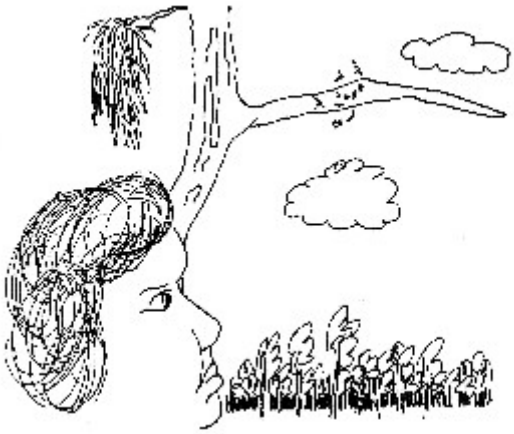
warl yanana go away, get lost.

warla *cv.* making room, move out of way e.g. for your mother-in-law. *See:* warlayart.

warla wanyjanana making room.

-warla *suf.* ending used to emphasise something or contrast something (focus marker). *Syn:* -parla, na. Marluka-lu-warla kayi panana malyju karna-yawung-kulu. The old man chases the boy with a spear. [BW: FM07 a043: 28:33min] Kula kamparra-ma karrinyani kuya-ma. Mintaarraj-ma lawara ngurnalu nyangani. Nyawa kurlngurrung-purrupurru. Jala-warla ngurnalu nyangana kurlngurrung-ma mintaarraj-ma. There didn't used to be water-lily flowers like this. We never used to see lilies here. Or this type of long grass etc. But today we found the long grass and waterlilies. [Talking about Jampawurru]. [BW: FM09 13 2c: 0:36min] These days, younger speakers use 'na' from Kriol more often than '-parla' and '-warla'. The Gurindji endings are now only used to contrast two things.

warlakap *cv.* look around, search, search memory. *Syn:* wangany.



warlakap nyangana look around. Tirnung-ku ngurnalu-rla nyangku, warlakap. We will look around for bloodwood sap. [VW: FM07 01 1a: 4:19min]

warlakap karrinyana there looking around.

warlakap yanana go and look around.

warlakkarra searching.

warlawarlakkarra many people looking around.

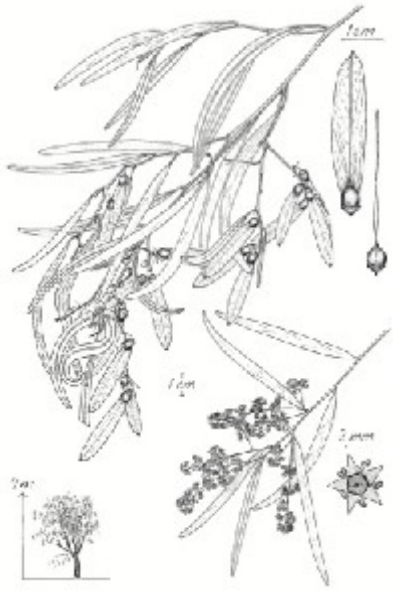
warlakarl *cv.* writhe about, struggle, try to get away.

warlakarl manana writhe, struggle.

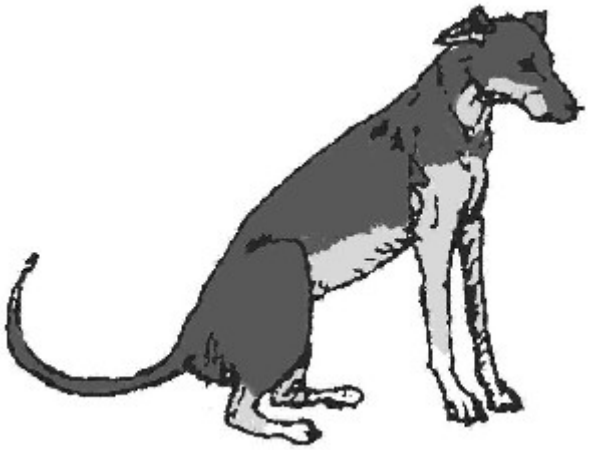
warlakarl karrinyana there writhing. Tirrjak karrinya, puya-ma, yipurrk, warlakarlarra karrinya kankulakkarra, warlakarlarra karrinya - lawara. [The Rainbow Spirit's] body was stuck there, nothing for it, it was writhing around up there, wriggling around, but no use. [DD: EC98 a009: Kurraj II: 1:14min]

warlakarlarra writhing, struggling. Kula yarrp-jawung, jarrwaj jintaku-ma warlakarl-jirri, "Wartayi, warlakarlarra-yirri na yumob!" He was a good shot, he shot one [spear] and he moved, "Look out, he's struggling there you mob!" [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 22:05min]

warlakarri *n.* supplejack. *Syn:* tarlang. *Ventilago viminalis*. This tree has very hard wood. The timber of large trees can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). The straight stems of young trees can be used to make 'kiyarri' (digging-sticks), 'kuturu' (fighting-sticks) and 'mirta' (shields). The wood can also be used to carve message-sticks. Dry stems and branches can be used to carry fire from one place to another. They can be lit at one end and will slowly smoulder along their length. Occasionally they will need to be blown on to keep them alight.



warlaku *n.* dog. *Syn:* wangani, kuru. *Canis familiaris*. Majapula ngurla wany yuwanana warlaku-wu. He throws the ball for his dog. [BW: FM07 a043: 3:19min]



Warlakula *n.* place on Neave Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kurrpkarra and kanimparra (downstream) from Litngayarri.

warlamarra *cv.* funeral divination ceremony, using bones or wire. The fire used is given the same name. This is a ceremony used to discern who a murderer is. They put the dead man in a hole, make a fire and heat up some wires which they put on the dead man's side. Later when they are asleep the murderer will sing out in pain and they know who it is. This is a Mudburra word. *See:* parnkarrang; mawungarring.

warlamarra yuwanana Nyanuny-ju-ma nungkiyin-kulu-ma, ngalawuny or nyanuny papa maitbi pankurti kuya pankurti, yuwanana warlu-ngka ngu kuya nyampayirla-ma wire-ma wilmurr yu nou. Nyila-ma karrinyani kuya warlamarra-ma ngumpit-ma, tampang-kula-ma. Nyila-ma-lu-rla yuwanani na. Yunpanani ngulu, turrp ngulu yuwanani. Nyila-ma, warlamarra-la-rni jiyarnani nyila-ma ngumpit-ma, nyampayirla-ma mawungarring-ma init. Murlangka nyamu-rla tampang ngurla wire yuwanani yu nou. His family, maybe a nephew or brother or cousin put a wire on the fire. This used to be the ceremony to discern who the murdered the dead man. Then they would poke [the dead man] with [the wire]. They would sing and poke the wire into his side. The ceremony would reveal the murderer by burning him. Here where they put the wire in the side of the dead man. [VW: FM11 a164: 6:10min]

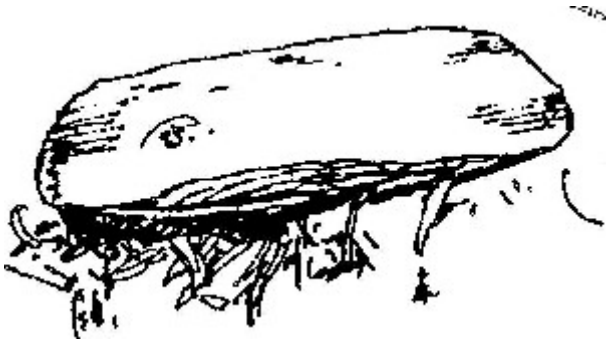
warlampang *n.* tail skin of kangaroo. It is better not to use this word because it also refers to a man's body part.

warlamparaj *cv.* abscond, escape, hide out like a wanted man, disappear from view (of plane, horse, person). *Syn:* wurruly.

warlamparaj yanana abscond, escape, disappear. Warlamparaj yani ngu, nyila-ma kuliyan-ma. He absconded, the violent man did. [VW: FM12 a179: 2:56min]

warlamparaj karrinyana hiding out.

warlanarri *n.* big coolamon. **Ngun pirrka mani, jangkarni, warlanarri.** You're making a big coolamon. [BW: FM09 a119: 3:08min] *See:* kawarla; piyati.



warlanywarlany *n.* generic term for any small plant.

warlapan *n.* womb, 'baby bag' in Kriol. Do not use this word with men.

warlapari *cv.* change direction, change your mind.

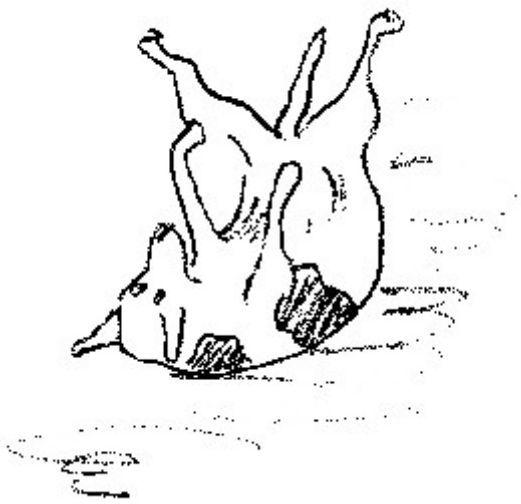
warlapari yanana change course.

warlapurra *n.* ibis. *Variant:* warlapura. *Syn:* yuwayuwa. *Threskiornis spp*. These birds have long narrow beaks that they poke into the soft ground looking for food.



warlarlja *n.* right person, for example the right husband for a woman, the right father for someone or right boss for business.This is a Nyininy word.

warlarljap *cv.* roll in the dust like a horse, roll in a carcass like a dog.



warlarljap waninyana roll in something. Ngapuk yanana puka-yawung warlarljapkarra waninya warlaku nyila, tampang-wan-ta. The dog walks along stinking. He was just rolling in a carcass. [VW: FM12 a179: 10:07min]

warlarljapkarra rolling in something. Nyila warlarljapkarra-nginyi yanana, warlaku. Puka-yawung ngapuk kuya. That dog just went after rolling [in the carcass]. It's really stinky now. [FM12 a179: 9:58min]

warlarlp *cv.* writhe around in extreme pain or like a fish out of water.

warlarlp panana writhing in pain.

warlarlp karrinyana there writhing in pain.

warlarlp yuwanana make sick with bad food or a curse.

warlawarlarlpkarra writhing around.

warlartarti *cv.* die all together. *See:* kurnkakal; kujilirli.

warlartarti karrinyana all together in a type of state (asleep, crippled, dead, drunk).

warlartarti panana kill many people.

warlartarti waninyana die altogether.

Warlawarlarni *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Winyjiwarlarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Tatparla.

warlawingku *n.* **1** • your cousin, my 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju', the hearer's cousin). *Variant:* warlawi-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju'. *See:* pakutu; ngapuju; jaju.

2 • your cousin, my 'ngapuju' (the speaker's 'ngapuju', the hearer's cousin). *Variant:* warlawi-marnany. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'jaju'. *See:* pakutu; ngapuju; jaju.

warlawurru *n.* wedge-tailed eagle, eagle-hawk. *Syn:* kankulangarna. *Aquila audax*. *See:* warlawurruwuny; lirraku. This is the largest hunting bird. They can catch small kangaroos and wallabies and they also hunt for 'jamut' (bush turkeys). They are often seen high in the sky slowly circling looking for food, or on the road eating road kill. 'Warlawurruwuny' or 'lirraku' is also one of the two moieties that the skin groups are divided between. One story about 'warlawurru' is that if a young black eagle sees a murderer, the murderer will live for a long time. But if an old light eagle that sees the murderer, he will die soon. There is also a Dreaming story about Warlawurru (Eagle) and Jarlwa (Heron) which begins with Warlawurru stealing and eating the Jarlwa's sister. In revenge, Jarlwa lures Warlawurru into a cave. Jarlwa builds a fire at the entrance of the cave hoping to suffocate Warlawurru. But Warlawurru escapes, gathers a war party and attacks Jarlwa's family. (In some versions of the story Warlawurru shows mercy to Jarlwa because they are related through marriage).



warlawurru kujarra two stars.

warlawurruwuny *n.* Eaglehawk moiety. *Syn:* lirraku, warluyawung. *See:* warlawurru; warlawurru; jalwawuny. The Dreaming story about Warlawurru (Eagle) and Jarlwa (Heron) begins with Warlawurru stealing and eating the Jarlwa's sister. In revenge, Jarlwa lures Warlawurru into a cave. Jarlwa builds a fire at the entrance of the cave hoping to suffocate Warlawurru. But Warlawurru escapes, gathers a war party and attacks Jarlwa's family. (In some versions of the story Warlawurru shows mercy to Jarlwa because they are related through marriage).

warlayara *n.* white grass. *Variant:* warlaya. Warlayara yuka kankulupal nyila kankarra karrinyana ngu, kalypa.That white grass grows upstream on the river bank. [VW: FM07 a085: 6:21min] *Sehima nervosum*. *See:* minyjuru. This grass is used as medicine to treat babies. The grass is mixed with crushed 'tamarra' (ant bed) and water that has been heated by a fire. This causes steam to rise and the baby is held in it and laid on the grass so that she is heated by the steam. This treatment improves her health and allows her grow up strong mentally and physically. This grass is also used to make a bed for sleeping on called a 'minyjuru'.

warlayarra *n.* tobacco. *Syn:* ngunyju, warnu, jangkurl, jangkij, janyingu. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.



warlayarrawunyja *cv.* hungry for tobacco, desperate for tobacco. *Syn:* jawuljuk.

warlayarra-wunyja karrinyana Warlayarra-wunyja-ma-rna warlayarra-wunyja. Kangka-yi-lu warlayarra. I'm desperate for some tobacco. You mob bring me some tobacco. [VW: FM12 a174: 12:38min]

warlayart *n.* make room, space free of a 'mali' (mother-in-law). Walima-yi warlayart? Is my 'mali' around? [Lit. Is there room for me?] [McConvell 1970s wordlist 1982] *See:* wurruna. This term refers to an area free of a 'mali' (mother-in-law) or

brother or sister.

warli *n.* spotted harrier. *Circus assimilis*. This bird lives near plains country and is often seen hunting on 'palangari' (blacksoil plains) looking for lizards and snakes. Warli sits in the tree looking for 'jamut' (bush turkeys) and will hunt and kill them on the open plains country. Warli has connections to the cold weather time of year for Gurindji people called 'makurrula'.

Warlija *n.* Wirlki Yard, Number Seven Yard. A waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Jawang and kanimparra (downstream) from Karrunkajpa. Murlangkurra-ma ngurnalu yanana ngurnalu manana manyirrkirla-wu nyampa-wu tanyantanyan-ma yapayapa-ma jangkakarni-ma. Ngurnalu kangana karrawarra, Wirlki-Yard-jirri. Warlija-yirri. Yalangkarra ngurnalu yanana, wuyurrunkarra ngurnalu manana minyirrkirla. We come here [to Jampawurru] to get big and small baitfish to catch barramundi with. We take the bait fish east to No. 7 Yard then. We'll go there and catch some barramundi. [BW: FM09 13 2c: 1:29min]

Warlila *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) of Jurnarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Marnta.

warling *n.* initiand before initiation. *Syn:* jurlkuwarri. This boy is then called 'yapa' after the initiation ceremony.

warlirrkarra *cv.* roll up something up, like tobacco in paper to make a cigarette.

warlirrkarra yuwanana roll up.

warljankarra *n.* camel dance which is a Jaru corroboree composed by an individual. *See:* laka; jumara.

warlk *cv.* make someone tired, tire someone by making them walk a long way.

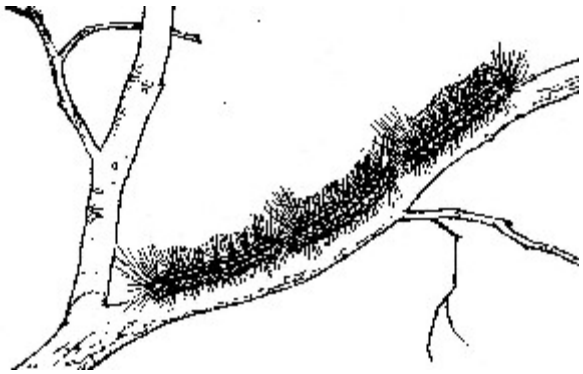
warlk pungana Warlk pungana ngun nyila-kata. Kalu-marrimarri-lu nyuntu-ma. Punyu ngun. Ngun fast-ma yanana kalu-ma. Ngayu-ma ngurna wankaj, tingarri-kujarra. Ngurna karru murlangka-rni-warla yawarra. You really tired him out. You're a strong walker. You're good at it. You walk fast. My two knees are no good. I'm going to rest right here instead. [VW: FM12 a179: 10:24min]

warlkaj *cv.* become loose, dislodge, come off.

warlkaj waninyana fall out (because loose).

warlkawarlkaj things loosening.

warlkarangkarang *n.* itchy grub. *Syn:* wanpura. *Lepidoptera*, *Lymantriidae*, *Euproctis*. These grubs are found on 'jartpurru' (bloodwood trees) and often feed on the leaves of 'jilaminy' (freshwater mangrove trees). They can cause severe itchiness and swelling. They are quite 'kuliyan' (dangerous) and must be avoided at all times because they can cause temporary blindness.



warlkarn *n.* big desert goanna, perentie. *Varanus giganteus*. You see this goanna in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (desert country) to the south or 'kurlarra'. It can get very large.

Warlman *n.* place north of Liku and north of the Victoria River.

warlmayi *n.* spear-thrower. *Syn:* jalkaji. Warlmayi karna-wu ngamayi The spear-thrower is mother of the spear.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] "Manku-rlaa karna warlmayi punyupunyuk manku-rlaa," kuya ngulu marni."Let's fix up our spears and spear-throwers," they said. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

warlmayi-yawung male (e.g. of kin terms where sex is not distinguished).

warlmayiyawung *n.* male (used with family words where sex is not distinguished). Warlmayi-yawung ngurla kurturtu. He's a young boy [Lit. He's a son of hers]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warlmip *cv.* winnow, shake a coolamon to separate the seed from chaff or husks. *Syn:* yilirtij, jarlangup.

warlmip manana Kawarla-la na ngulu, manani warlmip-ma kawarla-la-ma, warlmip. Kilka waninyani ngu kuyapartak, purnku na. Nyawa waninyani jilipija-ma kuyapartak, jurlurl. Nyawa-nginyi-ma, ngulu yuwanani kawarla-la-ma ngurnalu, nguyinangulu, jayingani na ngurnalu yuwanani nyila-ma kilka-ma. Ngawa-ngku ngulu kuya malykmalyk kunyjanani jaartkarra ngurnalu ngarnani. Nyila-ma, pirlkiya-ma nyawa-ma waninyani kuyapartak-ma jurlurl-ma. Nyila-ma purnku-ma. Jilipija-ma, nyila-ma ngulu manani kuya gigin. Ngulu yuwanani. Ngawa-yawung-kulu ngurnalu luwanani jaartkarra. Jangkakarni-lu yapayapa-lu. Laik nyamu-rnalu karrinyani tanku-murlung-kula yu nou, ngantipa. They used to winnow (seed) in a coolamon. The good part would fall down one way clean (separated from the husks). And the husks would spill over the other way. After that they would put it in another coolamon. They showed us so we know how to put the seed in the coolamon. They used to sprinkle water on it and then eat it. It's the white one that spills out this way. That's the good grain. And it was the husks that they would separate from it. Then they'd put it [in a coolamon]. We'd eat it mixed with water. Adults and kids alike. Like during the times we had no food. [VW: FM10 a147: 0:11min]

warlngaj *cv.* lie down (but not sleep). *Syn:* makin, warnan.

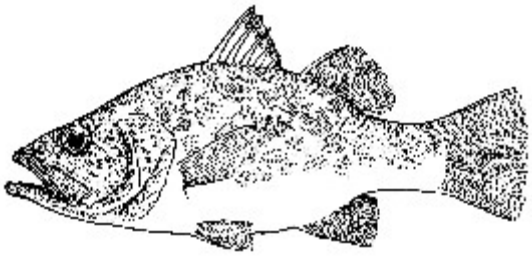


warlngaj karrinyana lie down.

warlpak *cv.* bust open. *Syn:* warnparlk. This is a Nyininy word.

warlpak panana cut lump off (tree).

warlpi *n.* mouth almighty, little perch with black spots. *Glossamia aprion*. This small fish has a large mouth and soft flesh. It is usually too small to eat but it can be used as bait. It travels in a shoal or school.

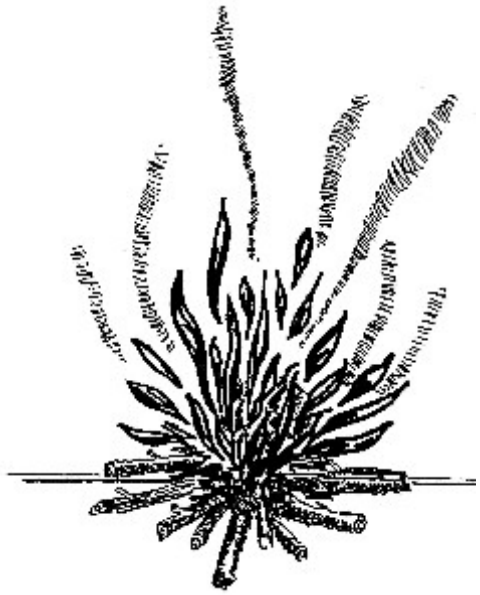


warlpingkirra *n.* tree goanna or black-headed goanna. *Syn:* parti, wirlirrngi. *Varanus tristis*. These goannas are usually quite good to eat. They live in trees and often have a very dark skin colour. If you kill it, you might start bleeding from the nose.

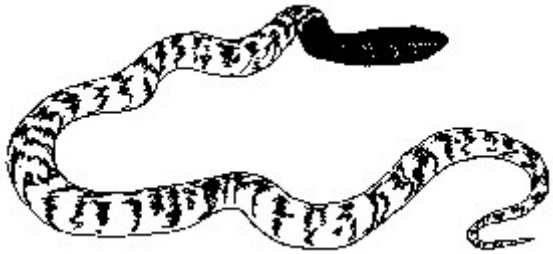
warlpulangki *n.* yellow ochre. *Syn:* ngunyjungunyju. This type of ochre is traded from the east and used for ceremonies.

warlpurr *n.* loin cloth, 'cock rag' (in Kriol), apron. *Syn:* janiki. *See:* majarti; jakulaji. They used to be made from the fur of a brush-tailed possum or 'jakulaji'.

warlu *n.* fire, firewood. *Syn:* jawi. Warlu-wu ngurna kangana na. I'm taking her for firewood. [VW: FM07 01 1d: 0:14min] Ngurnalu kamparnana warlu-ngka. We cook it in the fire. [VW: FM07 a058: 2:21min] Nguwula-rla warlu pirrkap mani nyawa, yalungku ngarlmurang-kulu, Nangala-ngku-purrupurru. The two of them made this fire for [damper] - your cousin and my sister and Biddy too. [VW: FM09 13 3a: 1:17min] Kuruwarrany wirnangpurru-la nyamu-rnalu yuwanana jiwirrik-ku ngurnalu yuwanana warlu-ngka ngurnalu yuwanana nyila-ma kuruwarrany-walija-ma. We put hot rocks in the kangaroo chest cavity to cook it through. We put the rocks on the fire then we put them in the kangaroo. [VW: FM10 a148: 17:37min] Puntanup manta nyilarra warlu yapayapa. Yuwarra-nga-rlaangkulu talwarrirn kuya. Collect some small pieces of wood. Let them build up the fire for you. [VW: FM11 a162: 1:54min]

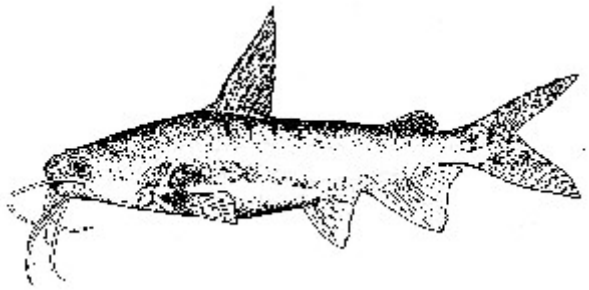


warlujapi *n.* piebald snake or black-headed python. *Syn:* murntuj, mulyukuna, waluru. *Aspidites melanocephalus*. This is a Mudburra word. This python has a distinctive black shiny head and pretty stripes on its body. It is a quiet snake. It is sometimes called 'waluru' in reference to these stripes. Young people cannot eat the meat from this snake. If they do they will become crippled. Only elders can eat the meat. This snake also has a sacred song that can only be heard by men.

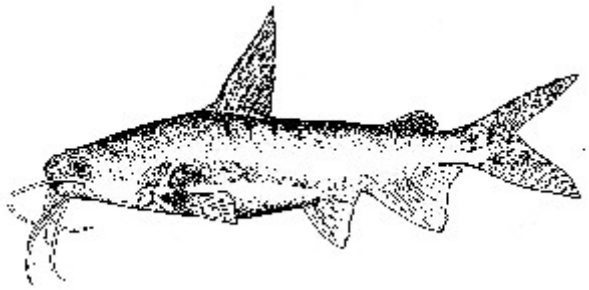


Warlujarrajarra *n.* Cattle Creek. *Syn:* Kunawa.

warlujurlurru *n.* short nose catfish or salmon catfish. *Syn:* warlujutpari. *Neoarius graeffei*. *See:* jalarlka; warrak. This catfish has a shorter nose than other species. The flesh and fat can be eaten after roasting in hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. It does not get as big as 'jalarlka'. When they are pulled on to land they often make a grunting noise. The spines or prickles on the fins are dangerous. They contain poison and can cause severe pain and swelling. You should break off the spines and burn them on the fire, throw them back in the water or put them in a safe place. If you step on the spine, you should slap the area with the tail of the fish. This stops the pain and swelling. You can also treat the area of the sting with urine from the catfish or place hot sand on it. The green slime from freshwater areas called 'nalij' can also be placed on the area to relieve pain.



warlujutpari *n.* short nose catfish or salmon catfish. *Syn:* warlujurlurru. *Neoarius graeffei*. *See:* jalarlka; warrak. This is a Malngin word. This catfish has a shorter nose than other species. The flesh and fat can be eaten after roasting in hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. It does not get as big as 'jalarlka'. When they are pulled on to land they often make a grunting noise. The spines or prickles on the fins are dangerous. They contain poison and can cause severe pain and swelling. You should break off the spines and burn them on the fire, throw them back in the water or put them in a safe place. If you step on the spine, you should slap the area with the tail of the fish. This stops the pain and swelling. You can also treat the area of the sting with urine from the catfish or place hot sand on it. The green slime from freshwater areas called 'nalij' can also be placed on the area to relieve pain.



-warluk *suf.* first. Ngurna panana katajkarra na, parnngirri-warluk. I'm hitting the bark and such off first [before making the coolamon]. [VW: FM07 a050: 0:31min] Ngurnangku marlu-warluk-parni. I want to tell you something first. [VW: FM10 23 2: Warrija Kirrawa: 6:29min] Nguyiwula nyangana karrap Nangala-kujarra-lu-ma ngayu-warluk pani. Those two Nangalas are watching me cutting first. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:35min]

warlukalani *n.* young man, not married. *Syn:* maarta, yarrulan.

warlukmalang *n.* last floating rib, bottom most rib.

warluku *n.* distant or classificatory sibling: 'ngapa', 'kapuku' or 'karlaj'.

warlumurlung *n.* widower, man whose wife has died. *Syn:* karlinta, jawimurlung. *See:* wangu.

warlungkapararri *cv.* 'big mouth', keep talking for a long time the wrong way.

warlupupu *cv.* make a boomerang turn and miss.

- **warlupupu manana** make a boomerang miss.

warlupurr *cv.* stingy, refusing to give.

- **warlupurr manana** refuse to give. Warlupurr manana ngu, warlayarra-lu-ma nyampa-ku-ma, kawurn-tu-ma. Mangarri, ngarin kula jayinguwaji. Nyantu-warij-junu ngalu jaartkarra. She is stingy about her tobacco, ashes and everything. She's the type of person who won't give bread or meat. She eats on her own. [VW: FM11 a164: 13:52min]
- **warlupurr jiyarnana** refuse to give.
- **warlupurr nyangana** eat and never share.
- **warlupurr manuwaji** stingy person, also called 'kula jayinguwaji'.

warluwaji *n.* matches, fireplace. *Syn:* kirrimkaji, pintily.

warluyawung *n.* Eaglehawk moiety, literally 'having fire' or 'boss of fire'. *Syn:* lirraku, warlawurruwuny. *See:* warlawurru; jalwawuny.

warlwarl *cv.* tear up, rip apart.

- **warlwarl panana** tear apart.
- **warlwarl payarnana** tear apart by biting. Warlwarlarra lupu payarni warlaku-lu ngu, nyila-ma wirnangpurru-ma, jangkarni minawurt. The dogs ripped out the guts of the kangaroo, the big male hill kangaroo. [VW: FM11 a160: 3:08min]
- **warlwarlaarra** tearing up, ripping apart.

Warnamarra *n.* place west of Gordy Creek near Muntiya.

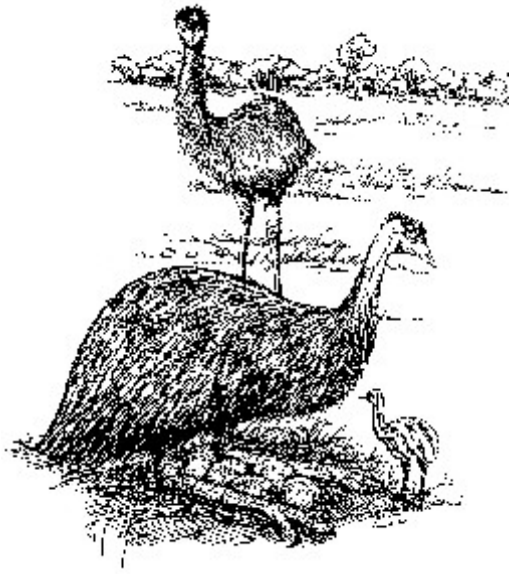
warnampi *n.* doctor's snake or blind snake. This small brown snake lives in burrows in soft ground. It is harmless and often releases a bad smell and urine when handled. They look like a big earthworm. It is sometimes referred to as the 'Doctor's snake' because it helps cure people.

warnan *cv.* lie down, sleep. *Syn:* makin. This is a Ngarinyman word.



warnan karrinyana lie down, sleep.

warnangaliny *n.* emu family, flock of emus with young. *See:* yiparrartu.



warnangka *cv.* fighting all in, fight all together.

warnangka nyangana all in together. Ngulu-nyunu kuli nyangana warnangkawarnangka. They're fighting all together. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warnangka luwanana big mob fighting, miserable fight.

warnangkawarnangka many people fighting.

warnapa *n.* sorcerer, stranger or 'munpa' travelling alone in the bush with evil intent.

warni *n.* spinifex bundle used as a fish net. Warni-ngku ngulu kangani kilkilp nyawa na kaanimpa, yawu-wu. Nyamu-lu pani nyila na kaarninkarra-la na. They used to catch fish using rolled spinifex. When they got them on the eastside of the river [at Longreach along the Pigeon Hole road]. [VW: FM11 a164: 14:55min] *See:* kilkip.

Warnkuk *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River below the police station. It is kankarra (upstream) from Marlunyja and kanimparra (downstream) from Mawut. The Kalkaringi Club is named after it.

warnkurr *cv.* carry on neck, head and shoulders. *Syn:* lajap. This is a Nyininy word.

warnkurr kangana carry on neck.

Warnparla *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

warnparlk *cv.* open, pull off or out, knock off, unblock.

warnparlk manana pull off or out, open door or a gate.

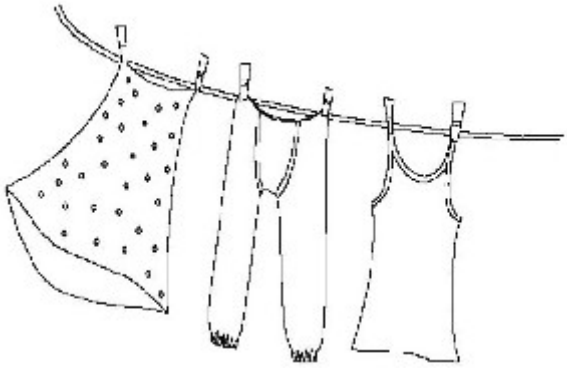
warnparlk kangana unblock.

warnparlk panana cut open, pull off skin. Ngurna kataj pani warnparlk I cut and pulled off [the skin]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

warnparlk pungana chop a lump off a tree. Ngurnawula nyawa na warnparlk pungana ngurnawula pirta.We are chopping the knob off the tree. [BW: FM07 a028: 2:57min]

warnparlk yanana get unblocked.

warnpirrirriny *cv.* hanging. *Syn:* walywalyp.



warnpirrirriny karrinyana Kilipi warnpirrirriny karrinyana ngu, paraj punya Nangari-lu-ma. The bush bananas hanging from the tree and Nangari spotted them. [VW: FM07 a085: 8:10min]

warntaj *cv.* turn into something else, turn into something else, such as Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) changing into a 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroo). *Syn:* yany. Warntaj wangkurriny ngumpit-nginyi. He transforms from a man. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warntaj waninyana Kupilyipilyi-nginyi warntaj waninya ngakparn. The tadpoles turned into frogs. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warntamarri *cv.* in line, lined up. *Syn:* turrujpurl.

warntamarri karrinyana in a line.

warntamarri yanana walk in file.

warntanu *n. See:* waarntanu.

warntarri *n.* road, path. *Syn:* wurrumu. This is a Ngarinyman word.

warntarrija *cv.* throw a boomerang, boomerang flying along. *Syn:* karrapirti. *See:* larrangka; purntarrangka.



warntarrija yuwanana throw a boomerang. Yuwani ngu warntarrija kurrupartu-ma, nyampayirla-lu-ma luma-ngku-ma. Bluetongue threw a boomerang. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 0:30min]

warntarrijaarra throwing a boomerang.

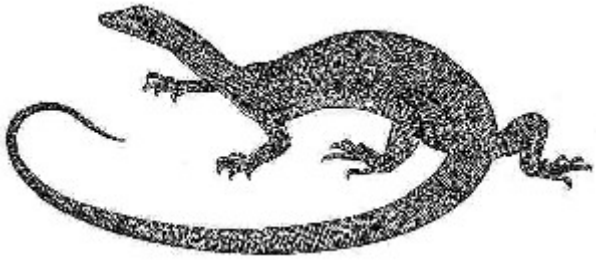
warntarrijawarra boomerang throwing.

warntarrijawarra *n.* boomerang-throwing competition.

Warntarturl *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Malintiyak and kanimparra (downstream) from Murnturluk (Catfish).

warntingarna *n.* ghost of animal in skeleton form which is not seen anymore.

warntingu *n.* large water goanna. *Syn:* wajpinya, tiyarrangarna. *Varanus mertensi*. This goanna lives in water and is very good to eat. The meat has a fishy taste. They are sometimes caught on a hand-line called 'wuyurrun'. 'Wajpinya' is a small water goanna who is also a messenger for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit).



warntiwarlk *cv.* windy, meander, twist and turn like a river, road or person. *Variant:* warntiyarlk.

warntiwarlk yanana wind along.

warntiwarlkkarra winding along.

warntiwarlkpari *n.* flowing in a bend (of a river, road and other things). *See:* warntiyarlkpari.

Warntumili *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) near Wattie Creek junction.

warnu *n.* tobacco, for chewing mixed with ashes. *Syn:* warlayarra, ngunyju, jangkurl, jangkij, janyingu. You mix tobacco with 'kawurn' (ashes). The ashes are the burnt bark of 'walarri' (ghost gums) or 'wanyarri' (bauhinias). Ashes give the tobacco more bite and enhances the effect of the nicotine.



warnwarn *cv.* look around carefully. *Syn:* warap.

warnwarn nyangana look around carefully.

warnwarn yanana go looking around.

warnwarn karrinyana have own way not much idea.

warr *cv.* catch up with someone who you haven't seen for a while. *Syn:* warrwani.

warr kayanana Ngurnayina warr kayani ngayu-ma. I used to catch up with them. [BW: FM09 17 1c: 0:22min] Ngurnayina warr kayarni nyila jarrwalut ngurra-ngka. I caught up with a big mob of people at home. [VW: FM11 a165: 3:36min] Murlangka ngurnalu warr kayani, nyampayirla-wu, Afghan-ku. We would meet up with them here, the - what are they called - the Afghans. [BW: FM10 22 1c: 0:17min]

warra *cv.* watch out for, take notice of, take care of, keep on eye on.

warra kangana take care of. Kutij nguwula karrinyana, nguyiwula warra kangana. The two of them are standing there watching out for me [in case the tree comes down]. [VW: FM07 027: 3:42min]

warra nyangana watch for. Nyawa-ma warra nyangka-yi-rla. Keep an eye [on the grindstone] for me. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 0:30min] "Warra nyangka-yi-rla kawurlu," ngurla marni Yawarlwarl-u-ma Wanyil-ma. Look after it for me, said Wallaby to Pigeon. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 5:32min]

warra karrwarnana take care of.

warrawarra taking care of a few people.

-warra *suf.* **1** • -ing, keep doing something (continuative). *Syn:* -karra, -arra.

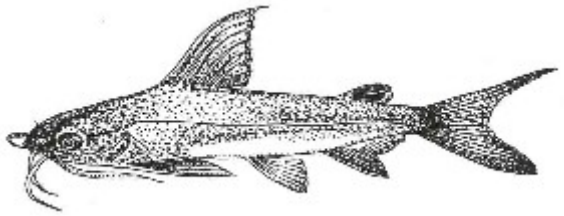
2 • marker of reported speech (quotative).

warraaj *n.* spinifex or honey wax. *Syn:* jikala, tala. Warrwa-ngka tuwi manana ngu warraaj na kanyjupal-la-ma.The wax grows underneath the spinifex. [VW: FM07 a085: 0:08min]

warraja *cv.* send someone to come, maybe for a fight.

warraja yuwanana Ngurna warraja yuwani. I sent him. [ECh: RWH] Warraja-la ngungku yuwani. He send you on a mission. [ECh: RWH]

warrak *n.* any kind of catfish. *Syn:* jalarlka. *Arius spp*. *See:* ngirnngirta; ngikngikkaji; katang. All catfish have prickles or spines on their fins. These spines are dangerous because they contain poison and if they prick the skin they cause severe pain and swelling. The spines should be broken off and burnt on the fire, thrown in the water or placed in a safe place. If you step on a spine then you can slap the area with the tail of the fish to stop the pain and swelling. You can also treat the area of the sting with urine from the catfish or place hot sand on it. Small or baby catfish are called 'ngirnngirta', 'ngikngikkaji' or 'katang'.



warralankarra *cv.* clear sky or sound of didgeridoo. Karrama is the place the clear sound came out of Japalyi's didgeridoo when it was blown to the north.

warralankarra manana Nguwula-rla marnana olgamen-jayi-lu,"Kanyjupal nyawa-ma kunturru warrarlankarra wart na manta marluka". Those two old girls tell him "Make [the flood] go down now, make the sky clear old man". [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 5:43min]

Warralmarn *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Ngurlmurrum and kanimparra (downstream) from Manujalarni.

warraman *cv.* travelling around to gather people for ceremony or any reason. *Variant:* warramanta. *See:* yawurrujurra.

warraman kangana gather people.

warraman yanana people gathering.

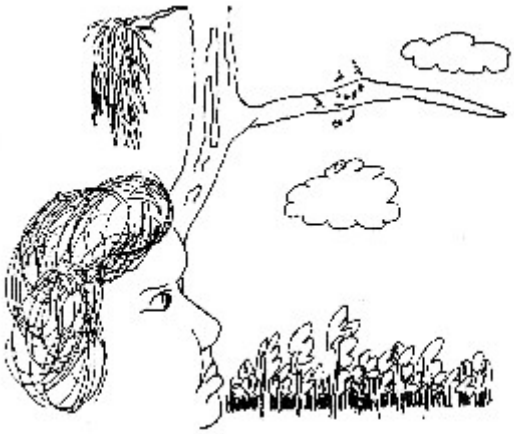
warrangamparlngamparl *n.* surge in river after a big rain. *Syn:* punulajalaja. *See:* pulngayit.

warranginy *n.* gorge or steep bank. *Syn:* nganarrkan, nganampalang.



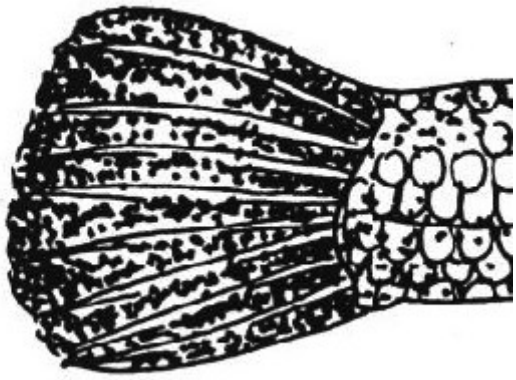
warranyjaya *n.* red ochre. *Syn:* kalnga, murtu. This is a Mudburra word.

warrap *cv.* look at, stare, watch. *Syn:* karrap. This is a Nyininy word.



warrap nyangana look at.

warrapa *n.* tail of fish.



warrara *cv.* throw spear. *See:* jarrwaj.

warrara yuwanana throw spear with a spear-thrower.

warrara pungana moving spear travelling towards target.

warraratpurrupurru *cv.* throw with spear thrower. *Syn:* warrarrangip.

warrarayi *cv.* river flowing so full you can't hear anything. *Syn:* punulajalaja. *Variant:* warrayi.

warrarayi marnana roar of water.

warrarayi yanana water moving along loudly.

warrarntaj *cv.* look around for someone. *Syn:* warlakap, wangany.

warrarntaj nyangana look around.

warrartajkarra looking around.

warrawurlun *cv.* gushing noise, noise of floodwater, but also drone of car, bees, plane etc. *Syn:* rawarra.

warrawurlun lungana drone or gush.

warrawurlun marnana drone or gush.

warrawurlun karrinyana there droning on or gushing away.

warrayang *n.* kind of wattle. *Acacia leptophleba*.

warrayarl *n.* **1** • soft sand. *Syn:* kilkil, yirimuri.

2 • sugar. *Syn:* kurturtu, ngalayi.

warri *interj.* said in some situations in response to a daring comment. *Variant:* warriwarri.

warrij *cv.* leave, go away, get away, go further away.



warrij manana get (somebody, something) away.

warrij yanana go away, go off.

warrij kangana carry away. Warrij-ma yani kurlarra, kangani warrij kurlarra. He went off to the south, he carried it further south. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

warrij karrinyana got away to somewhere. Warlamparaj ngu yani. "Wanyjika wayi na ngu warrij karrinyana," kuya. He absconded. "Where did he get away to?" they asked. [VW: FM12 a179: 9:14min]

warrija *n.* freshwater crocodile. *Syn:* lirrayawung, kangarntayawung, nakakany, tarrmart, warrija. Kuwurtpirt-ta-ma partaj ngulu-rla karrinyani maiti tungun-ta yu jidan. Kamparrijang-kulu 'kuwurtpirt' ngulu tal panani. Tungun-ta ngulu karrinyani wulaj. Wulaj tungun-ta ngulu karrinyani. Mirlarrang, jik-ma yani ngu warrija-ma. Jarrwaj ngulu pungani. Yaluwu-ma-lu taruk waninya. Nyawa-ma kangani mirlarrang-ma. Taruk-lu waninyani. Kuya na ngulu pungani turrp. Kangani ngulu, pakarli-la kuntu-ka. Kuntu ngulu-rla pirrkap manani, nyamu-lu pungani nyila-ma warrija-ma. Ngulu manani den warrkuj. Mirlarrang-ma nyila-ma-rla tarl yuwanani kuyangku, lirrakujarra-ma wilmurr-ma. Kuyangku ngulu yuwanani. Nyila-ma-lu yuwanani na. Pul na ngulu kangani. Maitbi kujurra ngulu-rla yuwanani lirrakujarra. Tarl ngulu-rla-nyanta yuwanani, warrija-la-ma. Kangani na ngulu pakara-yirri. They would lie in wait hidden from view. In the old days they used to call this 'kuwurtpirt'. They used to lie in wait hidden from view. Hiddem from view they used to lie in wait. A crocodile would emerge [from the water]. And they would spear it. Then they would wade in to get it. [The crocodile] would be carrying the spear about [on its back]. So they would wade in. They'd stab it [again]. Then they'd carry it out on a paperbark raft. They used to make rafts, when they speared crocodiles. They used to lift it out then. Then someone would stab the wire spear into the crocodile like this. Then they would put [a stick between its teeth to stop it from biting]. This is how they would put it. Then they pulled it out. Maybe they dug in the two pronged wire spear. They stabbed the spear into the crocodile's back. Then they would carry it out [of the water]. [VW: FM12 a173: 2:32min]*Crocodylus johnstoni*. *See:* jangarla; purruyurl; laking; yilinginyjarr; panyjawiti. The name 'lirrayawung' or 'kangarntayawung' refers to their big teeth. The place where you find crocodiles is called 'panyjawiti'. In the past men used to hunt them with spears with stone points. Divers or 'tarukpin' used to hunt them underwater. The crocodile was then cooked by cutting open the stomach from under the front leg, down the side and under the stomach. The 'lupu' (intestines) were then removed from the gut cavity. This was then filled with 'kuruwarrany' (heated rocks) . The body and tail were then roasted in hot coals in a cooking process called 'wupkarra' or cooked in a ground oven called 'turturl'. The meat was skinned or 'puruny' before eating. The 'yilinginyjarr' (tail meat) is the tastiest part. Female crocodiles are called 'purruyurl' and baby crocodiles are called 'laking'. The mother crocodile sometimes takes these babies from the nest in the sand to the water by carrying them in her mouth. The 'kampij' (eggs) were also eaten in the past. To get the eggs, people would follow the tracks of the mother to the nest, dug the sand out and collected the eggs. The eggs were then boiled or cooked in hot sand. The eggs were collected during the hot weather time when the 'jangarla' tree produces its large white flowers. Another indication that the eggs were ready to be collected was when 'purrju' (march flies) started biting. There is a Dreaming story about Warrija (Crocodile) and Kirrawa (Goanna) who lived at Liyapiti near Warrijkuny (Sambo Rockhole). At that time Kirrawa was able to dive underwater and Warrija was not. He wanted to be

able to dive so Kirrawa fetched some 'martiya' (bush gum) and put them along his back and tail. Warrija was able to dive deep underwater then. He left his friend Kirrawa forever who then become a land-dweller.



Warrijarni *n.* place on Sambo Creek which is a south-eastern tributary of the Victoria River not far from Kurrpalarralarni.

Warrijkuny *n.* Sambo Yard or Sambo Rockhole. It was called Sambo Yard in the station days but nowadays it is called Sambo Rockhole. It is near the Victoria River. *Syn:* Mawujarlarni. The Warrija Kirrawa (Crocodile and Goanna) story is based here. The story begins with Kirrawa as a water creature and Warrija as an animal who could only float. Warrija envies Kirrawa's ability to dive deep into the water. Kirrawa feels sorry for his friend and collects some martiya (bush gum) and sticks it to Warrija's back and tail. He creates the ridges you can see on crocodiles today. Warrija finds he can now dive deeply and leaves his friend to live in the depths of the river. Before he leaves, he tells Kirrawa to learn to become a bush animal, and so he does.

warrik *cv.* have a go at someone, challenge, mock, dare, taunt (for example say someone is slow, isn't game for a fight etc).

warrik panana taunt. Ngaja-rnangku warrik panana. I might call you a coward. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warrik marnana admonish, tell off.

warrik wanyjanana leave someone humiliated.

warrirtila *n.* hook boomerang, number 7 boomerang. *Syn:* langa-yawung, wirlki.

warrkalang *n.* undertow, underwater pull of Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit). Warra nyangka, ngaja-ngku warrkalang-kulu parra. Look out or you might get dragged underwater by the pull. [ECh: RWH]

warrkap *cv.* dance.



warrkap wanyjanana dance. Nyawa nguwula wanyjanana na wamala-kujarra-lu yarti-ngka kanyjupal warrkawarrkap. Here the two girls dance in the shade. [BW: FM07 a043: 20:32min]

warrwarrkap people dancing.

warrkapkarra dancing. Warrkapkarra ngulu wanyjanani yalangka-ma marluluka-lu kajijirri-lu ngurnayinangulu kangani an school-ngarna-lu. The old men and women were dancing for them there when we used to take them out - and the school mob danced too. [VW: FM08 11 3: 1:13min]

warrkapkula ceremony. Nyawa-ma ngurna manana warrwarrkap-kula-wu. We're collecting the ochres for ceremonies where we dance. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 16:17min]

warrkarangkarang *n.* kind of tree which makes your skin itchy.

warrkarl *cv.* scratch by a cat or dog. *See:* karan.

warrkarl manana scratch.

Warrkarlman *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Japawiyawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Kunturruwurru. It is near Nero Yard.

Warrkarrakarra *n.* plain near Lajamanu.

warrkuj *cv.* pick up, pick someone up in a car, give someone a lift.

warrkuj manana Nyuntu-ma yani kurrurij ngun warrkuj mani, kanya ngun wijkuk. You went to get the car, and brought it close up. [VW: FM07 a027: 7:54min] Karu-ngku kawarla warrkuj mani marru-ngka mangarri-wu. A child got a coolamon from the house for [collecting] food. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurna manku Ngarnjal warrkuj, kungkarla-wu na nguja nyangku. I'll pick up Topsy to look for 'kungkarla' wood. [VW: FM09 a127: 3:40min]

warrwarrkuj pick up many things. Nyila-ma ngulu manani na warrwarrkuj. Then they collect them all. [VW: FM10 a148: 8:38min]

warrkuwuk *cv.* ruin something by saying the wrong thing. *Variant:* warrkwuuk.

warrkwuuk marnana spoil a ceremony by talking.

warrmawarrma *n.* sprinkling rain.

warrngarlap *cv.* lie on back. An majul ngurna kamparni, makin-jirri warrngarlap-jirri, purinyjirri-la. And I 'cooked' her stomach [with heated termite mound] too while she was lying on her back in the evening. [VW: FM12 33 1: 1:14min]



warrngarlap karrinyana lie on back.

warrngarlap waninyana roll belly up.

warrngarlap yuwanana turn over (such as damper on fire).

warrngun *cv.* in pain, ache. *Syn:* pung. Ngurna warrngun. I'm in pain.

warrngun karrinyana in pain. Ngitji ngurnayinangkulu karrinyani karu-wu, parntawurru-wu ngaja-lu warrngun karrinyana. We used to care for the kids' backs, or else they would get back pain. [VW: FM07 a050: 5:07min] Nyamu-rnalu warrngun karrinyana ngarlaka. When we have a headache. [VW: FM07 01 1e: 6:51min]

warrngun marnana moan.

warrngun panana in pain. Ngurna warrngun pani tirrip jala-ma. I was in pain all of last night. [VW: FM10 a141: 4:24min]

-warrp *suf.* unknown ending. Kalungka-warrp ngula yanku, kula-rlaa yawarra manana Top Springs-kula. We'll go straight through, we won't have a break at Top Springs. [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Kuli-warrp ngulu-nyunu nyangani nyila kaarnimpa. Ngurnayinangkulu yanku karrap. They're ready to fight each other on the eastside. We'll go over and watch them. [VW: FM10 a148: 13:15min] Jiwarrji-warrp manta-lu-nyunu murlangka-wu. Gather yourselves together. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

warrp *cv.* all together. *Syn:* walmangkirr.



warrp karrinyana crowd sitting down together. Jurlak-ma ... ngawa-ngkurra warrp jurlak-ma jurlankarra yala-ma kirri-walija marlarluka-ma ngawa 'Wanyjikarla ngawa?' paraj, 'Wanyjikarla ngawa?' Birds flocked to the water, parched, there were women, men, asked 'Where's the water?' they found it, 'Where's the water?'.

warrpa *n.* **1** • dress. *Syn:* jinajina. Nyila warrpa ngurla Nawurla-wu. That dress belongs to Nawurla. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

2 • elastic skin, as in webbing on foot of duck or wing skin of bat. *Syn:* jinajina.

warrpawurru *n.* any kind of bat. *See:* tijuna.



warrulirli *cv.* moving spear travelling towards target. *Syn:* warrara. *Variant:* warrurlirli; warrulirlip.

warrwulirli pungana Kajuparik marri, jintapa-kari warrarra warrulirli kankula-la wawu, jintapa-kari warrulirli kankularla wawu, nyawa warnta, karna-yawung-parni. He got closer, sent another one flying and it hit the target sticking in vertically, he threw one at the other one and it got him the same way, he fell here with the spears sticking in him. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 7:46min]

warrwa *n.* soft variety of spinifex. *Triodia bitextura*. This type of spinifex is used to treat 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). You collect it along with 'tamarra' (termite mound). The termite mound is heated up and mixed with water and then the 'warrwa' is added. Children are then slathered with the mixture and given it to drink. The wax found at the base of the plant is called 'warraaj' or 'jikala'. You collect it, melt and pound it a number of times to create a strong glue used with 'kampun' (kangaroo tendons) to bind spear or axe heads to their shafts.

warrwalyak *cv.* flood in, for example floodwaters or a crowd of people. *See:* wurlmangka.

warrwalyak waninyana Warrwalyak waninyana pulngayit. The water flooded in. [VW: FM12 a183: 5:06min]

warrwaraj *cv.* winnow, separate the husks from the seeds in a coolamon.

warrwaraj yuwanana winnow. Warrwarajkarra yuwanana nyila-ma wankaj-ma. Punyu yuwanana ngu jaartkarraaji kawarla-la. She is separating out the husks [from the seeds]. And puts the good edible seed in the coolamon. [VW: FM11 a165: 5:36min]

warrwarajkarra winnowing.

warrwarni *cv.* get to meet a person such as an old person before they die, catch up with someone, find a camp full of people. *Syn:* warr.

warrwani kayanana Warrwarni ngurnalu kayarni yalangka-ma. We caught up with him there. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 2:37min] Warrwarni ngurnayina kayarni. I caught up with them at home. [VW: FM11 a165: 5:36min]

wart *cv.* return, come back. *Syn:* lurrpu.



wart yanana return. Tanku-yawung na wart yanana karu-ma nyila-ma. That kid comes back with tucker. [VW: FHM098: 29:50min] Wart-pari rarraj nganta-wula yanana. So they might have run back again. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:08min]

wart manana return someone to health, get back to health.

wart yuwanana close door or other things, put back.

wart jayingana give back, return something.

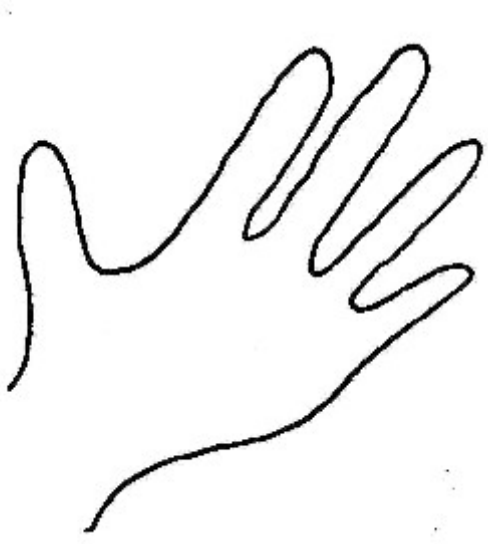
wart kangana bring back, return something. Ngurnayinangulu wart kangana namawurru-ma majul yurak kajirri. We bring back the sugarbag to [the old ladies] to make them feel better. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:41min]

wartajkarra *cv.* tell someone off, speak harshly. *Syn:* ngak.

wartajkarra panana tell off.

wartajkarra manana speak harshly. Nguwula-nyunu wartajkarra manku. They're going to have it out. [ECh (RWH)]

wartan *n.* hand, forearm, lower arm, finger, foreleg. *Syn:* marumpu, marla, murna. Karrwarnana wartan-ta nyila-ma nyangku na, kumpaying-ma. Look she's holding the honey in her hand. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:07min] Wartan payarni ngu ngumpit warlaku-lu. The dog bit the man's hand. [VW: FHM146: 14:28min]



wartan marrimarri

good fighter

wartan majul palm of hand.

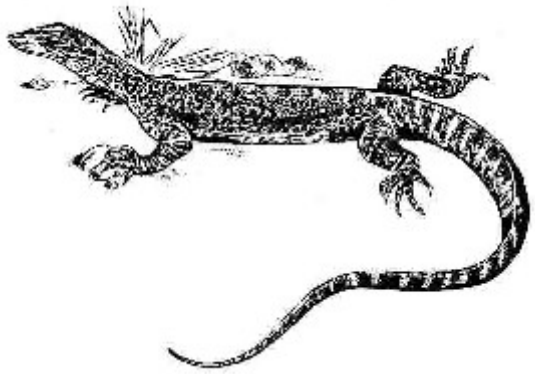
wartan nantananta fingers.

wartan ngatinyan thumb.

wartangarna *n.* young kangaroo. *Syn:* wulungarna, nyurlng. This is the name for a young joey (baby kangaroo) that stays close to its mother's legs. It is still in and out of the pouch or 'puul'.

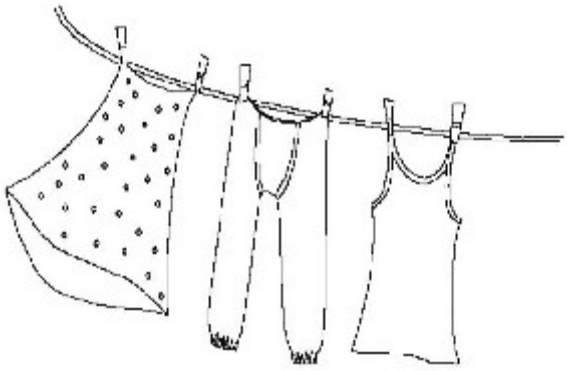
wartangi *n.* songs that are sung before dancing begins at a ceremony, while the singers are still sitting behind the windbreak. Kutirni, wartangi-warluk. Wait on, we'll have the singing first. [ECh: RWH] Wartangi ngurnangku-rla yunpawu. We'll sing for you before the start of the corroboree. [VW: FM11 a165: 6:54min]

wartapa *n.* sand goanna or yellow-spotted goanna. *Syn:* kirrawa. *Varanus panoptes*. *See:* jarrampayi. The flesh can be eaten after roasting and is very tasty. This goanna often digs deep holes and can be tracked to the holes and then dug out. Often the holes have to be dug very deep and a lot of work is required to get the goanna out. Large ones are 'jarrampayi'. The term 'kirrawa' can be used as general term for all goannas but is often applied to this species as well.



wartarra *interj.* goodness, hey. *Variant:* wartayi; warta. Warta ngaja-n waninyana yanta jawurruk. Goodness you might fall down, get down! [VW: FM07 a085: 9:06min]

wartart *cv.* dry out, hang clothes out to dry, bask in the sun, sun-bake.



wartart karrinyana drying out, basking in sun. Ngurnalu karrinyana-ma wulngarn-ta, wartart. We're basking in the sun. [VW: FM09 a127: 13:01min]

wartart yuwanana dry something out, hang clothes out to dry.

wartart jiyarnana dry out (of sun). Jalajala-ma wulngarn-tu nguyina wartart jiyarnana ngarlaka-ma nyamu-yinangulu kangana karu-ma yapayapa-ma. These days everyone lets the sun burn their babies, when they carry them around. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 2:34min]

wartart wanyjanana leave to dry out. Nyawa ngurna kawarla wanyjani wartart. I'm leaving the coolamon wood to dry out. [VW: FM08 a101: 1:03min]

wartartart dry out a few things (like pieces of bark), dry over a few days. Wartartart murrkun-kurt jiyawu-nga.They will take about three days to dry out. [VW: FM07 a089: 8:31min]

wartayip *cv.* yelp, scream in pain or fright, screech. Ngurna kurru karrinya karu-ma wartayip-jirri. I heard a child crying out. [ECh: VW Snake sighting]

wartayip karrinyana yelp, scream in pain.

wartayip panana kill, making sing out.

wartiiti *interj.* oh dear! poor thing! *Syn:* ankaj.

wartiny *n.* clavicle, collar bone.

wartiwarti *n.* left-handed. *Syn:* jampukarra, ngarlkuny, wirlkirri, jirrpintikarra. Nyamu-lu waninyana karu, yapakayi, wal. Ngunyunu tingkirt na manana kuya julu-ngku-ma. Tingkirt ngunyunu manana. Wal ngurnalu nyangana kuyangku yu nou, yapakayi-ma nyila-ma. Wal ngurnalu ngarrka na manana kuyangka-ma. Nyawa-ma wartiwarti-said ngu karu-ma. Ngunyunu tingkirt manana julu-ngku kuya. Kuya na. When children are born. The umbilical cord can wrap itself around [the baby's neck]. It can get tied up. Well we'll look at that little baby. Well we'll recognise it that way. This is a left-handed child. [Because] it was born with its umbilical cord wrapped around its neck. [VW: FM10 a143: 8:44min] *See:* jutumparra.

wartiwarti *interj.* exclamation said to sister if she swears.

wartjurla *cv.* wait for someone to come back. Wartjurla-ma karra-yi liwart You wait for me to come back. [VW: FM11 a165: 6:09min] Wartjurla nyamu-n na yanku wart. Next time when you come back. [VW: FM07 a021: 5:09min]

wartpaj *cv.* throw a spear when hunting riverside, throw a spear at a crocodile or fish. *See:* jarrwaj.

- **wartpaj manana** Ngurla rarrarraj yani nyila-ma ngurla wartpaj-pa-rningan mani lanti-ka-rni, nguwula punya kaarnin-tu. He went running over to him, threw again and got him bang in the eastern hip from the towards the river. [PP: EC98 a021: Puyukpuyuk: 4:35min]

wartu *n.* nullanulla or fighting stick. *Syn:* kuturu, parrku, kurlpajuru. Ngurna pani wartu ngurna pani kirt. I cut the fighting stick and broke it. [Topsy Dodd, FM07-a028] Ngurnayi na marni, "Ngurna panana kurturu wartu ngurna panana" Well I said to myself, "I will cut wood for a nullanulla and stick". [TD: FM07 a028: 6:09min]

wartuj *cv.* hide (something) in the bush, get lost, be out of sight, forget. *Syn:* warl.

- **wartuj yuwanana** hide.
- **wartuj yanana** go off somewhere hidden from view. Nguyi yani, wanyjika-nga yani wartuj. Nguja-rla warlakap nyanya - lawara. He just ran off on me I don't know where. We looked around but no luck. [DD: EC98 a014: Warlawurru & Tiitit: 8:17min]
- **warturtuj yanana** run and hide, run and hide. Yani kayirra wumara country, na gorge yani wartuwartuj yani. He went north then through the stony country, went off [to escape warriors]. [DD: EC98 a013: Waringarri: 5:08min]
- **wartuj kangana** take and hide.
- **wartuwartuj manana** forget.
- **wartujja** lost, out of sight.
- **wartujpiyin** half-forgotten.

wartukurlp *cv.* spear something with one shot.

- **wartukurlp panana** spear with one shot.
- **wartukurlp pungana** spear with one shot.
- **wartukurlp manana** roping something such as a calf with one shot.

waru *n.* business mark, different to 'mirnang'. *See:* mirnang.

waruju *cv.* together with, accompany someone. Nyamu-rnalu na kampawu nyanuny-ja waruju-la. We'll burn the ashes when she is there with us. [VW: FM07 a089: 13:03min] Nyununy-ja waruju-la. When you're here. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

- **waruju karrinyana** present, together with.
- **waruju yanana** accompany, going together.
- **waruju-rni** still together.

waruk *cv.* work. This word comes from Kriol.

- **waruk karrinyana** work. Ngurla karrinyani waruk murlangka-ma, murnungku-la-ma. He worked here for the police. [BW: FM09 17 1c: 0:59min] Ngulu karrinyani kilpukut-ta waruk. They used to look after the goats. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 0:33min]
- **waruk manana** work at something.

warumpulpul *n.* good shot, someone who shoots well.

warungka *n.* silly, deaf.

wat *cv. See:* wart.

watajkarra *cv. See:* wartajkarra.

watan *n. See:* wartan.

watangarna *n. See:* wartangarna.

watapa *n. See:* wartapa.

watarra *interj. See:* wartarra.

watat *cv. See:* wartart.

watayip *cv. See:* wartayip.

watiny *n. See:* wartiny.

watipirrij *cv.* twisted rope or any object, an unlikely story.

- **watipirrij manana** twisted.
- **watipirrij marnana** talk rubbish.

watirri *interj.* said when giving something to your brother-in-law, or to your 'mali'. *Variant:* watiyirri. *See:* mali; ngunang.

watiwati *n. See:* wartiwarti.

watiya *n.* tree (any). *Syn:* karnti. This is a Warlpiri word. The Gurindji word is 'karnti'.

watjula *cv. See:* wartjurla.

watpaj *cv. See:* wartpaj.

watu *n. See:* wartu.

watuj *cv. See:* wartuj.

watukurlp *cv. See:* wartukurlp.

wawang *n.* prickle bush. *Sclerolaena bicornis*.

wawirri *n.* red kangaroo or desert kangaroo. *Syn:* yulu. *Macropus rufus*. This is the largest kangaroo and the adult males can be very tall and muscular. The word 'yulu' is also used to refer to the desert where they live. The meat is roasted and eaten and is very tasty. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-throwers). They occur most commonly in the southern areas and but also sometimes occur near Kunawa (Cattle Creek) and Yingawunarri (Top Springs). They are common in the Lajamanu area and other places in the Tanami Desert.

wawun *cv.* travel around, pace, walk up and down. *Syn:* rarrmany.

- **wawun yanana** travel around.
- **wawun panana** pace, walk up and down.

wawurrk *cv.* gang up, double up to fight together against someone, 'double-bank' in Kriol.

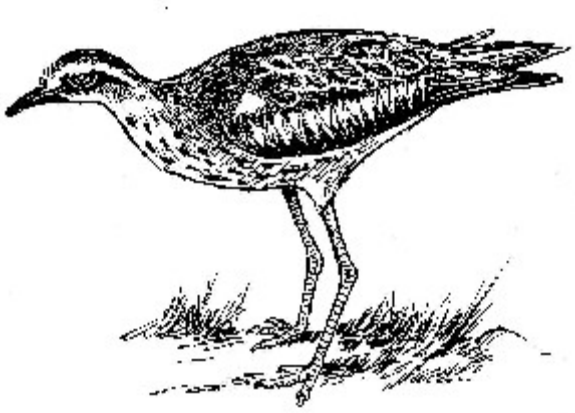
- **wawurrk panana** gang up.
- **wawurrk luwanana** many people throwing spears.

wawurrp *cv.* swinging arm or bag while walking. *See:* wupjikkarra.

- **wawurrp yanana** swinging.

wawurru *n.* kindling, twigs, small dry sticks. *Syn:* marlurlu. *See:* warlu.

wawurrungarna *n.* bush stone curlew, bush thick-knee. *Syn:* wintuk, karli. *Burhinus grallarius*. These birds call out loudly in the night. They also call for rain to come in the dry cold weather. When you hear them calling with an echo it means that someone close to you has passed away. Pregnant women must keep away from these birds. See 'wintuk' for more information. During the day the curlew stands still in thick bushy areas and hides.



wawururru *n.* Milky Way, dark part in the middle of the Milky Way. *Syn:* wuma.

wawuwilij *cv.* rub someone to heal them. *Syn:* yularrng.

- **wawuwilij manana** rub and heal. Wawuwilijkarra ngungku manku. He'll heal you through rubbing. [VW: FM12 a183: 19:37min]
- **wawuwilijkarra** heal through rubbing.
- **wawuwililij** rub a number of times.

wawuyany *n.* body lice. *Phthiraptera*, *Pediculus humanus*. These lice live on the skin. They cause severe itching.

wayang *cv.* flow in a straight stretch (of a river). *See:* warntiyarlkpari.

wayangwayang *cv.* all over the place.

- **wayangwayang marnana** ramble, talk lengthily and in a roundabout way.
- **wayangwayang yanana** go in different directions.

wayarnaj *cv.* tell someone to stop. *Variant:* wayarna.

- **wayarnaj marnana** Ngurla wayarnaj marni. He told him to stop. [ECh: RWH & DD]

Wayart *n.* place on Lily Creek. Lily Creek flows north off the Victoria River.

wayayap *cv.* medicine or poison taking effect.

- **wayayap jayingana** give medicine or poison.
- **wayayap karrinyana** affected by poison or medicine.
- **wayayap yanana** poison taking effect. Nguyi wayayap yani, punyu ngurna. It went right through, now I'm fine. [ECh: RW & DD] Nguyina wayayap yani, marntaj, jakarlakarlaarra karrinyana. It got to them, they're stupefied now. [ECh: RW & DD]

wayi *quest.* general question word, whichever. Wayi-rna yuwani ngawa-ngka kanyjurra japurr. Did I throw it into the lake? [VW: FM10 23 1a: Luma Kurrupartu: 1:06min] Wayi-rlaa wart yanku wayi. Shall we go back? [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 1:06min] Wayi-rnalu kangka winyji-kurra. We would have taken him to the spring. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

- **wanyjika wayi?** wherever?
- **ngana wayi?** who?
- **nyampa wayi?** whatever?

Wayil *n.* hill where the Afghans used to live across the road from the Kalkaringi shop. It is not clear where the name 'Wayil' comes from, though perhaps 'well'.

-wayin *suf.* including. *Variant:* -payin. Ngurna paraj pungku nyampa-wayin. I'll find something. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa] Nyampa, ngana-wayin ngurla maiti marni nyila-ma marluka-ma. Well, it was as if he was talking to someone, that old man. [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 2:46min]

wayirra *cv.* call out, shout, sing out. *Variant:* wayirrap.



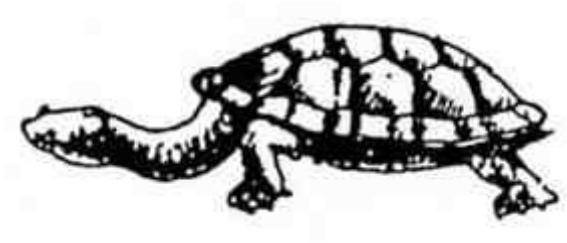
wayirra marnana call out. Wayirra ngurla marnana karu-wu. She calls out to her child. [VW: FHM098: 25:43min]

wayirra karrinyana there calling out. Wayirra ngurla karrinyana karu-wu. She is calling out to her child. [VW: FHM098: 25:31min]

wayirrapkarra calling out. Wayirrapkarra ngurla marnana, karrinyana kanyjupal yuka-ngka makin nyila-ma warlaku-ma nyanuny-ma. She shouted out for her dog which was sleeping down in the grass. [BW: FM07 a043: 11:47min]

wayita *n.* pencil yam. *Variant:* wayit. *Syn:* manaari. *Vigna lanceolata*. The small yams are dug up and may be eaten raw or lightly boiled or roasted. They are very tasty. In the past they were collected in large numbers and were an important food resource. The younger, smaller yams have a very pleasant, clean taste. The older yams become a little fibrous and are less tasty though still edible. This yam is closely related to 'wanymirra', but is smaller and grows on different country. 'Wayita' grows on red ground or sandy country called 'wala' or 'jirlja' and they are often found in large numbers in a fairly small area.

wayiwarrang *n.* long necked turtle. *Chelodina rugosa*. These turtles have a long neck like a snake. They can be caught on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines), but are also found in the drying mud around 'langkarna' (billabongs) when the water retreats in the dry season. They can be dug out of the mud with a crowbar. They are found more commonly in northern areas around Timber Creek, Bradshaw and Auvergne and less so in the southern areas.

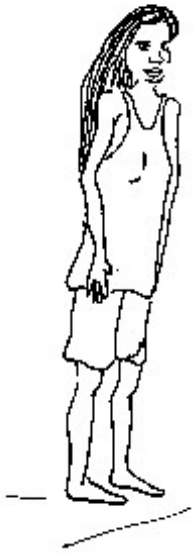


wiijap *cv.* grab fish after dusting with poison.

wiijap manana grab fish.

wiinti *n. See:* wiyinti.

wiinyman *n.* thin, skinny.



wiit *cv.* show, point. *Variant:* wiyit. *Syn:* milij.

wiit jayingana show, point. Wamamala ngurnayinangkulu wiit jayinangku warrwarrkap-ku. We'll be showing all of the girls how to dance. [BW: FM08 11 5: 1:58min]

wiit yuwanana show, point out. Ngurnalu-rla Nangari-wu wiit yuwarru. We want point it out to Nangari. [VW: FM09 16 3i: 3:08min]

wiit kangana take to show.

wiitwiit showing. Ngurna-rla wiitwiit jayingana, nyawa-ma nalija. I'm showing the bush tea to her. [VW: FM07 01 1a: 1:57min]

wiitkuny *n.* index finger. *Syn:* wiitkaji. *See:* wiit.



wijalngarniny *n.* mussel from billabong. *Syn:* naripu, tuku, turta. *Velesunio wilsonii*. *See:* jiwirrirri. This short, solid mussel is found in the mud at the edges of 'langkarna' (billabongs). They are roasted on hot coals and eaten. Mussels cannot be eaten by boys; men can only eat them after they have been initiated. The meat can also be boiled in water with a little salt and made into 'yingalk' (soup) and this can be drunk to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and 'ngajkula' (diarrhoea). The juice from mussels can also be used to treat ear aches and infections. It is dripped straight into the 'langa' (ear).



wiji *n.* military dragon or tata lizard. *Syn:* mantarlji, japartu, mankurrukurru. *Ctenophorus spp*, *Diporiphora spp*, *Lophognathus spp*. These small lizards often wave their front leg in the air. When they are waving their leg it tells you that 'pulngayit' (floods) are coming. These lizards also act as messengers for Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit).



wijirr *cv.* **1** • bore, drill, punch hole in a 'karnarti' (billycan). *Syn:* tampurr, tirriny.

wijirr pungana bore.

wijirr wungana bore.

2 • shake spear in water. *Variant:* wujurr.

wijirr yuwanana shake spear in water.

wijirrkaji *n.* electric drill.

wijirrwijirrarra *cv.* wag tail. *Syn:* wiyitwiyitkarra.

wijirrwijirrarra karrinyana wag tail.

wijirrwijirrarra yanana walk along wagging tail. Ngayiny warlaku nguyi wijirrwijirrara yanana. My dog is coming to me wagging his tail.

wijku *dir.* close, near. *Variant:* wijkuk; wijkupari. Kawayi wijkuk. Come closer! [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wijkupari *dir.* close, near, similar. *Variant:* wijkuparri. *Syn:* kajupari, piyarti. Kanya ngun kurrurij-ma wijkuparik. You brought the car close-up. [VW: FM07 a027: 8:04min] Kungulu ngungala wijkupari-rni. We're related. [Lit. Our blood is really close]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wijparlarra *cv.* naked. Most often expressed as 'kuloj-murlung' these days.

wijparlarra karrinyana naked.

wijparlarra yanana go naked.

wijwij *n.* smell of a billy goat or a pig, or the odour of a child who doesn't wash, someone who smells of alcohol and old sweat.

wik *cv.* scrape off the scales from a fish, sand down artefacts, sharpen an axe.

wik manana scrap off.

wikwik scrap off a lot of stuff.

wikkarra scrapping off.

wikwikkarra scrapping off a lot of stuff. Nyawarra-ma manku-rna-nga, wikwikkarra. I will be scrapping the bark off these roots. [VW: FM09 15 2e: 0:57min]

wikirring *n.* bush tomato. *Syn:* ramparampa. *Solanum chippendalei*. The fruit are eaten when they turn white in colour. Only the inner flesh and skin is eaten. The seeds are not eaten. They are very good food but only occur in the southern desert areas of Gurindji country. They are bigger than 'kalngi'.



wikwik *n.* oriental plover. *Charadrius veredus*. The name of this bird is based on the sound of its call.

wilajkarra *cv.* feeling alone and lost like when you are in a new place and don't know anyone or when you have lost your memory and exist in your own world because of dementia. *See:* wilangarna.

wilajkarra karrinyana alone, in own world, away from others. Wilajkarra karrinyana nyantu-warij nyila-ma. Wankaj ngu kawilarl. This is where someone exists by themselves in their own world. They're no good, losing their mind. [VW: FM12 a177: 2:34min] Wilajkarra nyila-ma karrinyana wilangarna. The person whose not good in the head was alone in her own world. [VW: FM12 a183: 5:17min] Wilajkarra karrinyana nyila-ma. Kula-ngku kurru karru. Nyamu-ngku-rla-nga yanku wijkuk rait. Nyamu-n-nga tungku parru, nyila-ma-ngku-nga kurru nyangku kuyangka-ma. This is someone who is alone [in their own world]. She won't listen to you. When she goes close to you, she's OK. When you touch her, that's when she'll take notice of you. [VW: FM12 a174: 1:17min]

wilajkarra marnana profess ignorance, say "I don't know".

wilajkarra nyangana look around for something.

wilajkarra yanana walk along alone.

wilajkarraaji someone alone.

wilajkarraaji *n.* person who feels alone and lost like when you are in a new place or you have lost your memory. Wilajkarraaji nyila-ma nyantu-warij karrinyana. 'Wilajkarraaji' is someone who is on their own. [VW: FM12 a183: 5:17min]

wilangarna *n.* deaf, stupid, idiot. *Syn:* langamurlung, kangiliny, nyirnpari.

wilap *cv.* play, play something such as cards or play a tape recorder. *Syn:* wajarra.



wilap karrinyana play.

wilap yuwanana play something.

wilarr *n.* pigweed. *Syn:* mangurlu, murrkutu. *Portulaca oleracea*. Nguwula karrwarnani wilarr-ma nganta kawarla-la-ma manani nyamu-wula. They kept the seed in a coolamon which they would then grind. [VW: FM10 23 1a: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 1:59min] Laik nyamu-rnalu karrinyani tanku-murlung-kula yu nou, ngantipa. Not enuf mangarri nyampa nyila. Ngurnalu ngarnani wilarr nyampa. Wilarr-ku-ngantipangulu pinak jayingani. Like during the times we had no food. During the times we didn't have much bread and whatnot. We ate seeds and whatever. [VW: FM10 a147: 1:07min] The small black and white seeds look like sand and in the past the seeds were made into 'mangarri' (small dampers). The plant is small and it grows along the ground. The whole plant can be placed onto a 'kawarla' (coolamon) and the seeds are winnowed out and collected. When enough are available, they are ground up using a 'jungari' (grinding stone). The flour is then mixed with water and made into small dampers. These are lightly cooked then eaten. Dampers are very good food and in the past it was an important food source, however, making the food was hard work. The seeds are also eaten by cockatoos.

wilayi *cv. See:* wirlayi.

wililip *cv.* drawing a witchetty grub out of a tree. *See:* lamawurt.



wililip yuwanana Ngurna-rla wililip yuwanana yaluwu na lamawurt-ku. Then we tried to get the witchetty grub. [VW: FM08 a099: 1:07min]

wilimat *cv.* team up with someone, join someone you meet walking.

wilimat waninyana team up. Wilimat wanta-lu-rla yaluwu, jarrwa yanta-lu, kayi parra-lu nyila. You mob team up with that one. A big mob of you go. You mob follow him. [VW: FM12 a183: 6:20min]

wilimat yanana go along in a team.

Wilimurlung *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Pintiwurru and south of Puntaru.

wilinyi *cv. See:* wirlinyi.

wilirrngi *n. See:* wirlirrngi.

wilit *n. See:* wirlirt.

wilja *n. See:* wirlja.

wilk *cv. See:* wirlk.

wilka *n. See:* wirlka.

wilki *n. See:* wirlki.

wilku *cv.* lie in wait. *Syn:* mart, liwart.

wilku karrinyana "Liwart karru-rnawuliny liwart, wilku." Karrinyani karrinya-wuli wilku, kaarrayarra kuya yikili, wilku, wilku, wilku ngurla kurru nyanya. "Kurtakaji, kurtakaji." "I'll wait for them." He sat there lying in wait for them, he could hear them [singing] in the distance while he was waiting waiting. "Kurtakaji, kurtakaji". [DD: EC98 a016: Paparlang & Kirri-walija]

wilmurr *n.* wire, something made from wire such as wire spear, fence, telephone, telegram or telegraph wire.

wilng *cv.* urge, persuade someone.

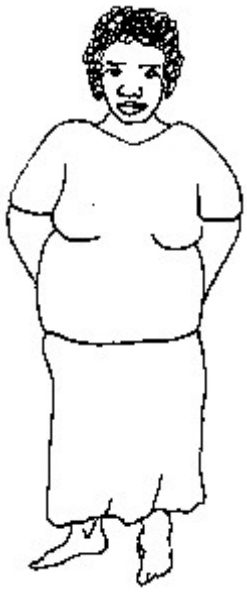
wilng yuwanana persuade someone to do something.

wilng marnana urge. Yalungku-ma nguyi marnana wilng ngayiny kanyjurra-wu. That person is urging me to go down. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurnangku wilng marnana ngayiny-ku waju. I'm wanting you. Wilng marnana nyila-ma nguyi karu-ma. The child is urging me. [VW: FM11 a165: 7:19min]

wilngwilng persuade again and again.

wilp *cv. See:* wirlp.

wilpirrng *cv.* **1** • have a fat stomach. *Syn:* jurlukut, muntartu.



wilpirrng karrinyana have a fat stomach.

2 • graze, take off a little bit of skin.

wilpirrng panana graze.

wilpirrwari *n.* full or fat stomach of an animal or person.

wilpwilp *cv. See:* wirlpwirlp.

wilwal *n. See:* wirlwarl.

wilwilp *cv. See:* wirlwirlp.

wilyjirrij *cv.* pus coming out of a boil. *See:* karlapa. Boils are called 'karlapa'. They can be treated with a number of bush medicine plants including 'partiki', 'kilirrwarla' and 'wariyili'. The pus can also be sung out of the boil. The pus from the boil is called 'wurrkal' (green one) or 'kangarnta' (mouth of the boil).

wilyjirrij yanana Wilyjirrij yanana ngurla, karlapa-ma nyila-ma. The pus comes out of the boil. [VW: FM10 a145: 4:21min] Karlapa kuyangku ngun manku yanana wilyjirrij. You squeeze the boil like this and the pus comes out. [VW: FM11 a165: 7:44min]

wilyjiwilyjing *n.* persistently, irritatingly. *Syn:* lingi. Kula-n wumara-lu wuyawu wilyjiwilyjing-kulu-ma. Don't just keep chucking stones. [ECh: RWH & DD]

wilypu *n.* wet, juicy. *Syn:* pantij.

win *cv.* sweeten something, making something sweet. *Syn:* winyan.

win yuwanana sweeten.

winkarra putting sugar or honey in. Winkarra yuwarra nalija. Sweeten the tea. [ECh: RWH & DD]

winan *cv. See:* wirnan.

winang *cv. See:* wirnang.

winangpurru *n. See:* wirnangpurru.

winarrk *cv.* sweep around the camp, clearing a clean place for a ceremony. *See:* wirnarrk.

winarrk manana clean up.

winarrk panana shave.

winimal *n.* 15, numeral fifteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

winini *n.* emu chick. They have stripes on their bodies. *Variant:* wininini. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. *See:* yiparrartu.



wininiwinini lots of baby emus.

winiwini *n.* burnt out area remaining after a bush fire has been through. *Syn:* purtujnginyi. *Variant:* wini.

winjirrki *n. See:* wirnjirrki.

winkij *cv.* break something open, like a watermelon. *Syn:* parlarr.

winkij yuwanana break something open. Watermelon winkijkarra yuwanana, kuya. She is breaking open the watermelon. [VW: FM12 a183: 9:27min]

winkij panana break something, perhaps with a knife or axe.

winkij waninyana broken, come apart.

winkijkarra breaking open.

winkilying *n.* red, perhaps also coloured as in colour photos.

winkilywari *n.* aggressive, someone always looking for a fight or picking on people.

winkirr *cv.* crack someone over the head. *Syn:* pangkily, tirl.

winkirr panana Ngunyunu nyawa ngarlaka-mayin panani winkirr pangkily-nginyi-ma nyawa big cut ngarlaka-la-ma. He hit himself on the head, leaving a big cut here from the blow to the head. [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 7:02min]

winpa *n.* switch, thin flexible stick used for hitting.

winparning *n.* **1** • kind of wattle. *Acacia difficilis*. You can make fishing spear shafts from the stems from young straight plants. You can also make spear-thrower 'narra' (hooks) from the forks in branches.

2 • kind of wattle. *Acacia laccata*. You boil the leaves and use the liquid to treat itchy skin.

3 • kind of acacia. *Acacia plectocarpa*. You can make spear shafts from the stems of young straight trees.

4 • type of acacia. *Acacia umbellata*. You can make spear shafts from the stems of young straight trees. You can also find 'lamawurt' (witchetty grubs) in the roots.

winpi *n. See:* wirnpi.

winpiliny *cv.* whistle. *Syn:* wuruny.

winpiliny marnana whistle.

winpilinykarra whistling.

winpilyipilyi *cv.* lightning strike, maybe specifically trees. *Syn:* pilyip. *See:* janginyina. The lightning strikes it. When lightning hits a tree, it splits it in half and 'jilpirri' (splinters) go flying everywhere. In the old days these pieces of wood were used in Pantimi ceremony.

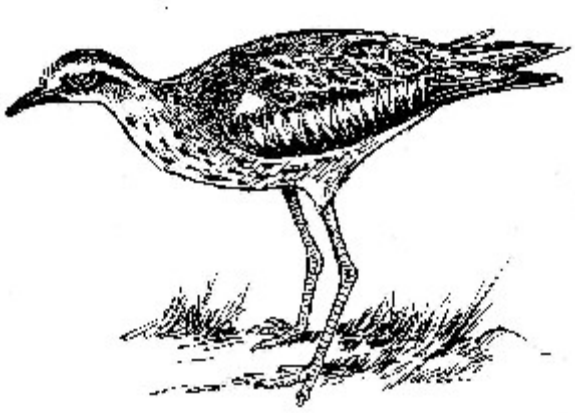


winpilyipilyi panana lightning strike. Winpilyipilyi panana janginyina-lu. The lightning strikes it.

winput *cv. See:* wirnput.

winti *n. See:* wiyinti.

wintuk *n.* bush stone curlew, bush thick-knee. *Syn:* wawurrungarna, karli. *Burhinus grallarius*. Wankaj nyila-ma jurlak-ma. Nyantu-ma yanana ngu wurinykarra-la marnana ngu, murluwu-ma wawurru-la-ma. Yalanginyi-ma waninyana na. Jurrkjurrkkarra na karru-ma-nga. Wal kuyangka na, nyamu-lu ngarturr-jawung-kulu-ma kurru-ma nyangana yijarni ngulu jurlak kayi panana, karu-ngku-ma yalungku-ma. Nyamu-ma born manku. That bird is no good. It goes along whistling in the scrub. Then it falls over. It might convulse then. It will get up afterwards. Well that's when, if the expectant mothers hear it the babies will follow its ways [have fits]. When they're born. [The description of them falling over and shaking probably refers to their 'broken wing trick' whereby they pretend to have a broken wing to draw a predators attention away from their chicks]. [VW: FM11 a167: 2:22min] These birds call out loudly in the night. They also call for rain to come in the dry cold weather. When you hear them calling with an echo it means that someone close to you has passed away. During the day the curlew stands still in thick bushy areas and hides.



winturru *n. See:* wirnturru.

winturruyawung *n. See:* wirnturruyawung.

wingarnu *cv.* swim along. *Syn:* lirlaj.

wingarnu yanana Wingarnu ngurna yanku. I'm going to swim.

wingki *n.* **1** • bitter, bad tasting. *Syn:* kirla.

2 • stinging.

wingkijwingkij *n.* kind of plant. *Phyllanthus reticulatus*. This plant grows in thickets near rivers and billabongs. These are good places to go fishing where it grows near the water. Turtles called 'narrinyjila' and 'yawu' (fish) like to eat the fruit when it falls in the water. The stems can be used as fire-sticks or bush matches to light fires using the traditional drilling method called 'pinyinyip'.

winy *cv.* survive, strong (after an injury).

winy kangana survive.

winykarra surviving.

winyan *cv.* sweeten something, making something sweet. *Syn:* win.

winyan yuwanana sweeten.

winyankarra putting sugar or honey in.

winyip *cv.* rub or wipe eyes. *See:* mikara.

winyip manana wipe tears. Ngunyunu winyiwinyip manana mikara. She is wiping the tears from her eyes.
[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

winyiwinyip, winyinyip wipe more and more tears away.

winyjarlma *n.* hair. *Syn:* kartpi. *See:* yamparra.



winyjarlmakalang *n.* hairy person. *See:* kartpuralang; yamparrakalin.

winyji *n.* spring. Wayi-rnalu kangka winyji-kurra. We would have taken him to the spring. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Winyjila *n.* place on a northern tributary of Neave Creek. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

winyjilp *cv.* suck, suckle. *Syn:* wuyuwup, nyuk.

winyjilp ngarnana suckle.

winyjirrngayi *cv.* bring lots of fish or meat. *Syn:* yawurrjing.

winyjirrngayi kangana bring lots of fish or meat.

Winyjiwarlarni *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Nguma (Four Mile Waterhole) and kanimparra (downstream) from Malyalyimalyalyi. It is not far from Kalkaringi.

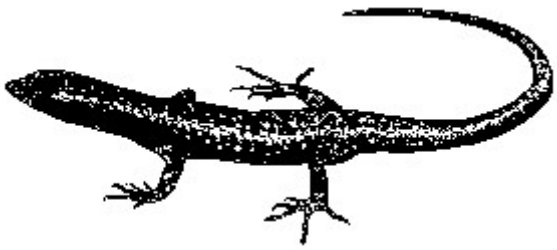
wipilirri *n.* spirit of a deceased person returning in a child, returning soul. *See:* ngayuwa; jakurtakurta. *Syn:* yimaruk.When an expectant father kills a barramundi or goanna or another animal, the spirit of that animal will enter the pregnant woman and her child.

wipuk *cv.* take out, like taking food out of a tucker box.

wipuk manana take out. Wipuwipuk manta tanku yalanginyi. Walyawalyak nyamu-npayi yuwani, warrayarl-purrupurru mangarri an tinned-beef-nganyju. Take the tucker out of that one. Where you put the sugar, bread and tinned beef inside for me. [VW: FM12 a183: 10:35min]

wipuwipuk take out a few things.

wirarra *n.* skink. *Syn:* ngapakartarnkartarn. *Ctenotus spp*. Before they grow legs and have very slippery skin, these lizards are called 'kirinykiriny'. When they grow legs they are called 'wirarra'. They eat insects and 'marlimarli' (butterflies) and are active at dusk and dawn. They have no specific use and are generally left alone.



wiringanang *cv.* go separately in different directions. *Variant:* wiriwarra.

wiringanang yanana go separately.

wiringarri *n.* barn owl. *Syn:* kuyarru. *Tyto alba*. This is a Warlpiri word. This owl has a large white face. It lives in 'mapan' (hollow logs) during the day.



wirip *cv.* whip (with glancing blow), hit with a strap or a stick. *Syn:* wirnput.

wirip panana whip.

wirirlirliny *n.* varied lorikeet. *Psitteuteles versicolor*. Wirirlirliny are small pretty birds that like to eat 'yirna' (flowers).

wirirri *n.* private, own, each apart. *Syn:* murlng.

wirlayi *cv.* go around e.g. when someone is on the other side of a river and can't find a crossing so they have to go right around to a known crossing.

wilayi yanana Jintapakari warrij, walilik na wirlayi na ngarlaka-la-ma yalangka-ma. Another time they set off, around the hill then, around there. [RW: EC98 a012: Wawirri-lu: 11:42min]

wirlinyi *cv.* gather food, hunt. *Syn:* murtap. This is a Nyininy word.



wirlinyi yanana gather food.

wirlirrngi *n.* **1** • tree goanna or black-headed goanna. *Syn:* parti, warlpingkirra. *Varanus tristis*. These goannas are usually quite good to eat. They live in trees and often have a very dark skin colour. If you kill it, you might start bleeding from the nose.

2 • Gillen's pygmy goanna. *Syn:* parti. *Varanus gilleni*. This is a small goanna and is generally too small to eat, though children might hunt them and cook them to eat. If you kill this goanna you might bleed from the nose.

wirlirt *n.* brown plum. *See:* kamangkirr; pirlkurung. *Grewia breviflora*. The fruit can be eaten when they turn brown. They are sweet and tasty. The wood of this tree is used for making spears called 'kamangkirr'. It is similar to 'pirlkurung'. The outer bark is removed and the shaft can be staightened over a fire.

wirlja *n.* water. *Syn:* ngawa. This word replaces 'ngawa' when talking about water in the presence of someone you call 'mali'.

wirlk *cv.* **1** • pull someone, pull a horse's mane, floodwater taking something away. *Syn:* yirr, wirlp.

wirlk manana pull.

wirlkkarra pulling.

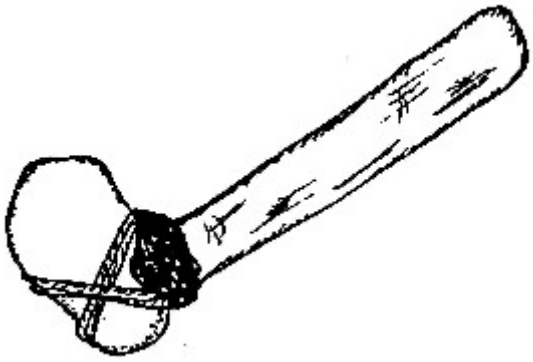
2 • hit head with rock. *Syn:* wirlpwirlp.

wirlk panana hit head. Panani ngulu wirlwirlkkarra-ma kuya, nyamu-lu yanani jungkart-ku-ma. They would hit [the birds] on the back of the neck like this when they flew for the smoke. [VW: FM12 a193: 0:52min]

wirlwirlk hit head a number of times, a number of people hitting their heads.

wirlwirlkkarra hitting heads with rocks.

wirlka *n.* axe. *Syn:* mayingka, lampara. Nguyi maral panana tuja-ngku wirlka-ngku. This blunt axe is making hard for me to cut the wood. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 7:25min] Karnti kataj parra wirlka-yawung-kulu. Chop the tree with an axe. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *See:* kurrwa.



Wirlki *n.* Number 7 Bore.

wirlki *n.* **1** • seven. This is from Number 7 Bore called Wirlki.

2 • number 7 boomerang, hook boomerang. *Syn:* warrirtila, langa-yawung.

3 • constellation of stars, the Seven Sisters.

wirlp *cv.* pull away, jerk at something such as horse pulling back on a rope. *Syn:* wirlk. Wirlpkarra, nyila-ma janka-ma jirrpu waninya ngu ngawa-ngkurra. She struggled away that women, and dived into the water. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 7:55min]

wirlp manana pull away.

wirlp yuwanana pull away.

wirlpkarra pulling away.

wirlpwirlp *cv.* hit head with a rock, for example when women are grieving over a death. *Variant:* wirlwirlp; wirlpip; wirlpiwirlpip. *Syn:* wirlk. *See:* yayikarra. Wirlpiwirlpip ngulu-nyunu pani wankajirrik. They hit themselves on the head to the point where they were in a bad way. [ECh: VW]

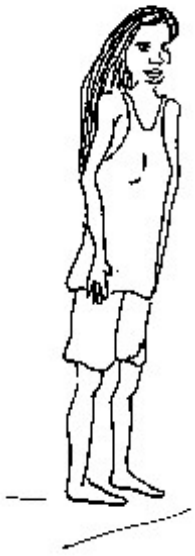
wirlpwirlp panana hit head with rock. Wirlwirlp na ngunyunu pani nyawa kuya wumara-lu. Kunguluk ngunyunu panana pangkilyarra kuya. Jintaku-lu nyangana ngu wirlpip-kula-ma. "Warta ngun-junu pani nyila kungulukkarra wirlpip, pirrk jayi-rla. Wumara pirrk jiya-rla She hit herself with a rock. She is hitting herself on the head with a rock making herself bleed. One person sees her hitting herself. "Goodness you're bleeding from hitting yourself on the head. Take [the rock] from her. Grab the rock from her." [TD: FM10 a165: 9:25min]

wirlpiwirlpip many women hitting their heads. Karrangkarra-jirri-la-ma ngarlaka-ma kurturtu-wu nyamu-lu lungkarrap karrinyani. Ngumparna-wu nyamu-yinangulu lungkarrap karrinyani. Kuyangka kajijirri-lu-ma kamparrajang-kulu-ma, ngulu-nyunu wirlwirlpip-kulu panani wankaj-irrik ngarlaka-ma. Medicine-murlung-kula-aji. Lawara kula-rnalu-nyunu panana wirlpiwirlpip-ma jalajala-ma ngarlaka-ma. Lungkarrap-parni ngurnalu lungana, jalajala-ma, murlangka-ma. Ngaja-rnalu-nyunu

wankajrrik parru. On the west side of the hill [at Jinparrak] where they used to cry about their daughters. This is where you can see all of the old windbreaks still. Where they used to cry over their husbands [who had passed away]. That's when the women in the old days used to hit themselves with rocks to hurt their heads. [Someone would take the rock away from them]. This was the time before medicine. These days we don't hit our heads with rocks. These days we just cry here. In case we hurt ourselves badly. [VW: FM11 a167: 2:53min]

Wirlwarl *n.* place in the Farquharson Gap area between G.B. Creek and Seale River (G.B. Creek is also known as Giles Creek and is the western extension of Wattie Creek).

wirlwarl *n.* **1** • thin, skinny, 'bone bugger' (in Kriol). *Syn:* larrkaj, nyirrkiny. Nyuntu-ma ngun wirlwarl na kula-n ngarnana tanku na. [FM with VW: GUR036: 5:18min]



2 • spinifex hopping-mouse. *Notomys alexis*. This mouse has long back legs and hops around like a little kangaroo. It does not run around like other mice. It likes to eat ground sugarbag called 'nangkaliny' and lives in spinifex and sandy areas.

wirlwirlp *cv.* look through one eye, have one eye open. Yanani ngu jat ngumpit mila-rni wirlwirlp-ku karrap-ku nguwuliny. Like that he went along that man, only one eye [above water] to keep a look out, to look at them both. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II: 6:19min]

wirnan *cv.* trade, exchange, sell, gift.



wirnan yuwanana sell. Ngurna wirnan yuwarru, wumara-wu. I'm going to sell it for money. [VW: FM07 a050: 0:52min]

wirnan wuyarnana exchange, sell, give as present.

wirnan jayingana give as present.

wirnan yanana travel to do exchange.

wirnan kangana take and sell.

wirnankarra selling, trading.

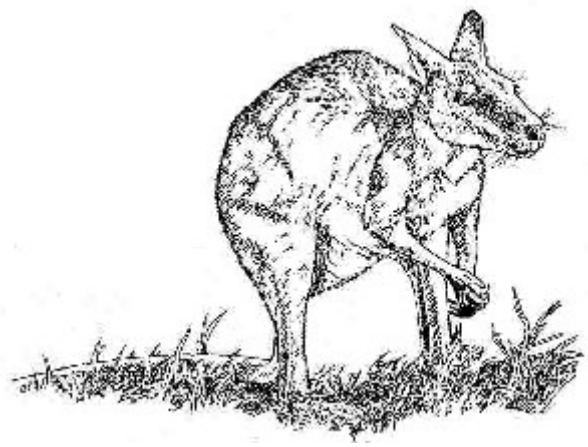
wirnang *cv.* shake from side to side.

wirnang karrinyana there shaking your head.

wirnang marnana shake your head.

wirnangkarra shaking head.

wirnangpurru *n.* kangaroo (any). *Syn:* jiya. Wirnangpurru, wumpu ngurnalu kamparnana warlu-ngka wumwumpu-warla marntaj. Ngurnalu kurlarr na manana. Majul, kurlarr manana ngurnalu init. Wirnangpurru-ma nyila-ma kataj ngurnalu panana. Ngurnalu yuwanana pakara-yirri na, insaid-nginyi majul-ma. Malumpa-ma nyampa-ma nyila-ma, yaya malumpa. Bujij-ja ngurnalu yuwanana. Nyila ngurnalu-rla yuwanana kuruwarrany na. Kuruwarrany warlu-ngka ngurla jiyarnana. Nyila-ma kuruwarrany-ma ngurnalu manana ngurnalu yuwanana murlangka na majul-la, jimak. Ngurnalu yuwanana kankulupal murlangka. Kujarra maitbi murlaniny-said-ta ngurnalu yuwanana. Kanyjurrak an murlangka kamurra-la. Jimak ngurnalu-rla yuwanana karnti-ku na kuya-ngku. Mayingany ngurnalu manani nyila, marlarn. Ngurnalu-rla majul-la walyawalyak yuwanana. Ngurnalu manana gigin, kirtkirt-nginyi-ma yala-ma kankulupal-nginyi jakarr kuyany pakarli-lu na ngurnalu jakarr manana. Nyamu-rnalu turturl na kamparnana. Mayany-jawung jiyarnana ngu. Nyila nyamu-rnalu mani, malumpa nyampa-kayirnikayirni nyila-ma wupkarra na ngurnalu kamparnani, linyart-ta. Wupkarra, malumpa-ma nyampayirla-ma. Yaya-ma lupu nyanuny karnngirri, lupu. Jangkarni, yapawurru, yapayapa. Ngurnalu wupkarra-ma kamparnana nyila-ma. Nyila-ma puya-ma jiyarnana jipij, kuya. Ngurnalu kamparnana. Nyamu-rnalu manana na pakara-yirri, propa punyu, tuturl-nginyi-ma. We singe the kangaroo on the fire until it is done. Then we gut the kangaroo. We take its guts out. Then we cut the kangaroo open. We take the guts out. We take out the liver, lungs and everything. We put them on some leafy branches. Then we put the hot rocks in [the body cavity]. The rocks are heated up on the fire. We get the hot rocks and put them here in the stomach. We put them right up here [inside the chest cavity]. We put maybe two in this way. Some further down and here in the middle [of the chest cavity]. We push some hot rocks up into the chest cavity with a stick. We get some leafy bloodwood branches then. And we put them inside the stomach. We get some more that we've broken off and then cover the whole animal with paperbark to cook it. The guts which we got out, the liver and whatnot, well we cook the whole lot on the hot coals. We roast it - the liver and the lungs, its guts, the big organs and the small ones too. We roast those parts. The carcass cooks in the ground like that. When we take it out of the ground it is really nicely roasted. [VW: FM10 a148: 2:25min] *See:* warawungku; kumpang; pungkiyin; wumaj; yurtap; yangkarrp; pilyily; puul. Male kangaroos are called 'warawungku' and females are called 'kumpang' or 'pungkiyin'. Hunting for kangaroos is called 'wumaj', 'yurtap' or 'yangkarrp'. The general term for pinkys or kangaroo fetuses is 'pilyily'. Little children should not hold them because they might develop bad knees. Larger joeys that have hair and are still getting in and out of the pouch are 'wulungarna' or 'wartangarna', referring to how they follow around their mothers legs. The pouch is called 'puul'. Middle size joeys are called 'kamurrkilang' in Malngin which is the name for a middle child in Gurindji.

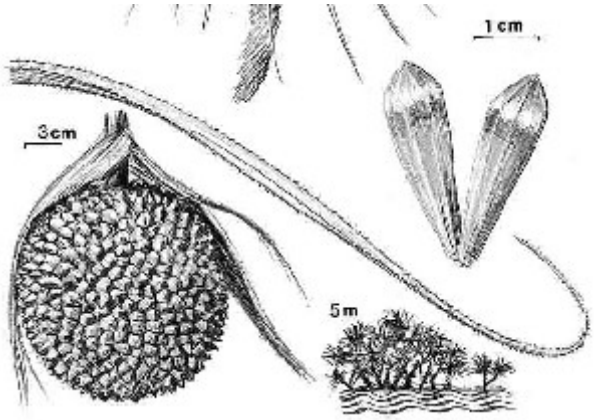


wirnarrk *cv. See:* winarrk.

wirnjirrki *n.* large black soil yam or long yam. *Syn:* kamara. *Ipomoea aquatica*. This plant grows on 'palangari' (black soil plains) that get very water-logged in the wet season. The yams are good to eat and are long like sweet potatoes. They are large types of 'kamara'. The yam may be dug up easily as they are not very deep and the black soil is easy to dig. They are best dug up soon after the wet season finishes when the soil is still soft. They are eaten after a short roasting in hot coals. In the old days, the small sweet and tasty yams were called 'julu' which also refers to navels. These days the

young yams are called 'pilyilya', which is a more general word for anything young. These are like baby carrots and are probably the first year tubers that are tender. They are attached to the trailing branches of the vine.

wirnpi *n.* pandanus seed. *See:* kajkuru.



wirnput *cv.* flog, whip someone.

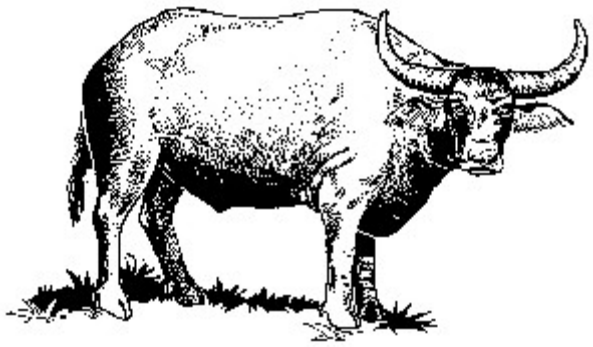
wirnput panana flog.

wirntuk *n. See:* wintuk.

wirnturru *n.* **1** • roots. Wirnturru-nginyi na ngurna pani kataj, nyawarra-ma. I cut these from the roots. [VW: FM09 16 1a: 4:06min]

2 • big horns or antlers, like a buffalo.

wirnturruyawung *n.* water buffalo. *Variant:* wirnturruyarung. *Bovidae bubalus bubalis*. There are occasional wild buffalo still seen, but most were killed during the BTEC eradication scheme in the 1980s and 1990s. The meat is good to eat, especially from young ones. It has a strong taste. Buffalo are cranky and dangerous in the bush.



wirr *cv.* open, lift up (lid or stone), uncover, break up.

wirr manana open, lift up, uncover.

wirr yuwanana break up with someone.

wirra *cv.* look unobserved, spy, look over your shoulder.

wirra karrinyana keep a look out for.

wirra nyangana look. Kuya-ma wirra-ma nyanya ngu. Like that he looked out for her. [RW: EC98 a019: Jajurlang & Puturn: 25:23min] Makin-ta-ma wirra nyangana ngu. I look over my shoulder at someone who's lying down. [TD: FM10 a165: 10:18min]

wirrarra look around a few times.

wirrawirra look around a few times. Wirrawirra, "Kuwarl manku-rli, jungkuwurru-wu-rla ngu walyak wanku, yalangka-rla ngurli yuwarru". He looked around a few times, "Let's pretend we're going for echidna, like that we can get him to go inside there". [DD: EC98 a014: Jalwa, Warlawurru, Kurlirrit: 1:54min]

wirri *n.* **1** • neck.

2 • voice. *Syn:* ngirlkirri.

wirrij *n.* occasion. Wirrij-kari nyamu-rla yanku. Again, one more time. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] This word comes from another language.

wirrijkari one more time, further.

wirrijkari-la next time.

wirriji *n.* hair string, hair belt. *Syn:* wirrkala. Ngurna pirrkap manku wirriji. I'm going to make hair string. [VW: FM07 08 1a: 4:50min] *See:* wurinykurr; wamip. Hair string is made from human hair. The hair is spun using a 'wurinykurr' (spindle) which is a wheel made from crossed sticks on the end of another stick. It is spun on the thigh in an action called 'wamip'. Excess hair must be discarded secretly to avoid someone using it for sorcery. Traditionally the string was used in ceremony and as a belt to carry equipment such as knives. People also carried children on their backs strapped on with hair string.

wirrik *cv.* gnaw at, bite.

wirrik payarnana gnaw at slowly.

wirrikwirrik payarnana gnaw at quickly.

wirrimangurru *n.* gidgea. *Acacia stenophylla*. The hard wood can be used to make 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) and 'mirta' (shields).

Wirringarri *n.* place just south of Webb Creek and east of the Victoria River.

Wirringarriyawung *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

wirringkun *n.* cockatiel or weero. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Wirringkun is a very pretty bird and is sometimes kept as a pet.

Wirringurnjawung *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Timpipiri and kanimparra (downstream) from Wurruyawung.

wirrip *cv.* body size, piece of meat.

wirrip jiyarnana grow bigger. Ngunku-rla wirrip jiyarni. You are growing bigger than your father.

wirrip yuwanana putting feathers or down on body.

wirrip panana divide up cooked meat.

wirrip jangkarni big size of body.

-wirrirri *suf.* owner of something, for example 'yumi-wirrirri' (law keeper). *See:* -mawu.

wirrjin *n.* sorcerer, dangerous person like a 'munpa' who moves in the Gurindji area. He comes out during the day and kills women. Also seen around Jangaminyji (Number 29 Bore). *Syn:* warnapa.

wirrkala *n.* hair string, hair belt. *Syn:* wirriji. *See:* wurinykurr; wamip. This is a Bilinarra word. Hair string is made from human hair. The hair is spun using a 'wurinykurr' (spindle) which is a wheel made from crossed sticks on the end of another stick. It is spun on the thigh in an action called 'wamip'. Excess hair must be discarded secretly to avoid someone using it for sorcery. Traditionally the string was used in ceremony and as a belt to carry equipment such as knives. People also carried children on their backs strapped on with hair string.

wirrkil *n.* hair. *Syn:* kartpi, yamparra, winyjarlma. This is a Jaru word.



wirrmaj *cv.* collect or send for someone from another place. *Syn:* warrkuj.

wirrmaj manana send for someone.

wirrmaj yanana go and collect someone.

wirrminy *cv.* turn over, turn around, change your mind, worry about. *Syn:* kuurrup. Yalanginyi wirrminy ngurnayinangulu kuya, kankulupal, parntawurru jiyarnana ngu maru-kijak. After that we turn them over and smoke their backs right down to their bottom. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:12min] Karnti na jayingka-yi-rla tarnimkarra-wu wirrminykarra-wu. Get a stick for me for turning the damper. [VW: FM09 13 3b: 1:28min]

wirrminy yuwanana change, turn something over, change your mind. Ngurnalu wirrminy yuwani jamana-pirak kurnka-ka. We changed [the word for 'foot'] to 'jamana' because of a dead person. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

wirrminy wuyarnana turn something over, change your mind.

wirrminy karrinyana turn (and go in a different direction).

wirrminy waninyana turn over, become worried. Ngurnayina karu-wu-ma wirrminy waninyana. I'm becoming worried about the kids. [ECh: RWH & DD]

wirrminykarra turning over, changing your mind.

wirrminy-ja on the other side, having turned over.

wirrminykaji *n.* propeller, radiator fan, windmill, anything that turns.

wirrnginy *n.* place with lots of goanna holes. *Syn:* parntarl. This is a breeding ground for goannas. They stay in the holes to breed.

wirrngip *cv.* ride a horse, carry a child strapped to your back with hairstring. This is one way children were carried traditionally. *Syn:* jarlngak.

wirrngip waninyana Ngunku-rla karu-ma wirrngip waninyana. You carry a child on your back.



wirrp *cv.* paint up, paint someone's body. paint up, paint someone's body. This is a highly recommended treatment, especially by a 'kurrwarany' (doctor) after being sung.

wirrp karrinyana painted up.

wirrp manana paint (someone's body).

wirrp yuwanana paint up. Wajarra-wu-ma ngungku-rla wirrp yuwarru. He will paint you up for the corroboree.
[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Wirrun *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Tawirt and kanimparra (downstream) from Wuntu.

wirrwawu *cv.* dive into water from a tree or high bank.

wirrwawu waninyana dive into water.

wirrwirrp *cv.* drool, salivate, spit coming out of the mouth. *Syn:* wurntirrp. *See:* panga; jawul. This is a Ngarinyman word.

wirt *cv.* lift, carry away or along. *Syn:* jatijati, lajap.



wirt kangana carry.

wirt jayingana lift and give.

wirt manana put something on the shoulder.

wirtwirt yanana dog walking along with its tail in the air.

wirtwirtkarra lifting up. Wirtwirtkarra yanana warlaku-ma nyila-ma. The dog is walking along with its tail in the air. [VW: FM11 a162: 7:12min]

wirtaka *n.* container without a handle, tin of fruit juice that you buy at the shop and then make into a billy can. These were commonly used in the old days as cups. *Syn:* kartak, jawaranya. Kula-rnalu kartak-ma karrwarnani ngantipany-ju-ma nungkiying-kulu-ma-ma. Kajijirri-lu-ma, purlkapurlka-lu-ma kula-lu karrwarnani kartak. Kuyany nya ngulu yapayapa kangani, maitbi ngarlu-nginyi nyatpa-nginyi. "Wirtaka jayingka-yi yalangka, ngawa-wu jayingka-yi-rla. "Wirtaka-ma kartak-ma jayingka-yi-rla nalija-wu." Me and my family didn't have proper cups before. The women and the men in the old days didn't have proper cups. They used to carry around this kind of small container, maybe after getting honey or something. "Give me the handleless tin here. Give it to me [so I can get] some water," [I said]. "Give me the tin for tea." [VW: FM12 a183: 10:50min]

wirtany *cv.* wag tail (of dog), flap around (of fish dying in a dried out waterhole). *Variant:* wirtanykurl.

wirtany manana wag tail, swim around in all directions such as a school of fish.

wirtanykarra yanana move around swishing tails such as a school of fish or dying fish.

wirtanykarra karrinyana have tail wagging.

wirtanykurl marimari school of fish.

wirti *cv.* block, stop someone from proceeding, prevent, stop a fight.

wirti panana block.

wirti yuwanana shut something up such as a windbreak. Wirti yuwanana, narranyjana. She closes up the windbreak. [VW: FM11 a165: 10:18min]

wirti karrinyana standing between two people to stop them fighting. Wirtiwarra nguwuliny karrinyana kuli-ngka. He stood between the two of them [who were] fighting. [VW: FM11 a165: 11:14min]

wirtiwarra stopping, preventing.

wirtij *cv.* throw many spears. *Syn:* warrara.

wirtij manana mirlarrang-parla ngurla wirtij mani. He threw many spears at them. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wirtikwirtik *cv.* fight with 'kuturu' (nullanullas). *Syn:* tarlurrp. *See:* kuturu. Usually it is women who fight with 'kuturu'.

wirtikwirtik panana Wirtikwirtik nguwula-nyunu parru-nga kirri-kujarra-lu-ma kuya. Two women might fight each other with nullanullas like that. [VW: FM08 a101: 6:04min]

wirtpiyarri *n.* dangerous being who lives in a cave in the Jiyil (Seale) Gorge area at Purrurany. His skin is Jangala and he makes other men of Jangala skin fight. If he sees a single man he will kill him and if he sees a married man he will swap wives with him.

wit *cv. See:* wiit.

witaka *n. See:* wirtaka.

witany *cv. See:* wirtany.

-witi *suf.* place, spot. *Syn:* -piti. Panyja-witi-ngka karrinya warrija-ma nyila-ma. That crocodile lives in this habitat. [VW: FM12 a183: 23:23min] An ngurra-witi ngungantipa nyila, kurlarnimpal-la nyawa kurlarnimpal-a. And we had a camping place on the south side. [VW: FM09 a15 1a: 0:14min]

witi *cv. See:* wirti.

witij *cv. See:* wirtij.

witikwitik *cv. See:* wirtikwirtik.

Wititikarralarni *n.* place just north of Ngurrawa which is on Wattie Creek.

witkarra *cv.* sick, suffering illnesses. *Syn:* janga.

witkarra karrinyana sick.

witpiyarri *n. See:* wirtpiyarri.

wiyarlp *cv.* fan fire, wave away flies, fish tail flicking from side to side. *Syn:* pinkaj, wup.

wiyarlp panana fan fire, shoo flies.

wiyarlp yanana go along flicking your tail.

wiyarlp-kaji fan.

wiyarlpkaji *n.* fan.

wiyinti *n.* fern-leaved grevillea. *Variant:* wiinti. *Grevillea pteridifolia.* Ngurnalu manana wuyu-ma wiyinti na wiyinti wiyinti, karnti. Parnngirri-warla turl panana ngurnalu ngurnalu kamparnana na. Ngurnalu kamparnana, wuyumpulu na karrinyana, wuyuwuyu. Nyila-ma ngurnalu warrkuj manana ngurnalu manana kuya na, wararr-jawung-kulu. Ngurnalu yuwanana kuyany-ja na. We get charcoal from the fern-leaved grevillia. We chop some bark off the tree and burn it. We burn it until it is charcoal. Then we pick it up and grind it into a paste using fat. Finally we paint it on our skin. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 17:15min] We get charcoal from the fern-leaved grevillia. We chop some bark off the tree and burn it. We burn it until it is charcoal. Then we pick it up and grind it into a paste using fat. Finally we paint it on our skin. The straight stems of young plants can be used to make spear shafts. 'Kurrupartu' (boomerangs) can also be made from the wood. The nectar can be sucked from the large orange flowers. It is sweet and tasty. 'Lanu' (bees) make honey from the nectar in these flowers. When the flowers appear, it is an indication that the hot weather of the build-up season will start soon. The dry stems are burnt down to 'wuyu' (charcoal) which is mixed with 'wararr' (fat) and painted on the body for dancing. When the wind blows through the leaves of this tree, it makes a whistling noise. The tree is sometimes called 'wupupupkaji', due to this whistling sound.



wiyitwiyitkarra *cv.* wag tail. *Syn:* wijirrwijirrarra.

wiyitwiyitkarra karrinyana wag tail.

wiyitwiyitkarra yanana walk along wagging tail.

-wu *case.* **1** • for. This ending marks a recipient or a person who receives something (dative case ending). It also marks a person who is being talked to or looked for. *Syn:* -ku, -u. Ngitji ngurnayinangkulu karrinyani karu-wu, parntawurru-wu ngaja-lu warrngun karrinyana. We used to care for the kids' backs, in case they got a back pain. [VW: FM07 a050: 5:07min] Warlakap ngurnalu yani kawarla-wu-ma. We walked about looking for coolamon wood. [VW: FM09 a120: 0:36min] Kamara-wu na ngurla nyangana Ngangjarl-lu warlakap. Topsy was looking around for yams. [VW: FM07 a054: 2:33min] Ngurna-rla jayinya Nangari-wu na. I gave it to Nangari. [VW: FM09 a120: 3:07min] Nguyinangulu jayingani tanku-ma, karu-wu-ma nyarruluny-ku-ma, kamparrijang-kulu-ma. They used to give the food to their kids in the old days. [VW: FM10 a133: 27:24min] Nguyinangulu marnani kajijirri-ma, yalurra-wu-ma, yaluwu-ma kirri-walija-wu-ma. That's what the women from the old days used to tell those women. [VW: FM09 a123: 2:00min] Murnungku-lu-ma ngulu-rla marni yalu-wu-ma kirri-wu-ma, "Kangka wart!". The policemen told the woman to take it back. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 4:04min]

2 • about.

3 • for. This ending marks a person who benefits from another person's actions (benefactive). Wanyjarra-yinangulu jangkakarni-wu kajijirri-wu ngulu ngalu jaartkarra-wu-ma. They would have to leave it for the adults and old ladies. They will eat it. [VW: FM09 a123: 9:25min] Ngurna-rla mani yalu-wu, jintapa-kari-wu-ma. I did it for that other one. [VW: FM09 a127: 1:30min]

4 • 's. This ending marks a person who owns something (possessive).

5 • to. This ending marks a person who is a goal. Yanani ngurla ngamayi-wu jik. Then he went up to his mother. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 0:54min] Ngurla wany yuwanana nyila-ma majapula-ma nyanuny-ku kapuku-wu He throws the football to his sister. [BW: FM07 a043: 3:04min] Jurlaka-ma tiwu yani ngurla kajirri-wu makin-ta-wu. The bird flies to the old woman who is asleep. [BW: FM07 a043: 30:31min] Kapuku-wu-ny-jirri nyanuny-ku-jirri, malyju-ngku ngu wany yuwani. The boy throws it to his sister. [VW: FHM098: 21:06min]

6 • to, in order to. This ending marks the purpose of another action (purposive). Ngurna-rla nyangku pakipaki-wu, kawarla-wu pirrkappirrkap-ku. I'm going to look for chisel metal so I can make coolamons. [VW: FM07 a021: 5:54min] Ngurna mani pujtilip, kukijkarra-wu, janga-ngka-wu, tarukap-ku nyampa-wu, karu-wu-purrupurru, jangkakarni-wu. I got some bush tea leaf then to make into a medicine for sick kids and adults to drink. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 5:32min] Yukurrukurru nyila-ma Yarluju-la-wu. This singing stick is for Yaluju ceremony time. [BW: FM07 02 1a: 1:32min] Jinim ngurnalu-nyunu yuwanana, yatu-ma, warrwarrkap-kula-wu. We use the white ochre to decorate ourselves for dancing. [VW: FM08 a100: 0:15min] Ngurna-rla wililip yuwanana yalu-wu na lamawurt-ku. Then we tried to get the witchetty grub. [VW: FM08 a099: 1:07min] Kalu-wu karu ngurnayinangulu kamparnana. We treat the babies so they can learn to walk. [VW: FM10 a145: 20:44min]

7 • purposive location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time. Ngurlaa kangani na kayiliyarra yalangka-wu ngurra-ngka-wu. We took it to northside of Daguragu [to the women's centre]. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:14min] Kaarniin ngurnalu yanani, murlangka kanimparra Junction-ta-wu nganayirla-la-wu, Jurnarni-la-wu, Marlanjangku-la-wu. They used to come from Jinparrak, from the east to here to Gordy Creek and Marlanjangku [to get some]. [VW: FM07 a054: 1:39min]

wujurr *cv.* drag through water, shake spear in water. *Variant:* wijirr; wujurrp.

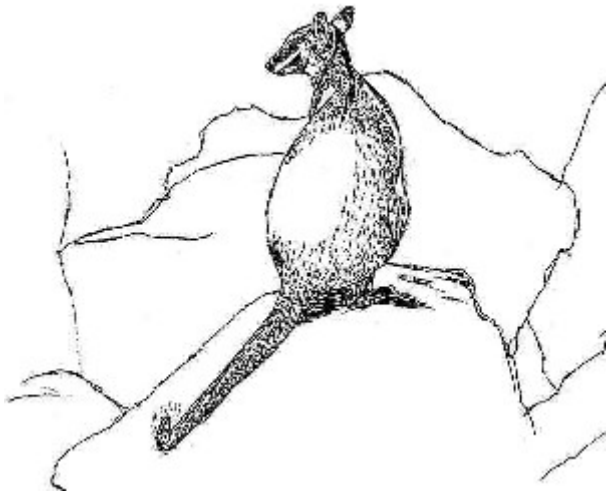
wujurrp yuwanana drag through water.

wujurrwujurr manana drag through water.

wujurr pungana shake or waggle spear or stick in water.

wukarra *cv. See:* wuukarra.

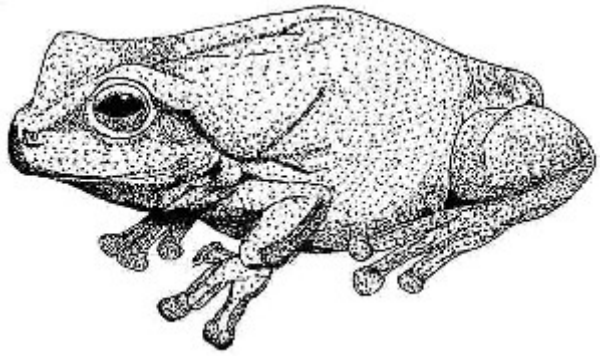
wukartij *n.* rock wallaby. *Variant:* wulkartij. *Petrogale brachyotis*. This is a Malngin word. This small kangaroo lives in rocky areas. There are a lot in the sandstone areas near Daguragu. They often shelter in caves in the hot weather time. They are very timid and are not often seen. They hop around very quickly and are difficult to spear. In the past they were hunted by finding the paths they travel on and setting a hunter with a stick to wait. Other hunters would scare the rock wallaby so that it hopped down the track towards the other hunter who would hit it hard with the stick. They were then roasted and eaten, though there is not much meat as they are quite small. This kangaroo is different from 'minawut'.



wukuk *cv.* give someone a fright for fun. *Syn:* kuwarl.

wukuk jayingana give a fright for fun.

wukukwukuk *cv.* frog croak. *Variant:* ngukuk.



wukukwukuk marnana croak.

wukukwukuk karrinyana there croaking.

wukulp *cv.* sway in wind like a tree.

wukulp karrinyana there swaying.

wukulp yuwanana make sway. Wukulpkarra yuwanana purruyip-kulu. The wind is making [the tree] sway. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wukulp manana make sway.

wukulpkarra swaying.

-wula *pro.* those two. *Syn:* nyanpula. Puntanup nguwula mani nyawarra-ma. The two of them collected this whole lot. [VW: FM08 08 1a: 4:38min]

wulaj *cv.* hide something, hidden, put something out of sight.

wulaj karrinyana hidden.

wulaj kangana take and hide.

wulaj karrwarnana keep hidden.

wulaj yuwanana hide something, put something away out of sight. Yalangka na ngulu yuwanani kaninyjal-la wulawulaj. They used to put things out of sight there under it. [VW: FM12 a175: 5:46min]

wulaj waninyana become hidden.

wulawulaj yanana people sneaking away.

wulawulaj hide a few things.

wulatarr *cv. See:* wurlatarr.

-wuliny *pro.* the two of them, those two. *Syn:* nyanpula. Panani nguwuliny kurrupartu-yawung-kulu. He hit the two of them with his boomerang. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:36min]

wuljup *n.* cattle. *Syn:* pulumanu.



wuljupjup herd of cattle. Makin karrinya ngu nyila-ma, wuljupjup-ma. The cattle are sleeping. [VW: FHM098: 18:33min]

wuljup *cv.* turn intestines inside out to clean them.

wuljup manana turn inside out with your hands.

wuljup yuwanana turn intestines inside out with a stick.

wulwuljup lots of people turning out intestines, turning out lots of intestines. An wulwuljup ngulu manani, milk-gut, yaya, malumpa, tulang an ngarlaka. They used to turn the intestines inside out and clean them - and the lungs, liver, heart and head. [VW: FM12 a183: 13:14min]

wuljupwuljup lots of people turning out intestines, turning out lots of intestines.

wuljupwuljupkaji instrument for turning intestines inside out.

wuljuwulju *n.* small intestine, 'middle gut'. *See:* pulu; paturu; wankawankarr.

wulkuwulkuj *cv.* twitch or funny feeling in your nose, foot or back of neck. This is a sign of someone coming or thinking about you, or of something happening. This also might mean that a 'munpa' is coming. *Variant:* wulwulkuj. *Syn:* jarrawurlp.

wulkuwulkuj waninyana twitch, funny feeling, sensation.

wulkuwulkujkarra twitching.

wulwulkujkarra twitching. Wulwulkujkarra, waninyana, nyila-ma kaluyawung-ku. This is twitching when a traveller is coming. [VW: FM12 a183: 11:34min]

wulmankirtirri *cv.* hover, as when a kestrel hovers in the air. *Variant:* warliyirrip.

wulmangka *n. See:* wurlmangka.

wulmawulma *n. See:* wurlmawurlma.

wulmip *cv. See:* wurlmip.

wulmurr *cv.* knock down, demolish, collide with something, dismantle, 'bump' (in Kriol).



wulmurr kangana knock someone down.

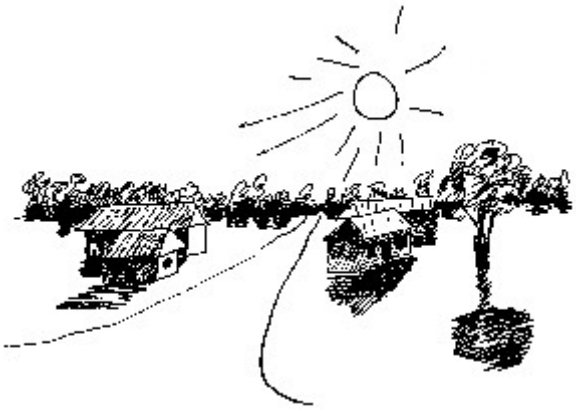
wulmurr waninyana falling down from higher up.

wulmurr kayanana kick something down.

wulmurr yuwanana knock down, putting down.

wulmurr panana knock down.

wulngarn *n.* **1** • sun. *Syn:* kangirriny. Wulngarn-tu jiyarnana karu. [A boy] is travelling prior to initiation. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Wulngarn kutij waninyana. The sun is high in the sky [it's very hot]. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Karlarra wulngarn-ma-wula nyangani, tarak-ma. They saw that the sun was going down in the west. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:32min] Juny-ma karrinyani wulngarn-ma, kayirrangkarra wart-parni nguwula yanani. The sun went down and the two of them returned north. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 4:49min]



2 • sole or arch of a foot.

wulngarnkaji *n.* clock, watch.

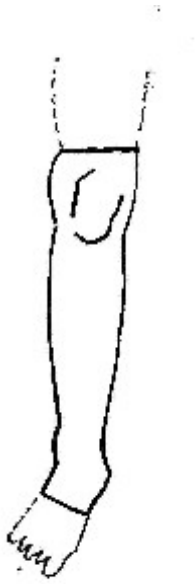
wulngarnta *n.* daytime.

wulngarnwulngarn *n.* earless dragon or lizard. *Syn:* janak. *Timpanocryptis cephalus*. This lizard likes to watch the 'wulngarn' (sun) hence its name.

-wulp *suf.* among. Ngumpit-ta-wulp Among [Aboriginal] people. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wulpun *n. See:* wurlpun.

wulu *n.* **1** • calf, lower leg, shin.



2 • streaks of rain falling from big dark cloud which you can see from a long way off.

wulu-yawung big rain.

wulujurr *cv.* sit or lie with legs stretched out.



wulujurr karrinyana stretch (your legs). Yakapi ngurna wulujurr karru, punyuk. I'm sore from walking. I'll stretch my legs out to make them feel better. [VW: FM12 a174: 9:23min]

wulujurr waninyana stretch legs out.

wulujurr yuwanana pull out straight, hold (stick) up in hands (as in hawk trap).

wululu *cv.* rustle, noise that a snake makes when it slides through grass, noise that floodwater makes as it gets closer.

wululu marnana rustle.

wululup *cv.* fly into, swarm into. *Variant:* wululul.

wululup waninyana swarm into something. Waninyana nyawa ngu wululul. These [bees] were swarming into the tree. [TD: FM07 a028: 4:24min]

wululup yanana swarm. Yanana ngungantipa wululup kuyangka-ma, walngin-ma. The flies swarm to us. [VW: FM10 a133: 1:32min]

wululup manana swarm on or for something. Wululup manana ngu, walngin-tu-ma. The flies swarm for something. [VW: FM10 a133: 2:23min]

wululupkarra swarming.

wulum *cv.* dive for prey like a hawk. *Syn:* jiwawu.

wulum waninyana dive for prey.

wulungarna *n.* young kangaroo who is still at the stage of being in and out of the pouch. When it is out of the pouch, it stays close to its mother's legs hence the name. *Syn:* nyurlng, wartangarna. *See:* wulu.

wulupkarra *cv.* keen, impatient, rearing to go somewhere.

wulupkarra karrinyana keen.

wulupupu *cv. See:* wurlupupu.

wulurr *cv.* fail, not be able to do something properly.

wulurr manana

wulut *cv. See:* wurlurt.

wulutilyitilyik *n.* sorcerers from the west with special power who are able to turn into emus. Another kind of magic man is 'mamurarra'.

Wulutirrpatirrpa *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road. Emu Dreaming place where Emu got its foot stuck.

Wuluwarra *n.* place south-west of Buchanan Spring.

wulwaji *n. See:* wurlwaji.

wulwul *cv.* look over, examine a sick person.

wulwul manana Wulwul ngungku manku. He will examine you. [ECh: RWH]

wulyang *n.* pair of lightning-doctors. They control lightning and storms. The white one 'karakarak' is dangerous, and the red one is less dangerous. They are from the 'karrkany' (chickenhawk). *See:* karrkany.

wulyuk *cv.* wash e.g. clothes or a didgeridoo before playing. *Variant:* wulyjuk.

wulyuk manana wash.

wulyuwulyuk wash a number of times, wash a few things.

wulyuwulyjuk-kaji washing machine.

wulyukkaji *n.* washing machine. *Variant:* wulyuwulyukkaji.

wumaj *n.* wind, in the dry. This word is from Bilinarra.

wumawumaj windy.

wumaj *cv.* hunt for kangaroo. *Syn:* yangkarrp, yurtap.



wumaj yanana hunt for kangaroo.

Wumajkuny *n.* place on a tributary off the Victoria River. It is not far from Murnturluk (Catfish) and Kumpirlang.

wumara *n.* **1** • rock, stone. *Syn:* pamarr, pirli. Yalungku-ma karu-ngku-ma wany yuwani wumara-ma marru-ngkurra. That kid threw a rock at the house. [BW: FM07 a043: 35:10min] Wumara-lu pangkily pani marluka nyila, lurlu-ngkurra. The rock hits the old man on the head while he is sitting down. [VW: FHM098: 28:44min]

2 • money. *Syn:* pamarr.

wumirriny *n.* millipede. *Diplopoda*. These small animals have no specific use and are not dangerous, though they do produce a bad smell and so are left alone. When touched they roll up into a ball. Emus eat them sometimes. They are often found walking around after rain on 'palangari' (blacksoil country).

wumpalp *cv.* **1** • float.

wumpalp karrinyana float. Wumpalpkarra ngurna ngawa-ngka-ma karrinyana I can only float on the water. [VW: FM10 23 2a: Warrija Kirrawa: 1:48min]

wumpalp yanana go floating along. Kuya-rni na yanani ngu wumpalp. Just like that he went floating along. [RW: EC98 a026: Karukany II]

wumpalpkarra floating.

2 • walk around in an agitated state (for example while waiting), worrying.

wumpalp karrinyana Ngurna-rla wumpalp karrinyana. I'm worried about him/her. [ECh: RWH]

wumpirrip *cv.* play practical joke on someone which makes someone feel awkward.

wumpirrip wuyarnana play practical joke.

wumpirrip yuwanana throw something at somebody in fun.

wumpirrip junana swear in joke like when your uncle swears at you.

wumpirrip marnana joke with someone.

wumpu *cv.* singe fur or feathers of an animal or bird.

wumpu kamparnana singe fur or feathers. Wirnangpurru, wumpu ngurnalu kamparnana warlu-ngka wumwumpu-warla marntaj. We singe the kangaroo on the fire until it is done. [VW: FM10 a148: 2:25min]

wumpu manana singe fur or feathers.

wumwumpu singe over and over, singe a number of things.

wumpulung *cv.* roll over.

wumpulung kayanana kick over.

wumpulung waninyana tip over sideways, turn over on side.

wumpulung yuwanana turn something over onto its side. Yalanginyi-ma, ngurnayinangulu wumpulung yuwanana. After that we turn them upside down [and smoke their backs]. [VW: FM07 a085: 1:21min]

wumpulungkarraaji baby who can roll over.

wumpulungkaji baby who can roll over.

wumpulungkarraaji *n.* baby who can roll over. *Variant:* wumpulungkaji. *Syn:* jalalangkarraaji.

wunawurru *n.* boy who has undergone ceremony. *Syn:* yapa.

wunjuwulup *n.* pipe, cigarette.

wuntu *n.* behind something, behind your back. *See:* tungun.

wuntu-ka karrinyana behind.

Wuntu *n.* place between Seale River and Farquharson Gap.

wungana *v.* pierce, poke (Class 3). *Syn:* pungana.

wungana poke, is poking.

wunya poked, had poked.

wungku will poke, want to poke.

wungka poke it!

wungani was poking, used to poke.

wunganku will be poking it, want to be poking it.

wungu to poke.

wungani *v.* was poking, used to poke. *See:* wungana.

wunganku *v.* will be poking it, want to be poking it. *See:* wungana.

wungka *v.* poke it! *See:* wungana.

wungku *v.* poke (will). *See:* wungana.

wungkurlikurli *cv.* break the law, do wrong, spread lies, make trouble like extra-marital sex at the time of ritual, rough time, disturb someone, make unnecessary noise.

wungkurlikurli manana break the law.

wungu *v.* to poke. *See:* wungana.

wungurn *n.* ti-tree. *Melaleuca bracteata*. *Syn:* kurlun. This is a small tree that has small leaves. It is found in bush country and the bark is not used as it is not available in large enough pieces.



wunya *v.* poked, had poked. *See:* wungana.

-wunyja *suf.* hungry for something. *Variant:* -kunyja. *Syn:* -kuja. Ngarin-kuja. Hungry for meat. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]Ngawa-wunyja ngurna. I'm thirsty. Warlayarra-wunyja ngurna. I'm desperate for tobacco.

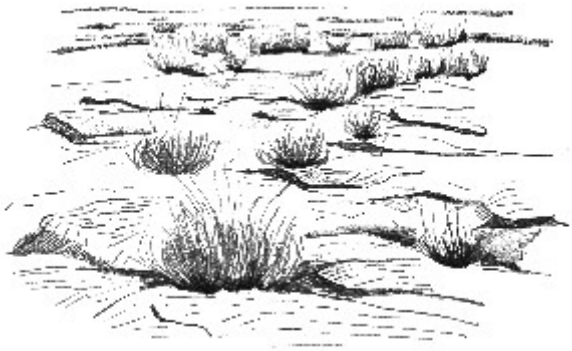
wunyu *n.* baby. *Syn:* yapakaru, karu. This is a Mudburra word.



wup *cv.* fan, flap hands or hat to blow up fire, fan fire, wave away flies, brush skin to counter black magic. *Syn:* pinkaj, wiyarlp.

wup panana Jalyi-yawung-kulu wup panana kajirri kurrurarn-tu. The healer is brushing the old lady with some leaves. [ECh: RWH]

wuparlan *n.* flat river stones, like the ones found at Lawi. *Syn:* palwany.



wupawupa *cv.* come together, congregate, gather people for a meeting, clouds forming cover.



wupawupa karrinyana people gathering, sky being covered by clouds.

wupawupa manana clouds covering sun.

wupjikkarra *cv.* swing, like from a tree with rope. *See:* wawurrp.

wupjikkarra karrinyana swing.

wupjikkarraaji *n.* swing.

wupkarra *cv.* cook on hot coals.



wupkarra kamparnana Ngurnalu wupkarra-ma kamparnana nyila-ma. We roast those bits. [VW: FM10 a148: 4:24min] Ngayu-ma yawu-ma ngurna kamparni wupkarra-warla marntaj. I cooked a fish on the coals OK. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

wupwupkaji *n.* pheasant coucal. *Syn:* jurljurl, kirriputputa. *Centropus phasianinus*. This bird is large and dark. It often runs along the ground looking for 'kawujin' (bush cucumbers) to eat. It is happy in the wet season when bush cucumbers are ripe. It calls with its loud booming 'wup..wup..wup' and so is sometimes called 'wupwupkaji'.



wuringwuring *cv.* catch fish by stirring up water with bushes or rolling spinifex in water. *Syn:* kilkip. This fishing technique is used in small muddy waterholes.

wuringwuring kangana Yungkuj ngulu panani karnti-ma, marlarn-ma an jangarla, nampula maitbi. Kangani ngulu na wuringwuring na. Wuringwuring, wuringwuring. Janyja-ma ngulu-rla kangani wuringwuring-ma kuya. Ngarnani ngu yawu-ngku-ma yalungku-ma, janyja na. Nyampayirla na drang-pirrji na. Drangdrang-kata na yawu-ma ebriwei. Nyila-ma ngulu manani na. They would cut down a red river gum or a 'jangarla' tree or even a fig tree. Then they used to drag the branches through the water. They would stir the dirt up in the water. The fish would eat the dirt. It would make them dizzy. There would be lots of stunned fish all over the place. Then they would collect them. [VW: FM09 16 2: 4:11min]

wurinykurr *n.* **1** • stick used by a healer. *Variant:* wurinykurr. Kanyjurra waninya ngawa-ngka jirrpu nyantu-ma wurinykurr-jawung karnti-yawung taruk waninya ngu kanyjupal marlaka-la. He dived down into the water with his stick, he dived down into the underwater cavern. [RW: EC97 a003: Yipu-waji: 1:17min]

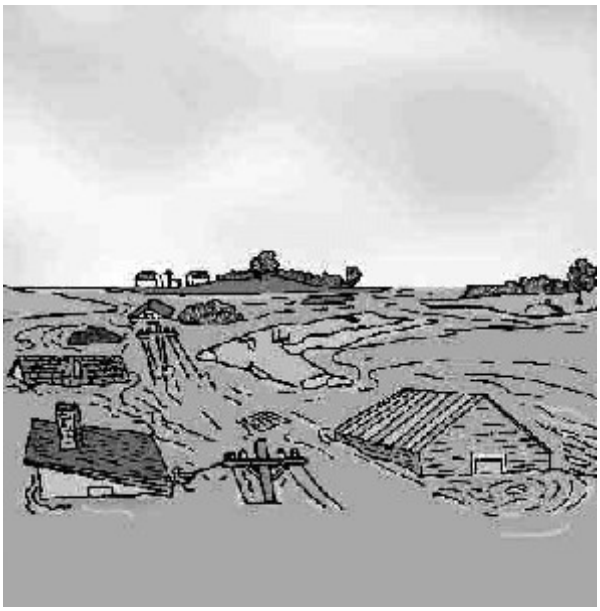
2 • spindle, spinning wheel, crossed sticks on another stick used for spinning hair. *Variant:* wirinykurr. Wurinykurr ngurnangkuwula pirrkap manku. We can make you the spinning wheel. [VW: FM08 a08 1a: 9:51min] *See:* wirriji; wirrkala.

3 • stick for carrying caught fish, birds and any game on your shoulder.

wurlatarr *cv.* exterminate, wipe out the whole lot, massacre.

wurlaturr panana exterminate.

wurlmangka *n.* strong flood, carrying hollow logs. *Syn:* pulngayit.



wurlmawurlma *n.* waves or bow wave made from someone swimming underwater or a car crossing a creek.*See:* ngawirlangpirlang.

wurlmip *cv.* get clean water from a soak. *See:* rurruj.

wurlmip manana get water out from a soak.

wurlmip yuwanana throw away dirty water from a soak. Rurruj manana ngu ngawa. Wurlmip yuwanana kartak-kula. She digs for soak water. She puts the soak water in a billycan. [VW: FM11 a166: 19:15min]

wurlpun *n.* lap of a person. *Syn:* nganin. Wurlpun-jirri yankurra-yi murlangkurra, karu-ma nyila-ma. Let the child come here to my lap. [TD: FM10 a166: 14:05min]



wurlupupu *cv.* finish up, the whole lot being wiped out.

wurlupupu waninyana Kartipa-lu-ma nyanuny-jawung kuli-yawung nguyina kaarniin Darwin-ngurlu-ma kujilirli wurlupupu yalangka-ma tuwutuwu. The whitefella came from the east with his own aggression and from Darwin he killed everyone, massacred them. [RW: EC98 a027: Kujilirli: 4:45min]

wurlurr *cv.* agitate, someone talking big but is too frightened to fight.

wurlurr manana agitate.

wurlurt *cv.* wash away, such as floodwater washing things away. *Syn:* turlurt. *See:* pulngayit; wurlmangka.

wurlut kangana Wurlurt kangana pulngayit-tu nyilarra-ma janyja-ma nyampa-ma. The floodwaters wash away dirt and everything. [VW: FM12 a183: 12:10min]

Wurlutirrpatirrpa *n. See:* Wulutirrpatirrpa.

Wurlwaji *n.* waterhole. Tirrip ngurnalu karrinya, karrawarra nyawa-rla mum, Wurlwaji-ma karlayarra, kaarrayarra ngarlaka-ma, ngarlaka-ma, nyila-ma ngarlaka-ma yini-ma ngurla Wararrangpurru, kurlarnimpa kayirnimpal ngarlaka-kari, Lumutu, kayirnimpala ngarlaka-kari, murrukun ngulu ngarlaka-ma Yirakina, nyamu yanani yipu kurlayin, nyila yalarni na yipu-ma, kaarnimparra, kurlayin yanani, yipu-ma larrpa-ma yani. We were camped over east, it was dark now, to the west of Wurlwaji [waterhole], to the east of that hill, it's name is Wararrangpurru. From the south, along the north was another hill, Lumutu and to the north another hill Yirakina, where the rain passed coming up from the south a long time ago. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 5:00min]

wurlwaji *n.* coolibah tree. *Eucalyptus microtheca*. 'Ngarlu' or 'namawurru' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree. The timber is good 'warlu' (firewood) for cooking. 'Pampu' (didgeridoos) can be made from hollowed stems and branches of a suitable size. The bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (fine white ashes) to mix with 'warlayarra' (tobacco).

Wurntumarn *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Kurrpalarralarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Wampana.

wurr *cv.* sorcerer pulling water from surrounding rivers and billabongs.

wurr manana actions of a sorcerer.

wurraj *cv.* scrape out a ground oven, take out of an earth oven, dredge up old problems.

wurraj manana take out of a ground oven, dredge up old problems.

wurrak *n.* stranger. *Syn:* wanayak, kaluyawung.

wurranypi *n.* relatives who take the place of a person who has been wrongly treated. They will fight for him.

wurrarna *n.* soft paperbark bark, underneath layers, also the term for a paperbark dish. *See:* pakarli; kirrip. Strips are torn off the paperbark and used to pad coolamons.

Wurrarnayawung *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road.

wurrjurlp *cv.* big mob of people coming in for a funeral or for Freedom Day. *See:* jiwarr.

wurrjurlp yanana Ngulu yanana wurrjurlp. All of them are coming up. [VW: FM12 a183: 12:35min]

wurrk *cv.* throw out such as when you cast a fishing line or throw out fish from a billabong that have been stunned from fish poison. Also used when a healer pulls out objects from a patient's body and throws them away.

wurrk wuyarnana throw away.

wurrk yuwanana throw out. Wurrk na ngurnalu yuwanana nyamu-nga tampangtampang yawu-ma karrinyana. Janyja-ma nyamu-rnalu-rla jayingana, kuya, marntaj. We throw out the fish [out of the water hole] which have died. When we gave them dirt. [VW: FM11 a167: 5:55min]

wurrkal *n.* green, lush vegetation, anything green such as pus or wet season.

wurrkawurrkal many green things.

wurrkap *cv.* heap up, collect together (rubbish, grass, tools, clothes).

wurrkap kayanana push together with foot.

wurrkap yuwanana put together, push up (cattle), heap up dirt. Wurrkap yuwanana jintaku-yirri. She heaps it together in one place.

wurrku *cv.* move shake, push down, this word is similar to 'yingirn' but is used for big things such as trees.

wurrku wuyarnana push over. Ngu wuyarni wurrkuwurrku na kuya na yingirnkarra wuyarni karlarra yungkuj waninya. He was pushing the tree a number of times and it fell southwards. [BW: FM09 a119: 1:57min]

wurrkuwurrku push a number of times.

Wurru *n.* place west of Gordy Creek.

wurruj *cv.* dig ground with hands. *Syn:* karan.

wurruj manana dig.

wurrujwurruj dig again and again.

wurrujkarra digging.

wurruja *n.* dry, anything that is dry, but particularly something which is dried out from overcooking. *Syn:* larlka, larrwa, pulwarr. Ngamanpurru wurruja ngurnalu yuwanana. We put the dry conkerberry wood in. [VW: FM07 a085: 4:03min]

wurrujak make dry or become dry.

wurrujak *cv.* dried up.

wurrujak karrinyana dried out.

wurrujak jiyarnana fire drying something out. Mangarri-kata na wurrujakkarra jiyawu. The fire will dry the damper out. [VW: FM09 13 3b: 2:25min]

wurrujakkarra drying out.

wurrumpuru *n.* type of spear. *Syn:* kurlarta.

wurrumu *n.* road, path. *Syn:* warntarri.

wurrungarna *n.* man who belongs to the bush, clever man, 'bush blackfella' (in Kriol). He has special powers.*Syn:* karlanyinang, jarnpa.

wurruny *n.* headscarf, hat, head covering, mostly worn by older women. Kula-nkurla mali-wu jakarr manku wurruny-ju lawara. You don't cover your face with a scarf in front of your 'mali' [and you should]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people]

wurrupuja *n.* medicine sedge. *Cyperus sp*. The small underground tubers are used as medicine. They are chewed in the mouth and are similar to chewing gum as they last for a long time. They are not swallowed but just chewed. This is used to treat 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) and general sickness called 'janga'. The small tubers are eaten by brolgas called 'kurrarntal' and 'wirnangpurru' (kangaroos).



Wurrupunkarra *n.* place just east of Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) not far from Jalarajalara.

wurrurru *n.* your child or aunt who is my wife's mother or her brother. *See:* jaju.

wurrurrumarnany *n.* **1** • your ngapuju (bunji), my 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju' the hearer's 'ngapuju' (bunji)). *See:* ngapuju; jaju. This means the hearer is also the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa).

2 • your 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister), my 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju' the hearer's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister)). *See:* jaju; ngapuju. This means the hearer is also the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa).

3 • your 'ngapuju' (bunji), my 'jawiji' (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'ngapuju' (bunji)). *See:* jawiji; ngapuju. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'granny' or 'jaju' (and vice versa).

4 • your ngapuju (grandfather or his sister), my 'jawiji' (the speaker's 'jawiji', the hearer's 'ngapuju' (grandfather or his sister)). *See:* ngapuju; jawiji; jaju. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'jaju' (and vice versa).

wurrurrungku *n.* **1** • your father/aunty, my 'mali' (the speaker's 'mali' the hearer's father/aunty). *See:* ngaji; mukurl; mali.This means that the speaker is the hearer's 'jaju' (and vice versa).

2 • your father/aunty, my 'jaju' (the speaker's 'jaju' the hearer's father/aunty). *See:* ngaji; mukurl; jaju.

Wurruwiti *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Pakal and kanimparra (downstream) from Mirrinymirriny.

Wurruyawung *n.* place on Gordy Creek kankarra (upstream) from Wirringurnjawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Lumpanyung.

wurrwa *v.* block it! *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwarnana *v.* block, deflect missile (Class 2). Kamparrikkarra nguyinangkulu wurrwawu. They will block [boomerangs] from them [by going in front of them]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

- **wurrwarnana** block it, is blocking it.
- **wurrwarni** blocked it, had blocked it.
- **wurrwawu** will block it, want to block it.
- **wurrwa** block it!
- **wurrwarnani** was blocking it, used to block it.
- **wurrwarnangku** will be blocking it, want to be blocking it.
- **wurrwarnu** to block it.

wurrwarnani *v.* was blocking it, used to block it. *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwarnangku *v.* will be blocking it, want to be blocking it. *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwarni *v.* blocked it, had blocked it. *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwarnu *v.* to block it. *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwawu *v.* will block it, want to block it. *Variant:* wurrwawup. *See:* wurrwarnana.

wurrwurrarra *cv.* walk around in order to stretch your legs.

wurrwurrarra yanana Ngurna yanku kalu wurrwurrarra I'm going to go for a walk to stretch my legs. [ECh: RWH & DD]

-wurt *suf.* indicate how many times something has happened. *Variant:* -kurt. Karrinyana ngu maitbi kuyany-kurt ngurra murrkurn-kurt. It stays in the sun for maybe three days. [VW: FM07 a089: 6:18min]

jintaku-wurt once.

kujarra-wurt twice.

murrkun-kurt three times.

wurtuju *n.* sing a star for someone, invoke a star to attack someone using song. *See:* yarrinti. Wurtuju ngurla jalak yuwani. They sent a star for him using that song. [ECh: RWH]

wurtungu *cv.* vow of silent, recently widowed woman or initiand not allowed to speak. Wurtungu ngurna wanyjani parik. He was silent when I left. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Initiands cannot speak until opened by 'linkarra'.

wurturrji *n.* leg. Karlarnimpal-nginyi, nyawa-ma wurturrji-ma, walngin nguyi-rla, nyawa partaj waninyana wayi, ngayiny-ja wurturrji-la. The fly lands on my leg to the westside. [VW: FM10 a133: 6:10min]

Wurtuyuk *n.* new Limbunya Station. Kankarra ngurnalu yanani kankula Inverway kayirrak Limpanyung-jirri. We used to walk upstream and uphill to Inverway and north to Limbunya. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Limpanyung or Limpanya is an English word. The Gurindji word for the new station is Jalngarralu. The old station was called Wurtuyuk by Gurindji people, although the Vestys called it Malapa.

wurtwurt *n.* yellow-throated miner, noisy miner, micky bird. *Syn:* yiikyiik. *Manorina flavigula*. This is a Malngin word. In the past this bird and their eggs were eaten.

wuru *cv.* look after, care for someone. *Syn:* ngitji, warra.

wuru manana look after.

wuruly *cv.* leave secretly, sneak away, run away with a boyfriend or girlfriend, elope. *Variant:* wurruly. *Syn:* warlamparaj.

wuruly yanana run away, go secretly, abscond, disappear. Kujarra-kari-ma-wula wuruly-ma yani martukuja, malyju. Two of the children snuck away together - a girl and a boy. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 2:54min] Wuruly ngulu yanani, yalangurlu-ma jarrwa-ngurlu-ma. They snuck off from the big group of children. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 3:00min]

wuruly wanyjanana run away leaving someone.

wurulywuruly kangana sneak or run away with something.

wuruwuruly number of people running away.

wurulymin *cv.* take off, abscond, turn off.

wurulymin wanyjanana take off.

wuruny *cv.* whistle. *Syn:* winpiliny.

wuruny marnana whistle. Nyampawu wurunykarra marnana? What's that person whistling for? [ECh: DD]

wurunykarra whistling.

wurup *cv.* dive under the water. *Syn:* nyinypuruk.

wurup waninyana dive underwater.

wurup yanana go under the water.

wururr *n.* classificatory jaju (mother's mother or mother's mother's brother); term used by man to refer to the son of his mother-in-law's brother. *See:* jaju.

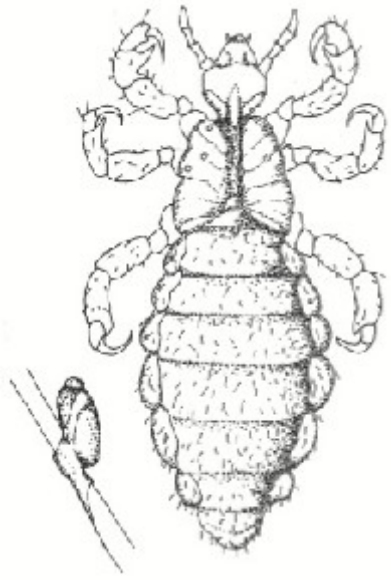
wut *cv.* mislead by giving the wrong information.

wut marnana "Nyila-ma jintapa-kari-ma yanana. Wal wut manta nyila-ma. Nomo yankurra-rla," kuya."That other one has gone somewhere. Well you trick this one. Don't let him go after him," he said. [VW: FM12 a183: 12:50min]

wutpul *n.* bush grape. *Syn:* marnamparran. *Grewia retusifolia*. The brown shiny fruit taste are eaten by humans, 'jamut' (bush turkeys) and 'yiparrartu' (emus). The leaves are used in bush medicine. They are boiled and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat 'marntara' (skin sores). It grows on Bilinarra country around Biliwabgarri and in Katherine.



wutu *n.* **1** • lice, louse. *Variant:* uutu. *Syn:* tunji. *Phthiraptera*, *Pediculus capitis*. *See:* yingkiwarl. These small insects live on humans. They cause severe itching in the hair and elsewhere on the body where they live. They are generally called 'uutu' and the eggs are called 'yingkiwarl'. Some of the bush medicine plants with a good smell can be used to treat lice and nits, these include 'lawa', 'marlan', 'manyanyi', 'kupuwupu' and 'yirrijkaji'.



2 • small seeds e.g. fruit seeds.

wutujkarra *cv.* **1** • little bites, nibble (like a fish on a line).

wutujkarra payarnana nibble.

2 • throb as in headache.

wutujkarra payarnana throb.

3 • start to hurt and swell inside e.g. boil.

wutujkarra payarnana hurt and swell.

wutuju *n. See:* wurtuju.

wutungarnuwaji *n.* monkey (louse-eater). *Variant:* wutungarna.

wutungu *cv. See:* wurtungu.

wuturrji *n. See:* wurturrji.

wutuyawung *n.* river fig. *Variant:* japawi. *Syn:* wutuyawung. Yalanginyi na wutuyawung-nginyi pinyinyip manku ngu, majka. She will try and make [fire] out of that river fig wood. [VW: FM09 a127: 0:27min] *Ficus coronulata*.This tree is used in bush medicine. You can dab the white sap onto 'marntara' (skin sores) to help them heal. You can also boil the bark and leaves and use the liquid to treat itchy skin and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol) . The fruit is also edible, but some people do not eat the fruit when they are brown. 'Yawu' (fish) and 'narrinyjila' (turtles) also eat the fruit when they fall in the water. 'Wirnangpurru' (kangaroos) eat the fruit when they fall on the ground. The straight dry stems are used to make fire-sticks or bush matches to light a fire using the traditional drilling or friction method. These fire-sticks were carried everywhere and could be used many times. In the wet season they were wrapped in paperbark to keep them dry. A straight, smooth, narrow stem is cut to about 40 cm long, and a broader heavier piece is cut and a small round hole with a vee carved into it. One end of the narrow stick is placed in the hole of the heavier stick. The narrow stick is then rotated quickly between the palms with a strong downward pressure. This drilling called 'pinyinyip' creates friction which in turn creates a very hot, fine dust. This dust pours down the vee carved into the wood onto a clump of fine, dry grass previously placed underneath. The grass and the very hot dust are gently blown upon until flame appears.



wutwut *n. See:* wurtwurt.

wuukarra *cv.* scared, afraid, frightened, worried, anxious. *Variant:* wukarra.

- **wuukarra karrinyana** frightened. Ngurnalu-rla wuukarrakarra karrinya. We were afraid of it. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:56min]
- **wuukarra manana** frighten someone.
- **wuukarra yanana** go around scared. Nawurla wuukarra yani. Nawurla moved away scared. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Wart-ma wuukarra ngulu yanani, larrpa-ma. They used to come back frightened in the old days. [TD: FM10 22 1b: 1:46min]
- **wuukarra nyangana** scared of something, worried about something. Ngurnayinangulu wuukarrakarra nyanya nguyinangulu kamparrijang-ma ngaja-yina ngarlaka jiyawu na wulngarn-tu. In the old days, we used to be worried in case the sun burnt [the babies]. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 2:56min]
- **wuukarrakarra** being frighten, scaring someone.
- **wuukarrany** somebody frightened.

wuukuk *cv.* frighten away, frighten someone. *Variant:* wuukwuuk. *Syn:* wuukarra.

- **wuukuk manana** frighten.

Wuurri *n.* place in the Neave Creek area. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

Wuurruung *n.* place just west of Gill Creek near Yarlwarla. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

wuya *v.* throw it! *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyarnana *v.* throw. Ngalyakapkaji-ma ngumpit-tu-ma murlungku-ma jak wuyarni mangarri-wu jaartkarraaaji-la. The man threw the icecream on the table. [BW: FM07 a043: 20:45min] Nyamu-n-nga wuyawu, wuya marntaj wirlngwirlngkaji-lu. If you're going to throw it, all right throw if you want to. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Yawu-wu nguwula-nyunu-ngku-rla wuyarnana. They are casting a line for fish for themselves. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

- **wuyarnana** throw, is throwing it.
- **wuyarni** threw it, had thrown it.
- **wuyawu** will throw it, want to throw it.
- **wuya** throw it!
- **wuyarnani** was throwing it, used to throw it.
- **wuyarnangku** will be throwing it, want to be throwing it.
- **wuyarnu** to throw it.

wuyarnani *v.* was throwing it, used to throw it. *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyarnangku *v.* will be throwing it, want to be throwing it. *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyarni *v.* threw it, had thrown it. *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyarnu *v.* to throw it. *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyawu *v.* will throw it, want to throw it. *See:* wuyarnana.

wuyi *cv.* stretch out, reach out, pull back.

- **wuyi yanana** pull out. Partaj, partaj kankula partaj wuyi yanana nyila-ma karnti-ma wuyi yani, kankula partaj yikili na yani warlawurru-yawung, ngumpin-jawung. The branch stretches back up then, going right high, a long way up, taking that eagle and the man with it. [DD: EC98 a016: Paparlang & Kirri-walija]
- **wuyi kangana** pull out like a fish with a fishing-line.
- **wuyi yanana** stretch out in an elastic way.
- **wuyi karrinyana** reach out, stretch out hand.

wuyu *n.* charcoal. Ngurnalu manana wuyu-ma wiyinti na wiyinti wiyinti, karnti. Parnngirri-warla turl panana ngurnalu ngurnalu kamparnana na. Ngurnalu kamparnana, wuyumpulu na karrinyana, wuyuwuyu. Nyila-ma ngurnalu warrkuj manana ngurnalu manana kuya na, wararr-jawung-kulu. Ngurnalu yuwanana kuyany-ja na. We get charcoal from the fern-leaved grevillea. We chop some bark off the tree and burn it. We burn it until it is charcoal. Then we pick it up and grind it into a paste using fat. Finally we paint it on our skin. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 17:15min]

wuyurrun *n.* fishing line.



wuyurrunkarra *cv.* fishing. Yani nganta jinta-ma kirri-ma ngulu yani kayirra nganta wuyurrunkarra-wu, Caroline Bore yalangka-wu. Some other women went fishing north of here, there at Caroline Bore. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 0:24min]



wuyurrunkarra wuyarnana throw line in.

wuyurrunkarra yuwanana cast a fishing line. Nguwula-rla wuyurrunkarra yuwani janka-kujarra-lu. The two women were fishing for fish. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wuyurrunkarra yanana go fishing.

wuyurrunkarra manana fishing for something.

wuyurrunkarra karrinyana there fishing.

wuyuwuj *n.* black whip snake. *Syn:* tirrantirran, walutirrintirrin. *Demansia papuensis*. This is a poisonous snake that is dangerous and fast moving but is not deadly. Its bite causes swelling and bad pain but not death. There is a song that is sung to reduce the swelling and pain.



wuyuwup *cv.* suckle. *Syn:* nyuk, winyjilp.

wuyuwup ngarnana Wuyuwup ngarni ngapulu. He was drinking milk from his mother's breast. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

wuyuwuyup suckling away.

Y – y

yajurrp *cv.* talk politely, talk properly or 'easy way' in Kriol. *Variant:* yajurr. *See:* juurl.

- **yajurrp marnana** talk politely. Marnana ngurla yajurrp na kuya. He's talking politely to her. [VW: FM11 a166: 8:02min] Nyila-ma marnana ngungku parntart. Wal manyja-rla yajurr. He's interrupting you. Well talk to her politely. [VW: FM11 a160: 1:22min] Yajurrp marni nguwula-nyunu. The two of them talk to each other politely. [VW: FM12 a173: 16:07min]
- **yajurrp karrinyana** there talking politely.

yakapi *n.* overseer. *See:* jilyarraaji; kalpuman. This is term which was used in the old Wave Hill station days.

yakapi *cv.* walk with sore feet, footsore from walking a long way, when your foot goes to sleep after sitting for too long.*Syn:* majarta.

- **yakapi yanana** Yakapi ngurna wulujurr karru, punyuk. I'm sore from walking. I'll stretch my legs out to make them feel better. [VW: FM12 a174: 9:23min]

yakatayi *interj.* ouch!

yakayaka *cv.* in pain, hurt, ache.

- **yakayaka karrinyana** in pain.

yakururrpu *n.* bush man.

yakyak *cv.* burst out laughing.

- **yakyak marnana** burst out laughing.
- **yakyakkarra** keep laughing. Kijikijikkarra ngu mani, yakyakkarra ngu yayip karrinyana. He tickled him and [now] he's shrieking out with laughter. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yala- *dem.* that, that one (distal demonstrative). *Variant:* yalu-. *Syn:* nyila.

- **yalangka** there, at that one.
- **yalangkarni** right there.
- **yalangkawu** to there for a reason.
- **yalanginyi** from there, then.
- **yalangurlu** from there, from that one.
- **yalangkurra** to there, to that one.
- **yalakijak** as far as that, right up to there.
- **yalarra** that lot.
- **yalany** that place, that kind.
- **yalany-mawu** countrymen from that place.
- **yalarniny** that way.

yalakijak *dem.* as far as that, right up to there. Yalakijak karlayarra nyawa na ngurnalu kayi pani kankuliyit. We followed the old road right up to there in the west from up on the ridge. [BW: FM09 a121: 1:03min]

yalanginyi *dem.* from there, then. *Syn:* nyilanginyi. Kutititijkarra ngulu karrinya warrij na ngulu yani yalanginyi.They stood about for a bit and then left from there. [VW: FM10 30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 01:88min] Yalanginyi-ma nyanpula na nguwula parru. Then the two of them will have a go at cutting. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:46min] Young people now say 'nyilanginying' instead of 'yalanginyi'.

yalangka *dem.* there, at that one. Kamparnana ngurnayinangulu tamarra-lu-ma, yalangka-ma tarlakurru-la-ma. Yes we treat them with antbed there in the hole. [VW: FM07 a085: 7:19min] Warrkapkarra ngulu wanyjanani yalangka-ma marluluka-lu kajijirri-lu ngurnayinangulu kangani an school-ngarna-lu. The old men and women used to dance for them there when we took them there with the school mob. Young people now say 'nyilangka' instead of 'yalangka'.

yalangkarni *dem.* right there. Young people now say 'nyilangkarni' instead of 'yalangkarni'.

yalangkawu *dem.* to there for a reason. Ngurlaa kangani na kayiliyarra yalangkawu ngurra-ngka-wu. We took it there to the northside of Daguragu [to the women's centre]. [VW: FM09 a120: 2:13min]

yalangkurra *dem.* to there, to that one. *Syn:* nyilangkurra. Nyamu-rnalu-nga na pirrkap manku ngurnalu yanku yalangkurra na. When we make the coolamons, we'll go there [to Katherine]. [VW: FM07 a050: 2:04min] Kangani ngulu-rla yalangkurra, ngulu-rla jayingani, ngu tanku ngarnani purlka-ngku-ma. They used to bring the meat back to him there and give it to him, and the old man ate his fill. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]Young people now say 'nyilangkirri' instead of 'yalangkurra'.

yalangurlu *dem.* from there. *Variant:* yalangurlung. *Syn:* nyilanginyi. Yurra ngurnalu mani yalangurlu-ma kurrarntal. We hunted the brolga away from there. [VW: FM07 a058: 4:33min] Jalij-ju-warla ngurla waj yuwani yalangurlung palwany-ngurlung Namija-lu-

ma Namija threw the line from the flat rocks using prawn bait.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing] Young people now say 'nyilanginying' instead of 'yalangurlu'.

yalany *dem.* that place, that kind. Yalany-ja ngurna na mayingka-yawung-kulu yapakayi-yawung-kulu. I hit that place [on the wood] with the small axe. [VW: FM07 a050: 7:04min] Ngulu yanana julujulujkarra, karu-ma, yalany-jawung na kawarla-yawung kuyany nyamu-rnayinangkulu pirrkap manana yapayapa-wu, murlukurn-ku, julujuluj-ku, doldol wen dei baiim. They walk around carrying the coolamon on their hips when we make it for them, for carrying a bottle, or a doll when they buy one. [VW: FM07 a050: 8:54min] Ngu kirt manta, yalany-ja na nyampayirla-yawung mangarri-yawung kilipi-yawung She should have broken the branch off at the place where the fruit was hanging from. [VW: FM08 a085: 10:45min]

yalanymawu *dem.* countrymen from that place. Nyawa-ma ngantipa yapayapa ngungantipa kanya mukurl-lu-ma yalanymawu-la. This was when we were small when my aunty used to take us as a traditional owner of the country. [VW: FM09 14 1a: 3:50min]

yalanyparrp *cv.* slip over. *Syn:* yarntaly. *Variant:* yalinyparrp.

yalanyparrp waninyana slip over.

yalanyparrpkarraaji *n.* slippery, smooth or something which is slippery or smooth. *Syn:* kirinykiriny, yarntalying.

yalarniny *dem.* that way.

yalarra *dem.* that lot, that mob. *Variant:* nyilarra; nyilarrat. Nyamu-rnalu-rla nyangani warlakap yalarra-wu-ma karnti-wu-ma. When we were looking around for those trees. [VW: FM08 a101: 10:43min] Ngungantipangkulu yilwaj wanyjani yalurra-lu purnturtu-kari-lu. The other team beat us. [ECh: RWH & DD] Jambala nyila jangkakarni nyamu-lu yanani college-jirri, laik Nangala-nganyjuk, ngayiny ngapuju Namij, Tanya, yalarra laik nyila, nyila-ngku helpim manangku. Some of those adults who have been to college, like those Nangalas, and my granddaughter, Tanya, that lot can help us. [BW: FM08 11 5: 0:52min]

yalawa *n. See:* yarlawa.

yalka *n.* stone spearhead. *Syn:* jimpila, yingka, mawut.

yalmarrang *n. See:* yarlmarrang.

yalpuyalpu *cv.* lively, revitalised, feel alert (after a sleep etc).

yalpuyalpu karrinyana lively.

yalu- *dem.* that, that one (distal demonstrative). *Variant:* yala-. *Syn:* nyila.

yalungku that one.

yaluwu for that one.

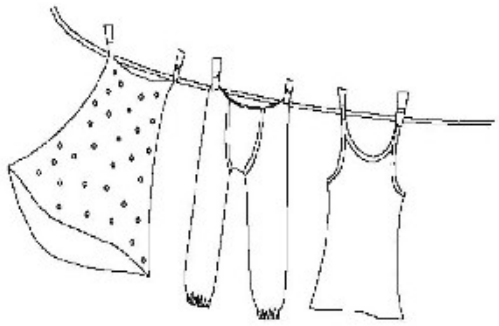
Yaluju *n. See:* Yarluju.

yalukura *n. See:* yarlukura.

yalungku *dem.* that one does it. *Syn:* nyilangku. Yalungku wamala-lu kangana ngu mangarri murlangkurra, Settlement-jirri mangarriwaji-yirri. That girl takes the cake here to Kalkaringi shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 33:48min] Young people now say 'nyilangku' instead of 'yalungku'.

yaluwu *dem.* for that one, to that one. *Syn:* nyilawu. Parnngirri ngurna-rla panana yaluwu-ma kawarla-wu-ma. I will knock off the bark to make that coolamon. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:10min] Ngurla jayingana yaluwu wamala-wu.She gives it to that girl. [BW: FM07 a043: 8:54min] Young people now say 'nyilawu' instead of 'yaluwu'.

yalyalp *cv.* hang. *Syn:* talwirr.



yalyalp karrinyana hanging.

yalyalp yuwanana put up. Yalyalp yuwarra nyila-ngka karnti-ka. Put it up in the tree. [ECh: RWH & DD]

Yalyalyarrarni *n.* place on a northern tributary of Neave Creek. Neave Creek is a western tributary of the Victoria River.

yalying *cv.* make a noise, shout, sing out, call out. *Syn:* yilyingkap.

yalying marnana make noise, call out. Lirritkarra-la kujarra ngumpit nguwuliny yalyingkarra, yalyingkarra nguwula marnani kujarra ngumpit. While they were fishing the two men were singing out to each other, they were singing out, those two

men. [RW: EC97 a005: Kamparrilang Kartiya: 6:32min]

yalyingkarra making noise, calling out.

yalyingkarrwaji *n.* loud person, nuisance child, someone always making a noise.

yam *cv.* feel lonely, feel unhappy.

yam karrinyana lonely.

yam marnana feel unhappy.

yama *n.* 7, numeral seven. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Yamajati *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Lawi and kanimparra (downstream) from Karrawinpurru.

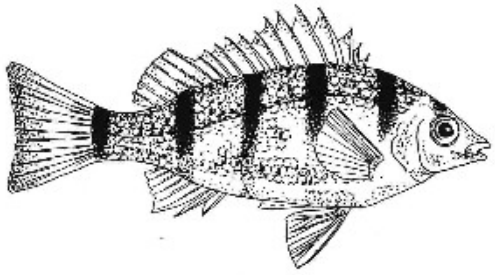
yamak *adv.* slowly, quietly, gently, carefully. *Syn:* wampal.

yamak kangana take something carefully, drive car slowly. Yamak-kulu kangana kurrurij Jangari-lu. Jangari is driving the car slowly. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yamak yanana go slowly.

yamak yuwanana make something quieter. Yuwarra-wula yamak! Turn [the TV] down, you two! [VW: FM08 08 1a: 8:22min]

yamanangmanang *n.* barred grunter or zebra-fish. *Amniataba percoides*. This small fish is good to use as bait to catch bigger fish. Larger ones can be roasted and eaten.



Yamarri *n.* place near Cattle Creek outstation. The outstation is located east of Yamarri. Cattle Creek station itself is called 'Kunawa'. *See:* Kunawa.

yamparliny *cv.* twist hair into a topknot. *Syn:* jumpurlk, wangurtup.

yamparliny yuwanana twist your hair into a topknot.

yamparliny manana twist someone else's hair into a topknot.

yamparra *n.* long hair. *Syn:* winyjarlma. *See:* kartpi. This is a Nyininy word.

yamparrakalin *n.* long-haired, big-haired, hairy. *Syn:* kartpuralang. *See:* yamparra. This is a Nyininy word.

yampulpkarra *cv.* bumpy ride, walk, jogging up and down, drive on a rough road. *Syn:* yartup.

yampulpkarra yanana bump along.

yampulpkarra yuwanana throw up and down (like an initiand).

yanana *v.* go, come (Class 5). Ngurnalu yani wart na kaarnin purinyjila-ma murlangkurra. Then we went back here from the east in the afternoon. [TD: FM07 a028: 6:23min] Ngarnjal-ku ngurla yani. Topsy went after her. [VW: FM09 a127: 21:37min]

yanana go, is going.

yani went, had gone.

yanku will go, want to go.

yanta go!

yanani was going, used to go.

yanangku will be going, want to be going.

yanu to go.

yanani *v.* was going, used to go. *See:* yanana.

yananti *n. See:* yarnarnti.

yanangkalp *cv. See:* yarnangkalp.

yanangku *v.* will be going, want to be going. *See:* yanana.

yani *v.* went. *See:* yanana.

yaningki *n. See:* yarningki.

yanjarrarrap *cv.* leave without regret.

yanjarrarrap wanyjanana leave spouse, divorce on good terms.

yanjarrarrap yanana happy and ready to travel.

yanjurru *n.* smoke tree. *Syn:* jarnpij. *Eucalyptus pruinosa*. Stems and branches that have been hollowed by termites and are of the appropriate diameter can be made into 'kulumpung' (didgeridoos). 'Namawurru' or 'ngarlu' (sugarbag) can be found in this tree too. Timber from young plants can be use to make 'kuturu' (fighting sticks) or 'warlmayi' (spear-throwers). The bark is burnt to 'kawurn' (fine white ash) to mix with 'warlayarra' (tobacco).



yanku *v.* will go, want to go. *See:* yanana.

yanta *v.* go! *See:* yanana.

yantakkarra *cv. See:* yarntakkarra.

yantaly *cv. See:* yarntaly.

yantalying *n. See:* yarntalying.

Yanturri *n.* waterfall kanimparra (downstream) on the Victoria River.

yanu *v.* to go. *See:* yanana.

yanu *n.* 12, numeral twelve. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Yangarri *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yatunyu and kanimparra (downstream) from Jawurru.

yangi *n.* one. *Syn:* jintaku. This is a Nyininy word.

yangiwariny *n.* on its own, alone. This is a Nyininy word.

yangkarra *cv.* follow, go behind. *Variant:* yangkarrp; yangkarr.

yangkarra yanana follow. Nguyina kurru nyanya yangkarra nguyina yanani. She heard them and she followed them. [DD: LC071220GURdd.nangala.mp3: 1:34min] Yangkarra ngurla yani. She followed after her. [VW: FM09 a127: 21:28min]

yangkarra manana make someone follow someone else.

yangkarrp *cv.* hunt. *Syn:* yurtap, wumaj.

yangkarrp yanana hunt kangaroos. Yangkarrp na ngurnalu yanani. We would hunt kangaroo. [VW: FM11 a166: 17:49min]

yangkarr kayanana hunt around for something with your feet, for example waterlilies or mussels.

yangki *cv.* ask. *Syn:* jilij.

yangki panana ask. Marluka-lu na yangki panana ngu nyila-ma kajirri-ma jungkart-ku. The old man asks his wife for a cigarette. [BW: FM07 a043: 8:19min] Kurrurij-ja kangka-yi, kuya. "Ngurnangku yangki panana". "Take me in the car," he says. "I'm asking you." [VW: FM12 a174: 11:30min]

yangki payarnana ask.

Yangkiturr *n.* name of a place which can be reached from a turn off on the Lajamanu road.

yangujpa *n.* little bit, some. Kula yangujpa karrinyana. There's plenty [not just a little bit]. Kula-rna yangujpa karrwarnana. I haven't even got a little bit. [McConvell 1970s wordlist - edited ECh] Yijarni, murlangka-ma-lu kayirra karrinyani kula yangujpa kajajirri-ma. True - women used to live in the north at Pawulyji, lots of women.[TD: FM09 17 1a: 0:09min]

yangununguku *n.* bush potato. *Syn:* pikurta. Ngulu pungana kamparrijang-kulu-ma jartjart ngulu-rla pungani kuya. "Ah nyawa na ngurnta!" Kurrij ngulu pungani yangununguku-ma ngulu paraj pungani. "Ah nyawa-rni-warla mangarri-ma," kuya. Ngulu

pungani ngulu tup manani, mangarri-ma. They used to dig for it in the old days by pushing back the sand. "Ah here's the root". They dug and found the tuber saying "Ah and here's the potato." Then they would dig for the potato and pull it up. [BW: FM09 12 6b: 1:06min] *See:* ngurnta. This plant grows in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (red-plains country) closer to Lajamanu, Limbunya, Mount Sanford and Kunawa (Cattle Creek). It has pretty pink flowers. The yams are dug up in large amounts and eaten. The yams can be eaten lightly roasted or boiled. They have an excellent taste. The root system of the plant is quite expansive and the potatoes are usually found quite far from the plant. The roots and bulbs crack the ground above them, these 'ngurnta' (cracks) can be followed to find large yams below. The ground around the plant can be tapped with a 'kiyarri' (digging stick), if a hollow noise is heard, it tells you a large yam is below and it is a good place to dig.



yany *cv.* turn into something else such as a mythological being, transform, change mood, become unfriendly. *Syn:* warntaj.This is a Nyininy word.

yany waninyana turn into something else. Yany wanku wangkuriny ngumpit-nginyi. From being a man he will turn into a crow. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyila marluka yany waninya kurraj. That old man magically turned into a rainbow spirit. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yany karrinyana transformed. Kurraj ngu yany karrinya. The Rainbow Spirit was transformed. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yanyjarlng *cv.* join together. *Syn:* jatarlng.

yanyjarlng yuwanana join together.

yanypal *cv.* crack, split, tear, break. *Syn:* jarlarl, jirrip. It is better not to use this word because it is a swear word.

yanypal panana crack, split, tear, break.

yanypal yuwanana put cracks in something.

yanypal yanana something cracking or splitting.

yap *cv.* reach in and scoop out, for example getting honey out of a tree with your hand or picking your nose.

yap manana scoop out. Nanaku-lu-ma pani ngu warnparlk ngu yapkarra manana wartan-tu na, ngunyjung-ma nyila-ma. Nanaku pulled off the remaining wood and is scooping the honey out the tree with her hand. [TD: FM07 a028: 12:27min]

yapyap scoop out a few things.

yapkarra scooping out.

yapa *n.* boy after first initiation ceremony (before second initiation). *Syn:* wunawurru.

yapakaru *n.* young, baby, young animal. *Syn:* yapawurru, yapayapa.



yapakayi *n.* small, little. *Syn:* yapayapa. Yapakayi-yawung-kulu ngurna panana. I'm chopping away with the small [axe]. [VW: FM07 a050: 2:53min]

yapart *cv.* sneaking up on something. *Syn:* pulkupkarra, jakapkarra, nangajkarra.

yapart yanana Yapart ngurla yanana kajirri-wu makin-ta-wu, wari. The snake sneaks up on the woman who is sleeping. [VW: FHM146: 7:06min]

yapawurru *n.* small, little, baby. *Syn:* yapayapa, yapakaru.

yapayapa *n.* small, little, baby (many). *Syn:* yapakaru, yapakayi, yapawurru. Ngurnayinangulu kangani kuyany-ja na, kawarla-la, karu-ma julujuluj, yapayapa-ma. We used to carry the babies around in this kind of coolamon now. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 1:49min] Ngurnayinangulu kamparnana na, karu-ma-rni, yapayapa-ma. We treat them, the toddlers that is. [VW: FM07 a085: 3:34min] Nguyinangulu nyangani yapayapa-lu jutuk na. We used to watch them carefully as little kids. [TD: FM09 17 2b: 2:07min] Jungkuwurru jangkarni nguyina marluka yalurra-wu yapayapa-wu-ma. Echidna was the elder for a group of little ones. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade.]



yapurlp *cv.* dice up meat, tendorise meat, make meat softer, cut meat into smaller pieces to make it easier to chew.

yapurlp panana Kamparrijang-kulu-ma-lu wankawankarr nyampa, yaya kula-lu waj yuwanani lawara. Manani ngulu. An wulwuljup ngulu manani, milk-gut, yaya, malumpa, tulang an ngarlaka. Kangani ngulu. Turturl ngulu kamparnani. Karrinyani na jaartkarra ngulu luwanani "Hard-parni maitbi ah. Alrait nyila-ma-lu wanyjanani bucket-ta, yapurlp-ku-ma. Nyamu karrinyani drybalak-ma yapurlp na ngulu panani. Yapurlp-ma, oven-ta ngulu kamparnani. Yuwanani ngulu oven-ta na. Boilim na jiyarnani kalypak. In the old days [at Jinparrak] they didn't throw away the guts and lung part [of the carcass]. They used to get it. They used to turn the intestines inside out and clean them - and the lungs, liver, heart and head. They used to take it. They used to cook it on the coals. It was there then they used to eat it, "Ah it's too hard". OK, so then they would leave it in a bucket [covered with a net to keep the flies out]. When it dried out they would dice it up. They would dice it up [with an axe] and then they used to cook it in a camp oven. They would put it in an oven. It would boil until it got soft. [VW: FM12 a183: 13:04min]

yapurruk *cv.* all day, from sun up until sundown. *Syn:* wangkuyu.

yapurruk waninyana rain falling all day.

yapurruk yanana go all day, day trip.

yara *n.* fat, oil, butter. *Syn:* wararr, jira.

yarlawa *n.* easy going person, not hard, one with cold blood. Jujuk mani nyila-ma partarti-ma an nyila-ma kuli-ma kula nyanawu yarlawa, linyjarr munmunkarra. It's a duel, that ringplace, and that fight, it's not easy it's a fight to the death. [RW: EC97 a007: Warli: 8:18min]

kula yarlawa It's not easy.

yarlmarrang *n.* fighting stick like a pick. *Syn:* yartka.

yarlng *cv.* argue. *Syn:* yingi.

yarlyarlng manana argue. Ngurna yarlng manku. I'm going to take this argument to her. [ECh: RWH]

yarlyarlng people arguing.

Yarluju *n.* Warlpiri ceremony done after Pantimi. Yukurrukurru nyila-ma Yarluju-la-wu. This singing stick is for Yaluju ceremony time. [(BW: FM07 02 1a: 1:33min)] *See:* Pantimi.

yarlukura *n.* ground sugarbag, bee hive in the ground or rock. *Syn:* nangkalij. Native bee-hives or 'sugarbag' (in Kriol) contain sweet dark honey that is very tasty and much sought after. The hives also contain wax, pollen and eggs. The small bees have no sting and are harmless. Sugarbag is considered a mild laxative which 'opens up' your stomach. Sugarbag occurs in three main areas. One is found in hollows in trees, one occurs in the ground and the other in termite mounds. Ground sugarbag is called 'nangkalij' or 'nangkaliny' or 'yarlukura'. Tree sugarbag is called 'ngarlu' or 'namawurru'. The entrance hole of the hive is called 'jurrkiny' which has a nose or veranda over the hole. The small stingless bee is called 'nama' or 'lanu'. The yellow eggs and pollen in the hive are called 'kuntarri', 'kumpaying' or 'ngunyuwulij'. The wax is called 'jikala', 'piyarnak', or 'tarla'. The separation between the honey and wax, and the pollen is called 'jirnuk'. The honey, wax and

pollen all mixed up together is referred to as 'kirrang'. A full hive is called 'ngitiwuny'. The egg of the bee is called 'kurla'. Bee droppings are called 'jayurrk' and are seen below the hive entrance holes on the ground. This signals that the hive is active. The word for sugarbag season is 'tulwarrangkarrakmirntij' (the season of blossoms) and there are specific words for chopping at a tree to get honey, 'pirntirrp' or 'tarlawurlp' and digging into the hole with your fingers and sampling the honey, 'ngampij' or 'ngapinykarra'. A stick or small brush which is used to get honey out of a tree that cannot be chopped open is called a 'jamawurn'.

Yarlwarla *n.* place on Gill Creek kankarra (upstream) from Kakakuny and kanimparra (downstream) from Kulalukalu. Gill Creek is a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. or Giles Creek at this point).

yarnangkalp *cv.* dance for finishing ceremony 'jurruj' (shouting 'yayi, yayi!'). *Variant:* yanangkalp. *See:* jurruj.

yanangkalp yanana dance to finish ceremony.

yarnarnti *n.* ashes from ngirirri leaves. *See:* ngirirri; mirntiwirri.

yarningki *n.* white decoration for dancing worn around the neck. It was originally made from the white ends of the 'jika jawurt' or bilby tail, and now cotton wool is used. *See:* jika.

yarntakkarra *cv.* heat up, in a heat haze. *Variant:* yartayarntak.

yarntakkarra jiyarnana heat (of sun). Wulngarn-tu nguyi jiyarnana jamana yarntayarntakkarra. The sun is burning my feet. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yarntakkarra karrinyana heat haze.

yarntayarntak heat up a few things.

yarntayarntakkarra heating up a few things.

yarntaly *cv.* slip over, slide down. *Syn:* yalanyparrp.

yarntaly waninyana slip, slide.

yarntalyarra keep slipping, keep sliding.

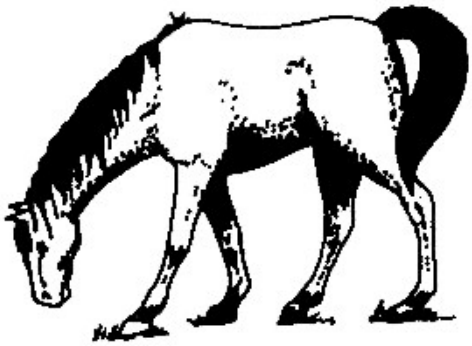
yarntalying *n.* slippery, something smooth. *Syn:* yalanyparrpkarraaji, kirinykiriny. Yarntalying-kula waninya palwany-ja. He fell down on the slippery flat rocks. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

Yarraliny *n.* Yarralin, Six Mile which is about 25 km from the VRD Homestead.

yarram *cv.* hook up spear on a 'warlmayi' (spear-thrower) ready to throw it. *Syn:* jalk.

yarram manana hook up a spear.

yarraman *n.* horse. *Syn:* yawarta, timana. *Equus caballus*.



yarrawulkurlp *cv.* quench thirst, drink quickly.

yarrawulkurlp payarnana quench thirst.

yarrawurlwurlp *cv.* sound of movement of snake, car or floodwater. *Syn:* rawarra, warrawurlun.

yarrawurlwurlp yanana sound of movement.

Yarri *n.* hill near Lajamanu.

yarrikimarnany *n.* **1** • your father/aunty, my mother/uncle (the speaker's mother/uncle the hearer's father/aunty). This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa). *See:* ngaji; mukurl; jawiji; pakutu.

2 • your mother/uncle, my grand-father or his sister (the speaker's grandfather or his sister the hearer's mother/uncle).This means the hearer is the speaker's cousin or 'jawiji' (and vice versa). *See:* ngaji; mukurl.

yarrinti *n.* magic-song, song used to curse someone, maybe sorcery, a curse or love-magic. *Syn:* wurtuju.

yarrintiwaji *n.* sorcerer, person who sings people or things.

yarrjap *n.* quickly, get up and go quickly, easy. *Variant:* yarrja. *Syn:* wajija. This is a Malngin word.

yarrji *n.* **1** • snake skin.

2 • scurf, dandruff.

3 • playing cards, paper.



yarrji *cv.* shed skin (of snake, lizard).

yarrji yanana Yarrji yani wajawurru. The skin was shed. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yarrjiwaji *n.* avid card player, someone mad about cards.

yarrkankurna *n.* Major Mitchell Cockatoo. *Syn:* takutpari, mintijirri. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. Yarrkankurna marni,"Marluka, nyawa-warla ngurnangkulu jiyarnani wulawulaj, kula-ngkulu jayingani". Major Mitchell Cockatoo [gave him some meat and] said "We have been secretly keeping this meat from you, old man, they would not give it to you". [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade] This small pinkish cockatoo is a Jangala. It lives in 'wala' or 'jirlja' (desert country) in the southern areas of Gurindji country. The meat can be roasted on hot coals and ashes and eaten.

yarrkurla *n.* ant eggs. *Syn:* ngarlany, pirna. Jayingani ngurla karu-wu-ma yaluwu-ma, nyampayirla yarrkurla.She gave some ant eggs to him. [VW: FM11 32 1: Ngarlking Karu: 0:15min] This is a Mudburra word. In the past they were eaten. They were collected and then winnowed using a 'kawarla' (coolamon) to remove the dust and grass seeds. The eggs were then eaten raw.

yarrmalngmalng *n.* person who likes to travel around, such as an adult who goes on trips often or a child who cries until you take him with you.

yarrp *cv.* **1** • miss hitting. *Syn:* purruly.

yarrp panana miss trying to hit something.

yarrp pungana miss trying to spear something.

yarrp luwanana miss trying to spear something.

yarrp manana miss something.

2 • split up a crowd, scatter. *Syn:* nganyang.

yarrp yanana scatter people.

yarrpuru *cv.* convalesce, recover from sickness. *Variant:* yarrpu; yarrapuru; yarrpuyarrpu. Yarrapuru-nginyi ngurna wankaj-pa-rningan. Having recovered I'm sick again. [ECh: RWH]

yarrulan *n.* young man. *Syn:* yayunga. Ngurlaayinangku-rla marnana marlarlarluka-wu-ma marlarlarluka-ma yarrularn-ku-ma. We old people tell the young people about the old people. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yarrwal *n.* poison, for example from a sting-ray's tail. *Syn:* mawuya.

yarti *n.* shade, shadow, reflection, picture. *Syn:* ngantawi. Ngunyunu nyangana yarti. He's looking at his reflection.Jangala yarti. A picture of Jangala. Yarti nguyinangkulu mani karu-kujarra winkilying. They took a coloured photograph of the children. Kawarla na ngurna pirrkap manana, nyila na ngurna yarti-ngka lurlu karrinyana. I'm making the coolamon sitting down there in the shade. [VW: FM07 a050: 2:46min] Yarti jintaku nyila-ma yarti-ma, yarti-ngka-rni ngumpit-ma ngulu karrinyani. That shade was the one and only shade, and the people lived in the shade. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Echidna and the Big Shade]

yartiparajparaj *n.* witch-doctor, doctor, clever man, healer. *Syn:* kurnpirlirn, kurrwararn, yartiparajparaj, nyangunyangu, maparn, ngangkayi.

yartiwaji *n.* photo, camera, movie. Karrap-kula-wu nguyi jayinya yartiwaji-la-wu. He gave it to me while I was watching a movie. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Ngurna-rla manana, ngantawi-la-wu yartiwaji-la-wu, punanarrkkarra-nginyi-ma puntanup, nyawarra-ma. I'm just collecting these powdery pieces of ochre to show on camera. [VW: FM08 11 2b: 4:32min]

yartka *n.* fighting stick like a pick. *Syn:* yarlmarrang. This stick is used by tribes further north around Timber Creek.

yartu *n. See:* yatu.

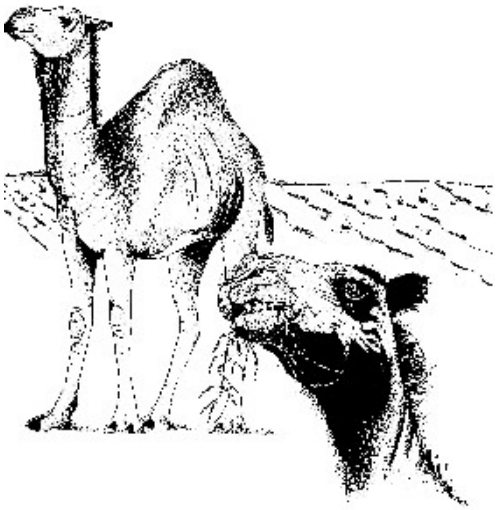
yartup *cv.* bob, duck down, walk with a springing step. *Syn:* yampulpkarra.

yartup waninyana duck down.

yartup yanana walk with a springing step.

yartupkarra walking along with a spring in your step.

yartupkarraaji *n.* camel. *Syn:* yukwipkaji, yukwip. *See:* mutura. *Camelus dromedarius*. In the past, camels were seen at Victoria River Downs Station and Jinparrak or Wave Hill Station. They were used to carry heavy loads from the depot at Timber Creek via Yukayawung (Mount Sanford) and Bullita. They were very strong and could carry much heavier loads than donkeys and mules. Sometimes they were driven by Afghan cameleers called 'mutura'. Camels used to have pegs put through their noses to lead them around. They could be very 'kuliyan' (aggressive). Two Afghan traders called Ajarraman and Walyji lived at Wave Hill settlement (now Kalkaringi) in the early days. They had a shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop. The Afghan who had a shop at Limbunya was called Palyung or Charlie. He had a Gurindji wife. Camels now occur as feral animals further to the south in Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



yati *n. See:* yarti.

yatiparajparaj *n. See:* yartiparajparaj.

yatiwaji *n. See:* yartiwaji.

yatka *n. See:* yartka.

yatu *n.* white ochre. Yatu karrinyana janyja-ka ngurlaa karan manku. There's white ochre in the ground and we'll dig it up with our hands. [TD: FM10 a166: 6:58min] Warrwarrkap-kula-wu, ngurnalu-nyunu yuwanana yatu-ma ngumpit-ta-ma puya-ngka yu nou. We put the white ochre on our black bodies for dancing. [VW: FM08 a100: 0:29min] Nyawa-yawung-kulu ngurnalu warrkap wanyjanani yatu-yawung-kulu. We dance painted up with this white ochre. [BW: FM08 11 2a: 17:06min] Nyawa-ma yatu-ma murlanginyi na ngulu manani, kamparrijang-kulu nungkiny-ku-ma, ngantipanguny-ju-ma. My family used to get this white ochre from here [at Latajarni] in the old days. [VW: FM08 11 2b: 2:12min] Yatu, ngurnalu manana nyila-ma yatu wal, nyila-ma nyamu-lu kutitij nyarrulu-ma karrinya. We get white ochre from there where [the Dreaming Children] were standing around. [VW: FM10 v30 1a: Karu Dreaming Story: 1:33min]

Yatunyu *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Tijirrpantarn and kanimparra (downstream) from Yangarri.

yatup *cv. See:* yartup.

yatupkarraaji *n. See:* yartupkarraaji.

Yatuyawung *n.* place in Camel Creek area. Horse Creek flows south off the Victoria River near its headwaters.

yatyat *cv.* **1** • dig with stick for bush potatoes or poking around for a goanna burrow from above.

yatyat pungana Ngulu pungani kamparrijang-kulu-ma yatyat ngulu-rla pungani kuya. They used to dig for it in the old days by pushing back the sand. [BW: FM09 a12 6b: 1:06min]

2 • argue with. *Syn:* pampaya.

yatyat marnana argue with.

yawaliwali *interj.* peace! please! stop fighting!

yawaliwali *cv.* make peace or a truce.

yawaliwali marnana Yawaliwali manyja-lu-nyunu punyuk. Settle down and speak to each other in a good way.

yawaran *cv.* dream. *Syn:* mamarri, kuni. Ngurna yawaran-tu mani. I had a dream. [ECh: RWH]

Yawarlwarl *n.* Rifle Hole. *Syn:* Tujkurn. Yawarlwarl came through here carrying the 'yurrapi' or grindstone.

yawarlwarl *n.* crested pigeon. *Ocyphaps lophotes*. When they call out 'coo .. coo .. coo' it tells you someone from your family is coming to see you. The meat is roasted on hot coals and ashes and eaten. Yawarlwarl is also a character in a Dreamtime story. She lived with her sister Wanyil (Wallaby) at Kurlungurru (Riveren) which is in Nyininy country. The two sisters owned a grindstone. Wanyil was very careful with the grindstone and wouldn't let Yawarlwarl use it. But Wanyil would only half-grind the seed which annoyed Yawarlwarl. At one point Wanyil went to get some water and Yawarlwarl took the opportunity to steal the stone. She carried it off, camping overnight at Pirlingkalurlungka. She then went on to Yawarlwarl where she placed the stone upright. You can still see the stone there to this day.

yawarra *n.* 20, numeral twenty. *Variant:* yawara. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yawarra *cv.* have a rest, spell, holiday, tired.

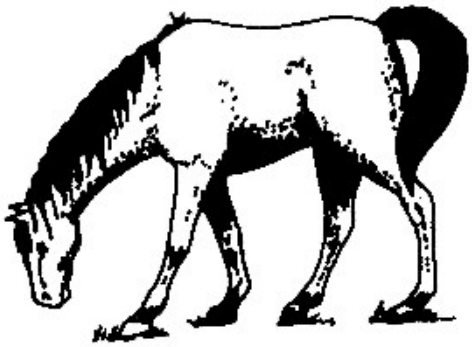
yawarra karrinyana have a rest, tired. Jangka-yilu ngawa ngurna yawarra karru, yarti-ngka. Yikili-ngurlu ngurna yani kalu. Yawarra ngurna karru. You mob give me some water and I'll rest in the shade. I've walked from a long way away. So I'll rest now. [VW: FM10 a152: 5:18min] Yawarra ngurna karrinyana mutapmutap-nginyi. Yikili nyamu-rna yani kalurirrip kuya. I'm tired from hunting. I've walked a long way. [VW: FM12 a171: 16:53min]

yawarra waninyana have a rest.

yawarra yanana go for a holiday.

yawarra karrwarnana keep while resting. Kanya Pirlangkalurlungka yawarra karrwarni ngu. She took it to Pirlangkalurlungka and rested there [with the grindstone]. [VW: FM10 23 1b: Yawarlwarl Wanyil: 6:22min]

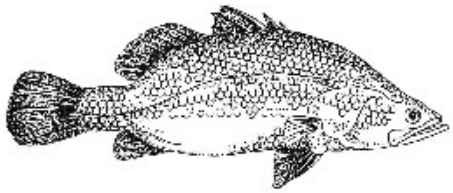
yawarta *n.* **1** • horse. *Syn:* timana, yarraman. Nguyi marni kayi panu-wu yaluwu yawarta-wu. He told me to chase that horse. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] *Equus caballus*.



2 • 35, numeral thirty five. Number in counting series from 1-50.

Yawi *n.* place on a western tributary of the Victoria River. It is not far from Kunturruwurru.

yawu *n.* any kind of fish.



Yawulyu *n.* corroboree for women. *See:* jarrarta.

-yawung *suf.* **1** • with (proprietive). This ending is used when you have something. It is also used to describe a property of something. *Variant:* -jawung. Karu janga ngurnayinangulu yuwanana marntara-yawung. We bathe sick children when they have skin sores or scabies. [VW: FM10 a145: 0:54min] Nyawa na kayirra karrinyana mangarri-yawung-kula. Other ones in the north have good sized seeds. [VW: FM09 13 2e: 1:56min] "Warta yijarni yijarni langka na. Langka na ngawa-yawung!" Hey true there's a billabong. A billabong full of water! [VW: FM09 a13 2f: 0:36min]

2 • with (comitative). This ending is used when you are accompanied by something. Nantananta-yawung yanani ngu. She came with her chicks. [VW: FM08 a08 4e: 0:17min] Kula ngalu yiparrartu du, karu-yawung-kulu-ma. An expectant mother can't eat emu either. [VW: FM09 a123: 2:23min] Kamparrijang wanyjani karu-walija-yawung-ma.A long time ago, he left the female emu there with her kids. [VW: FM09 15 2a: 3:47min] Ngurla yanani na wirlka-yawung-ma. She went up to it with her axe. [CN: FM10 29 3b: 4:48min]

3 • with (instrumental). This ending is used when you use something else. *Syn:* -lu, -tu, -ngku, -ju, -kulu. Kurrupartu-yawung-kulu kayi panana jamut. He chased the bush turkey with a boomerang. [BW: FM07 a043: 15:40min] Tamarra-yawung-kulu, ngarlaka, majul ngurnayinangulu kamparnana. We treat their heads and tummies with the antbed. [VW: FM08 a085: 6:48min] Ngulu kamparnani ngapulu-yawung-kulu. They used to cook it with milk. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 6:21min] Gurindji-yawung ngurna marnana nyawa-ma, jaru-yawung. I am saying this in Gurindji. [VW: FM07 a050: 9:12min] Jarrakap ngurnayinangulu marnangku, jaru-yawung. We'll talk to them in language. [VW: FM08 11 3: 2:27min]

Yawurnulu *n.* place on Burtawurta Creek north of Palka.

yawurrjing *cv.* bring lots of fish or meat. *Syn:* winyjirrngayi.

yawurrjing kangana bring lots of fish or meat.

yawurrujurra *cv.* travelling around in a big group for ceremony or any reason. *See:* warraman.

yaya *n.* lung. Yayangkurrap waninya. [A spear] went through the lung. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yayangkurrap *cv.* spear through lung.

yayangkurrap waninyana spear entered lung.

-yayi *suf.* passed away. *Variant:* -jayi. Marluka-yayi An old man who has passed away. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yayi *cv.* sing out or cry ritually. *See:* wirlpwirlp.

yayi marnana sing out "yayi" in ceremonies.

yayikarra karrinyana crying by someone who with hitting their head in sorrow.

Yayimpart *n.* place near Lindeman's Bore on Limbunya station.

yayip *cv.* laugh, smile. *Syn:* yayiwirrip.

yayip karrinyana laugh.

yayip waninyana laugh at.

yayiwirrip *cv.* laugh. *Syn:* yayip.

yayiwirrip karrinyana laugh.

yayunga *n.* young man. *Syn:* yarrulan. This is a Nyininy word.

-yi *pro.* me. *Syn:* ngayu. Ngayu na nyangka-yi karrap! Watch me!

yiikyiik *n.* yellow-throated miner, noisy miner, micky bird. *Syn:* wurtwurt. *Manorina flavigula*. In the past this bird and their eggs were eaten.

yijangkurl *n.* black catfish. *Neoarius leptaspis*. *See:* jalarlka; warrak. This is a catfish that is often quite dark in colour. The flesh and fat can be eaten after roasting in hot coals.

yijarni *interj.* true! truly! Yijarni! Murlangka-ma-lu kayirra karrinyani kula yangujpa kajijirri-ma. True! Women used to live in the north at Pawulyji, lots of women. [TD: FM09 17 1a: 0:09min]

yijayijang *n.* true, honest.

yijilpirri *n.* loner, not interested in anybody.

yijipirlij *cv.* return, take back.

yijipirlij jayingana give back something you were given.

yijipirlij kangana take back something you gave.

yijkurrp *cv.* vomit. *Variant:* yijkurarra. *Syn:* paku, kurlpak, yurlpak.



yijkurrp yuwanana Nyampa-wu-ja-n yijkurrp yuwani? Why are you vomiting? [BW: FM09 a122: 10:41min]

yikapa *n.* white rain, rain that appears white while falling. This is a 'ngurlu', a matrilineal social totem.

yikarap *cv.* touch lightly. *Syn:* turnkuturnku, pat.

yikarap kangana Murlangka nyangka-yilu-rla nyampa-ka yikarap kangana kuya. Something's touching us here! [VW: FM10 23 4: 6:39min]

yikarrp *cv.* scratch when itchy. *Syn:* karan.

yikarrp manana scratch.

yikarrpkaji *n.* something itchy including scabies. *Syn:* karankaji. *Arachnida*, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

yikarrpkarraaji *n.* person who is scratching all the time.

yikili *n.* far, distant, long way. Yikili nguwula wanyjani. They had left him a long way behind. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 6:40min] Nyanpula-ma nguyiwula paraj punya yikili-yirri-rni. Those two spotted me far off. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] "Yikili-ngurlu-rni ngurna karrap nyanya". "I looked at it from a distance". [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 3:31min]

yikyik *n. See:* yiikyiik.

yilangki *n.* kind of bloodwood. *See:* jirtpirtpi. *Corymbia abbreviata*. This bloodwood grows in the desert and has large woody gumnuts called 'jirtpirtpi'.

yilarrp *cv.* take off, pull out, come off.

- **yilarrp manana** take off, pull out. Yilarrp ngurna manana kuya yilarrp. I'm taking the hair string off the spinning wheel. [VW: FM08 08 1a: 27:41min] Nyila-ma-rna manku-nga yilarrp na, nyila-ma lamawurt-ma. I might get it out now - the witchetty grub that is. [VW: FM08 a099: 6:28min]
- **yilarrp waninyana** fall down (of trousers).
- **yilarrp yanana** fall off. Warta yilarrp na yani! Goodness the microphone fell off. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 9:42min] Yuwayi kula yilarrp-ma yanku lawara. Yes it won't come off. [TD: FM10 a146: 11:00min]
- **yilarrp panana** knock off. Nyawa na yilarrp ngurna panana, parnngirri nyampayirla-lu murlungku open-side-tu. I'm taking off the bark with the back of the axe. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 4:24min]

yiliji *n.* 18, numeral eighteen. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yilili *n. See:* yirlirli.

Yililimawu *n. See:* Yirlirlimawu.

yilimpi *cv.* fishing for turtles, mussels or waterlilies by feeling around with your hands. *Syn:* waap, mararap, pat.



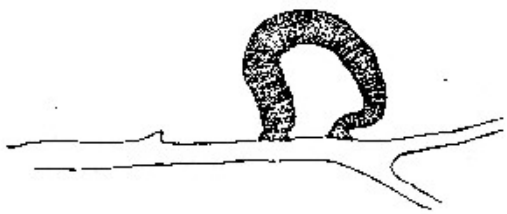
- **yilimpi manana** Yilimpi manana ngurla narrinyjila-wu ngawa-ngka yapawurru-la. Manani ngulu kamparrijang-kulu-ma. Lawara jalajala-ma. Wuukarra ngulu-rla karrinyana nyanawu-wu kuliyan-ku, nyampayirla-wu, crocodile-ku. She feels around for turtle in the shallow billabong. They used to do it in the old days. Not nowadays. They're too afraid of crocodiles. [VW: FM11 a163: 3:27min] Yilimpi ngurnalu-rla manana-ma nyamu-rnalu manana, narrinyjila-ma ngawa-ngka-ma yapakaru-la-ma. Yuwanana ngurnalu warrngarlap, pakara-yirri. Nyila-ma-lu ngirlkirri na panana kataj. Kataj-irrk ngirlkirri. Tampang ngulu panana. We feel around for them when we get turtles in shallow billabongs. We put them outside [of the water] on their backs. Then they cut its throat. Its throat would be cut. They kill it this way. [VW: FM11a 166: 29:35min]

yilinginyjarr *n.* soft white meat of the tail of a goanna or crocodile. *See:* puriny; warrija; kirrawa.

yilirtij *cv.* winnow, separating seeds from the husks by shaking them in a coolamon. *Syn:* jarlangup, warlmip.

- **yilirtij yuwanana** Yilirtijkarra-lu yuwanani jurlurl jurlurl jurlurl jurlurl jurlurl jurlurl jurlurl marntaj, kawarla-yawung-kulu kuya. They would winnow it using a coolamon, and [the husks] would fall [from the coolamon]. [BW: FM10 a143: 23:45min]
- **yilirtij manana** Warlmip na ngulu kawarla-la-ma yilirtirtij na ngulu manani kawarla-la. They would winnow them in a coolamon. [VW: FM10 a148: : 9:41min]
- **yilirtijkarra** winnowing.

yilkiyang *n.* leech. *Annelida*, *Hirudinea*. These small worm-like animals live in water and wet areas. They attach to the skin and suck blood which is called 'kungulu'. When they are removed, the bleeding will not stop for a long period.



yilmij *adv.* take turns at doing something, give back, answer, exchange gifts, 'turn and turn' in Kriol. *Variant:* yilmikarla.

- **yilmij jayingana** return or give back a gift. Jayingani yilmij-ma mangarri ngarin nguyingkulu jayingani.They used to exchange it for bread and meat. [TD: FM10 22 1b: 2:17min]
- **yilmij marnana** answer.
- **yilmij panana** take it in turns to chop. Ngurnalu panana yilmiyilmij, yilmiyilmij tikap We take it in turns to chop at the tree. [VW: FM07 a027: 4:31min]
- **yilmij yuwanana** do (sorcery) on someone in revenge. Yilmij yuwani wankaj. He did sorcery on him in revenge.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]
- **yilmijarrari jayingana** exchange, swap.
- **yilmijala jayingana** fail to give back.
- **yilmiyilmij** people taking turns.

-yilu *pro.* they do it to me. Yutup, yurtup nguyilu yuwarru kuya, marntaj nyila-ma mayingka-ma. They will sharpen the axe for me. [VW: FM07 a050: 8:29min] Jayingka-yilu-rla yaluwu. You mob give it to me for that bloke.[McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yilwaj *cv.* defeat, outrun, escape from, beat, 'legim' in Kriol.

- **yilwaj wanyjanana** escape from, outdistance. Ngungantipangkulu yilwaj wanyjani yalurra-lu purnturtu-kari-lu. The other team beat us. [ECh: RWH &DD]
- **yilwaj yanana** go a long way ahead.

yilwi *n. See:* yirlwi.

yilyiku *n.* heron moiety. *Syn:* jarlwawuny. *See:* lirraku; warlawurruwuny; warluyawung; jarlwa. The Dreaming story about Warlawurru (Eagle) and Jarlwa (Heron) begins with Warlawurru stealing and eating the Jarlwa's sister. In revenge, Jarlwa lures Warlawurru into a cave. Jarlwa builds a fire at the entrance of the cave hoping to suffocate Warlawurru. But Warlawurru escapes, gathers a war party and attacks Jarlwa's family. (In some versions of the story Warlawurru shows mercy to Jarlwa because they are related through marriage).

Yilyil *n.* place on an eastern tributary of the Victoria River. It is not far from Luyanti and Jalala.

Yilyilarrawiti *n.* water hole at Pilimatjuru.

yilyilyip *cv.* hiss (of snake), sizzle (of frying meat), boiling water, fizz (of soft drink), stomach ulcer.

- **yilyilyip marnana** hiss, sizzle, fizz.
- **yilyilyip karrinyana** hiss, sizzle, fizz.
- **yilyilyip yanana** snake hissing as it moves, sound made by a small flow of water.
- **yilyilyip jiyarnana** burning up inside of stomach, sizzle. Ngarin-ma jiyarnana yilyilyip. The meat sizzles while it cooks. [VW: FM11 a166: 33:27min]

yilyilyipkaji *n.* something that makes a hissing or fizzing noise such as a soft drink.

yilyingkap *cv.* fry, cook uncovered, sizzle. *Variant:* yilying.

- **yilying marnana** sizzle noise.
- **yilyingkap kamparnana** cook uncovered, for example in a frying pan. Yilyingkap kamparnani nyila-ma ngarin. Wanyjarra-rla karu-walija ngapuk-kula kamparnana yilyingkap ngarin. The meat is cooking uncovered in the frying pan. Tell the kids to leave! The meat is in the frying pan making an odour. [The smell can hurt kids' stomachs and sometimes adults too]. [VW: FM12 a183: 15:07min]

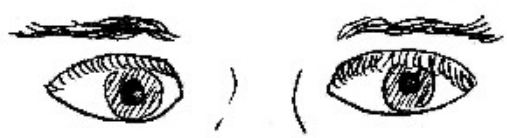
yilyjin *cv.* loosen up like bones in well cooked meat.

- **yilyjin manana** loosen up.

yimaruk *cv.* returning of soul, reincarnation. *Syn:* wipilirri. *See:* jakurtakurta; ngayuwa.

- **yimaruk yanana** reincarnation.

yimijimiji *n.* eyebrow. *Variant:* imijimiji. *Syn:* milyjangarriny. *See:* milpurumpuru.



yimiyaka *n.* Kurrajong Dreaming. This Dreaming is from the matrilineal social section (ngurlu). *See:* miyaka; kinyjirrka.

yimpirlyimpirl *n.* purple-crowned fairy wren. *Syn:* pirrwirra. *Malurus coronatus*.

yin *cv.* scheme, plan, plan to do harm.

yin karrinyana Nyatpa-rna-rla yin karru? What will I do to him? [McNairs 1970s-80s wordlist] Yalangka winyji karrinyana ngajik-parni nyila-ma nyamu-wula-nyunu yin karrinyani ngajik-parni yin. Over there there's a spring that had been there for a long time when those two started making plans, a long time ago. [(RW: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3: Warrija Kirrawa: 0:56]

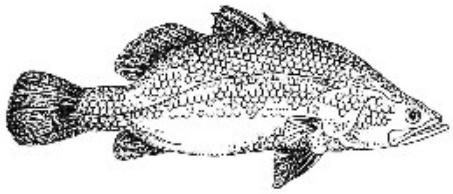
-yin *pro.* you do it to me. *Variant:* -npayi. Kata-yin-nga marni ngajik-ku yanu-wu, kayi-n yanana wart-parnirni wajija-rni I thought you told me you would go for a long time, but here you are coming back quickly'. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

-yina *pro.* them. *Syn:* nyarrulu. Jalajala-ma wulngarn-tu nguyina warrart jiyarnana ngarlaka-ma. These days everyone lets the sun burn [the babies'] heads. [VW: FM07 05 1a: 2:34min] Karu-walija-wu nguyina marnana nyawa-ma kirri-ma jarrakap. The woman talks to the kids. [VW: FHM146: 12:51min]

yina *n. See:* yirna.

-yinangkulu *pro.* they do it to them. *Variant:* -yinangulu. Kula-ngantipa-rni kamparrijang-kulu-ma-yinangulu kuya na kangani. Not only us now but they used to carry them around in the old days. [VW: FM07 02 1c: 1:15min]Nguyinangkulu nyila-rni karrinyani kajirri kujarra kartipa-walija-wu-ny-ja-ma. Two white women were with several white men there. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

yinarrwa *n.* barramundi. *Syn:* manyirrkila, nyiliyarung. Manyirrkirla, kula-lu nyangku ngarturr-lu-ma lawara.Pregnant women can't eat barramundi. [BW: FM09 a122: 0:35min] Nyila-ma nyangana ngu nyampayirla-ma manyirrkila-ma yalungku-ma kirri-ngku-ma nyanuny-ju-ma paku yuwanana. "Nyampa-wu-ja-n yijkurrp yuwani?" Im nou nyanuny-ju ngumparna-lu "Ah maitbi karu. Ah karrinyana ngajik-piya ngarturr na. Wal nyila-ma karu-ma nyamu waninyana paraj-ma. Waninyana na ngurla nyangana na nyampa-kulu nyawa-ma nyanawu nyamu-lu pani manyirrkila. When a woman starts to eat the barramundi and vomits, they know she's pregnant. "Why are you vomiting?" asks her husband. He knows then that she is pregnant. She will have been pregnant for a little time now. Well when the child is born they will see a mark and know it was a 'wipilirri' from killing the barramundi. [BW: 09 a122: 10:33min] *Lates calcarifer*. *See:* marna; pirlpirla. This is a Bilinarra or Ngarinyman word, but is often used in Gurindji. Barramundi can get large and are hard to catch as they fight hard to get off the line. They are common in billabongs and the big rivers. They are mostly caught using live bait on 'wuyurrun' (hand-lines). The flesh is roasted on hot coals, a cooking technique called 'wupkarra'. Yinarrwa has the skin name Nalyirri. Small barramundi are called 'marna' and large ones are called 'pirlapirla'. Pregnant women cannot eat barramundi because something might get stuck in the baby's throat and cause it to swell up. If an expectant father kills a barramundi, the spirit of the fish might go into the pregnant woman and the child. Alternatively if an expectant father catches a barramundi, the child might be born with a birthmark (nawun). For example, if the man rips the lip of the barramundi taking out the hook, the child may be born with a harelip.



yini *n.* **1** • name.

2 • 24, numeral twenty four. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yinimurlung *n.* taboo replacement name. *Syn:* kulummurlung. *Variant:* kulum. The replacement name for a taboo name of a person who has passed away. This word comes from 'name - without'. This word is used less commonly than 'kuminyjayi' in Central Australia.

yininy *n.* craftsman, expert, good at doing things like a mechanic, carpenter, good tradesman of any kind.

yinipuka *n.* kinship term used for those in mother-in-law group who are not real mothers-in-law, those in that group you would also call 'jaju'.

An nyuntu Nangari ngun, Nangari-ma ngun tal panana mali-la-ma Jukurtayi-ma Jungurra-ma. Malu ngungku-rla yinipuka yanta-rla, kuya, yalangkurra, jarrakap-ku. "Kula ngayiny-jirri-ma-yi yanta wijkuk-ma. Mali ngungku nyununy, kuya maiti dat Jukurtayi, "Ngayu ngurna-rla jaju". Nangari calls her mali Jukurtayi or Jungurra. He will say to you [Nangari], "Go there yinipuka," like that, "go there to talk". "Don't come close to me". This is your son-in-law, that Jukurtayi, "I'm his jaju". [VW: FM12 a183: 15:55min]

yinjangarri *n.* slander, gossip, running or putting down someone down for no reason, spreading of untrue malicious gossip.*Syn:* ngikirtij. Nyila jaru nyamu pirrkap mani yinjangarri-yinjangarri-la ngu yanana. He's going around spreading that story he made up. [ECh: RWH & DD]

yinjarlarla *cv.* perish from lack of water and tucker, exhaust supplies.

yinjarlarla yanana get exhausted.

yinjarlarla waninyana die from exhaustion.

yinjinin *n.* leaves from floodwater left in trees. *Syn:* kingin, kimirt, yirrakin.

yinka *v.* trim it! *See:* yinkarnana.

yinkarnana *v.* trim, plane down, smooth down (Class 2). Yinkarnana na murlungku-ma kuya ngarlaartku-lu-ma. He's carving the coolamon with the chisel. [BW: FM07 04 1d: 2:51min] Yinkarnani kurrupartu, kuyangka-ma-yi marnani jarrakap kurrupartu-la yinkarnu-la He was planing a boomerang and at the same time as he was planing a boomerang he was talking to me. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yinkarnana trim it, is trimming it.

yinkarni trimmed it, had trimmed it.

yinkawu will trim it, want to trim it.

yinka trim it!

yinkarnani was trimming it, used to trim it.

yinkarnangku will be trimming it, want to be trimming it.

yinkarnu to trim it.

yinkarnani *v.* was trimming it, used to trim it. *See:* yinkarnana.

yinkarnangku *v.* will be trimming it, want to be trimming it. *See:* yinkarnana.

yinkarni *v.* trimmed it. *See:* yinkarnana.

yinkarnu *v.* to trim it. *See:* yinkarnana.

yinkarnup *cv.* plane down, grind, smooth down wooden artefacts. *Syn:* jap.

yinkarnup manana plane down.

yinkarnup yinkarnana plane down.

yinkarnuwaji *n.* chisel. *Syn:* ngarlaartku, pakipaki, pulya. Ngu pirrkap manku yinkarnuwaji kawarla-wu. He will make a chisel for [making] coolamons. [BW: FM07 a028: 1:33min] Jinparrak-kula ngurnalu nyangku yinkarnuwaji-wu. We will look around for the chisel metal at the old rubbish dump. [BW: FM07 a028: 1:30min] This is a planing tool, either made from stone attached to a handle or from a sharpened piece of leaf suspension from a old car. It is used to shape boomerangs, coolamons and other artefacts.

yinkawu *v.* will trim it, want to trim it. *See:* yinkarnana.

yinparrng *cv.* dry up, run out of fuel, melt.

yinparrng karrinyana dry up in the sun, run out of fuel. Wumara-la tirrjak karrinya wumara-la, tungkuj-ja kayirniin kurlarniin tungkuj. Karrinya, lawara pulngayit-ma kanyjurra yinparrng. It was stuck in the rocks, a big rock up to the north, a big rock up to the south. It stayed there, [there was] no water running, it was low, dried up. [DD: EC98 a009: Kurraj II: 1:46min]

yinparrng yanana go down such as water level.

yinparrng waninyana melt.

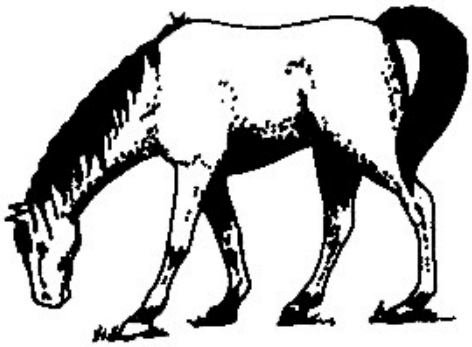
-yinpula *pro.* you two do it to me. Nguyinpula makin-ta wanyjani. You two left me while I was sleeping. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:21min] Nomo ngarrka manta-yiwula nyamu-yinpula warlaku-marraj-ma wanyjani.You two shouldn't know me. You two left me like a dog. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 10:12min]

-yinta *pro.* you mob do it to me. Nyila-ma-yinta nyangana, wirlka-ma yapakayi nyamu-rna turt manana. You are looking at me while I am holding the small axe. [VW: FM07 a050: 3:39min]

yintij *cv. See:* yirntij.

yintimirimiri *n. See:* yirntimirimiri.

yintiya *n.* stallion, male horse. *See:* yawarta; timana.



ying *cv.* deafen, make too much noise, 'make head no good from talk' (in Kriol). This is a Nyininy word.

ying manana deafen.

yingying make noise over and over.

yingak *cv.* water level going down or floodwaters receding. *See:* yinparrng.

yingak yanana floodwaters receding.

yingalk *n.* **1** • meat juice, stew, soup, gravy.

2 • petrol.

Yingawunarri *n.* Top Springs. Ngurna wart yanana Yingawunarri-yirri I'm going back to Top Springs. [Dalton et al 1995]

yingi *cv.* bully, tease, provoke.

yingi marnana bully.

yingiyingi bully a lot, many people bullying. Yingiyingi-murlu karra-lu punyuk-parni-lu karra yingiyingi-murlu. You mob stop teasing and sit down properly, don't tease him. [VW: LC080305GUR.KALK 02VW.mp3: 1:34min]

yingirn *cv.* move shake.

yingirn karrinyana move, shake.

yingirn yuwanana make something move.

yingirnkarra yanana walk along shaking.

yingirn marnana move slightly, shaking.

yingirnkarra panana move, make leaves flutter down such as when wind moves trees. Mayawun-tu panana karnti yingirnkarra. The wind is making the tree move. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

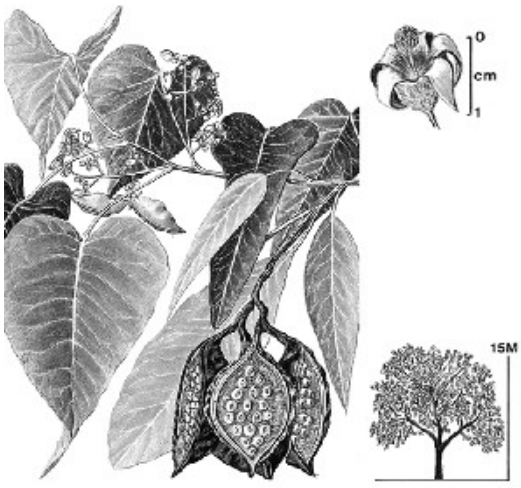
yingiyingingkaji *n.* bully, someone who teases and bosses others.

yingka *n.* stone spearhead or spear having a stone spearhead, stone knife. *Syn:* yalka, jimpila. Kamarrwa-rni wayi-rla-nga wanta yingka-ma. The spear point nearly went into a vital organ. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

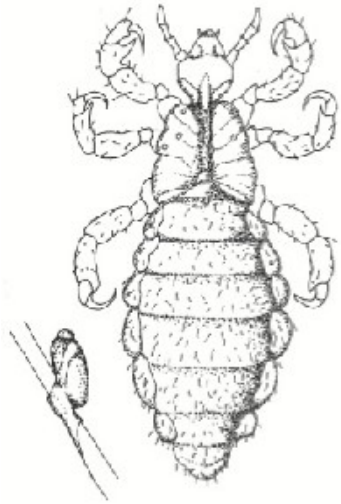
yingkarlngarlungarlu *cv.* bad swearing.

yingkarlngarlungarlu panana bad swearing.

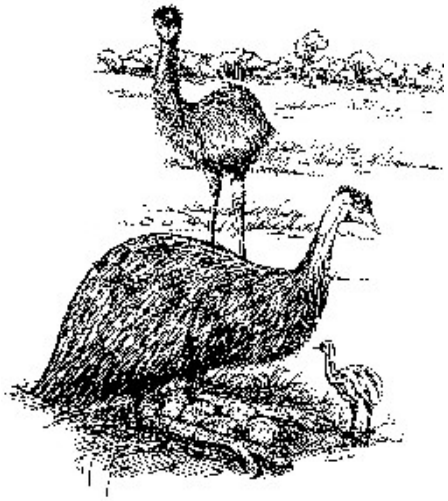
yingki *n.* northern kurrajong. *Variant:* yijingki. *Brachychiton diversifolius*. The seeds inside the fruit are edible. You need to roast the seeds to remove the small hairs from inside the fruit before eating them. You can also roast the swollen tap roots of young plants. The bark of young plants makes strong string. You can also attach spear heads to shafts with it, and hooks to spear-throwers. You can also tie up bundles of food, firewood or any items with the bark. You can also make medicine from the gum which you apply directly to sores and cuts. The inner bark can be used to make bandages. It has an open weave like a bandage.



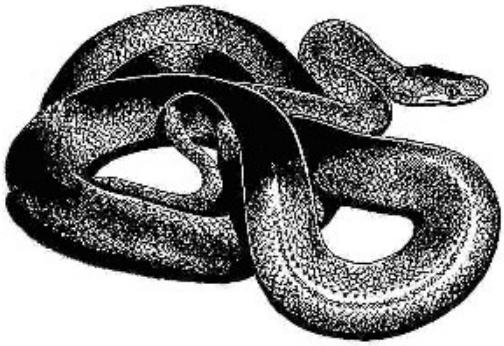
yingkiwarl *n.* head lice nits, louse eggs. *See:* wutu; tunji. Nits are produced by 'wutu' or 'tunji'. These small insects live on humans. They cause severe itching in the hair and elsewhere on the body where they live. Some of the bush medicine plants with a good smell can be used to treat lice and nits, these include 'lawa', 'marlan', 'manyanyi', 'kupuwupu' and 'yirrijkaji'.



yiparrartu *n.* emu. *Syn:* karnanganyja, kalyupurr, yunturrman, wanyayarung. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Yiparrartu rarraj yani ngu. The emu runs along. [VW: FHM098: 19:08min] Yiparrartu, kula nyangku, ngamayi-lu, ngaji-ngku, kula-lu nyangku jaartkarra nyila-ma Yiparrartu-ma lawara. Ibin yangyang-bala-lu ngumpit-tu, kula-lu nyangku lawara. An expectant mother and father can't eat emu. Even young blokes shouldn't eat emu [before they go through initiation]. [And kids can't eat emu either]. [BW: FM09 a122: 0:06min] Kula ngalu yiparrartu du, karu-yawung-kulu-ma, ngaja janga karrinyana yapakayi. A pregnant woman shouldn't eat emu because her baby might become sick. [VW: FM09 a123: 2:24min] *See:* wanya; wininiwinini; warnangaliny. Emus are not seen much near Kalkaringi, but they are plentiful in some bush areas on Gurindji country. Emus eat many of the bush tucker fruit that people also eat. They also eat many insects. In the early days people hunted them with 'mirlarrang' (spears) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). If a spear missed, a boomerang would be thrown at the legs to make it fall down. Hunters also waited for them at billabongs where they knelt to drink. They were easy targets then. When killed, emus are gutted and the 'karnngirri' (guts) are throw away, but the 'tulang' (heart), 'marlumpa' (liver) and 'wararr' (fat) can be put back in for cooking. The bird is then cooked in a ground oven using a method called 'turturl', with 'kuruwarrany' (hot stones) placed inside the gut cavity, then covered with paperbark to keep the meat clean. The meat is dark and smells strong. You can also eat the eggs. Baby emus are called 'wininiwinini', a family of emus is called 'warnangaliny' and the feathers of an emu are called 'wanya'. A number of major Dreaming tracks associated with Yiparrartu go through Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



yipinka *n.* water python or rainbow snake. *Syn:* japartajaparta, jimuruk. *Liasis fuscus*. These pythons live in waterholes, and can be caught by hand or with light spears. They have a distinctive shiny skin that reflects light like a 'waji' (rainbow). They are cooked in the same way as the black-headed python and can get very large and have a lot of meat that tastes similar to goanna flesh. This snake has links with Kurraj (Rainbow Spirit) which also lives in deep waterholes. In the Dreaming, this snake is known as 'japartajaparta' because it has the Japarta skin. There is a Dreaming site is on Wardaman country near Willeroo to the north, but it is well known to Gurindji people.



yipu *n.* rain, wet season. *Variant:* ipu. Yipu-ma waninya jurlurl. It is raining [Lit. Rain is falling]. [BW: FM07 a043: 31:23min] Yipu-ngka ngulu rarrarraj yanana karu-walija kurrurij-jirri. The kids ran for the car in the rain. [VW: FHM146: 3:36min]

yipurr *cv.* disagree.

yipurr marnana disagree with someone's ideas, not necessarily in that person's presence.

yipurrkarra disagreeing.

yipurrk *adv.* 'hard living' (in Kriol), all for nothing, try in vain, attempt to do something without succeeding. Yipurrk ngurna yawarta-la jalngak waninya. I got on the horse for nothing [I got thrown off after]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Nyila-ma karu-ma lungkarrap ngurla karrinyana yipurrk. Ngurla kangana lawart na. That kids is crying in vain. Someone took something from her. [VW: FM12 a175: 0:03min]

yipurrk karrinyana wait around for nothing, in vain. Ngurnangku liwart karrinya yipurrk. I waited for you but you didn't come.

yipurrk manana try in vain. Yipurrk ngu mani. She tried in vain. [VW: FM08 a085: 10:59min]

yipurrk karrinyana in vain.

yipurrk yanana go in vain.

yipuru *n.* Rain Dreaming, also dark rain. *See:* kalanypuka.

yirajip *cv.* 'sticky-beak', rifle through things, look through someone's belongings when their owner is away.

yirajip manana Yirajip nguwuliny manana yunany-ma. Yuwarra na nguwuliny pakara-yirri-warla. Nyampa-kayirnikayirni-ma, kula-rla karrinyana ngamayi-wu-ma nyanuny-ku-ma. She's rifling through those things of yours. She took everything of yours out. Nothing of her mother's is there now. [VW: FM11 a166: 34:37min]

yiralk *cv.* drink to wash down food.

yiralk payarnana wash down food.

yirimuri *n.* sand, gravel, sandy country. *Syn:* kilkil, warrayarl, miyirriny. Janyja-ka ngurnalu kurrijkarra punya yirimuri-la. We dug in the sandy ground with our hands. [VW: FM08 a100: 3:36min] Yirimuri-yirri nganta yani nyila-ma kirri-ma. That woman might have gone to the sandy part [of the river bank]. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 0:40min]

Yirimuri *n.* junction of Burtawurta Creek and Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek).

yiringalap *cv.* pick out the best from a group of things.

yiringalap manana pick out the best.

yirip *cv.* warm up, warm yourself in front of a fire, cook on coals.

yirip kamparnana warm up. Karrajkarraj ngulu kamparnani, yiripkarra jurlpara-la. They used to warm the curry orange on the hot coals. [VW: FM09 15 2d: 2:01min]

yiripkarra warming up, heating up.

yirirl *n.* kind of wattle. *Acacia ampliceps*. This tree is a good indicator of underground water. It generally grows in creek beds. If a hole is dug near the base of the tree, water can be found.

yirlirli *n.* white apple. *Syzygium eucalyptoides*. This small tree grows in creek beds and on river banks. The fruit may be eaten when ripe, pale pink to white. Children really like them. When the fruit fall in rivers and creeks, they are eaten by 'narrinyjila' (turtles), 'yulwa' (black bream) and 'jalarlka' (catfish). The timber is good for cooking fish and turtles. The flowers are visited by 'lanu' or 'nama' (native bees) who use the pollen and nectar for making honey.



Yirlirlimawu *n.* people from Seale River area. It is not clear sure how they relate to the Jiyiljurrung people. *See:* Pinkarrijpa; Jiyiljurrung.

yirlwi *n.* meat juice, soup, gravy. *Syn:* yingarlk. This is a Ngarinyman word.

yirna *n.* flower. *Syn:* punjart, purluul. Nyawa yirna jangkarni-piya-lu-warla nyamu ngarnana nyila-ma kalwaki.This flower which the bigger [bird] is eating is called 'kalwaki'. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yirntij *cv.* pinch.

yirntij manana pinch.

yirntij payarnana bite, for example ants, centipedes.

yirntijkarra pinching, biting.

yirntimirimiri *n.* **1** • spark, hot cinders.

2 • firefly. *Syn:* kampangayi, pinyjiwunarra. *Coleoptera*, *Lampyridae*, *Luciola*. This small insect can be seen at night. It has a blinking light in its body. When they blink at night it tells you that conkerberries called 'ngamanpurru' and black plums called 'muying' have fruit and are ready to eat.





yirr *cv.* pull in (fishing line), pull out (from mud). *Syn:* wirlk.

yirr manana Manku ngunta jawurt-ngurlung yirr. You mob can pull it by the tail. [VW: FM10a 154: 4:44min]

yirrakin *n.* flotsam, rubbish on floodwater. *Variant:* irrakin. *Syn:* yinjinin. This is a Mudburra word.

yirrap *n.* group, another lot. Yirrap-ma-rna-nga yuwarru wajkarra. I'm going to chuck the other lot of hair away.[VW: FM08 a08 1a: 11:39, confirmed by Erika Charola] Yirrap-ma ngurnayina parik wanyjani VRD-la, yirrap-ma-rnayina wart kanya murlangkurra. I left one mob at VRD but I brought the other mob back here. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Yirrap ngulu karrinyani murlangka kayirra. Another group used to live in the north. [VW: FM09 17 1d: 1:22min]

Yirraru *n.* place on the Victoria River which is kankarra (upstream) from Lumpa and kanimparra (downstream) from Nirnta (Ten Mile Junction).

-yirri *case.* **1** • This ending is used to mark goals. It is not always used on place names (allative case ending). Human goals are marked with '-wu' or '-ku' (dative case ending). *Syn:* -jirri, -ngkurra, -kurra. Nyawa-ma wari-ma yanana ngu murlangkurra Kalkaringi-yirri. This snake comes here to Kalkaringi. [BW: FM07 a043: 29:06min] Jungurra ngurla yanku kajirri-yirri-ma. Jungurra will go to the old

woman. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Yalungku wamala-lu kangana ngu mangarri murlangkurra, Jetulmen-jirri mangarriwaji-yirri. The girl takes the cake to the Kalkaringi shop. [BW: FM07 a043: 33:48min] Pakara-yirri na kangani nyila-ma wirnangpurru-ma. He brought him out [of the water]. [VW: FM10 30 2a: Jajurlang: 5:28min]

2 • ending used to show that the agent of the second verb is not the same as the agent of the first verb (short clause marker). Ngurna-rla Jangala-wu-ny-ja karrinyani kurrupartu-yirri pirrkap-jirri. I was sitting with Jangala while he made a boomerang. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

yirrij *cv.* chip, sharpen stone spear, knap. *Syn:* kirralkap.

yirrij manana chip.

yirrijkarra chipping.

yirrijkaji *n.* **1** • kind of plant. *Dodonaea polyzyga*. Nyawa na ngurna kamparnana Nangari, yirrijkaji, yirrijkaji, karu-wu tarukap-ku, mantara-yawung-ku. I'm cooking yirrijkaji, Nangari, to bathe the kids who have sores. [BW: FM07 a06 2a: 0:31min] This plant is commonly found around Kalkaringi. The leaves and branches are strong smelling. They are also very sticky which is why 'yirrijkaji' is sometimes called 'nangkaji' (something which is sticky). You can use the leaves and branches as medicine. You boil them up and use the mixture to treat 'marntara' (skin sores), 'warrngun' (headaches) and 'kulykulya' (congestion or 'bad cold' in Kriol). Alternatively the leaves of 'lawa', 'yirrijkaji' and 'marlarn' can be layered into a fire pit which has burnt down. Children are held over the pit to inhale the smoke and allow it to waft over their skin. The timber can be used to make spear points because the wood is very hard.



2 • tool for chipping or knapping stone tools. *Syn:* mangata. Yirrijkaji-wu pirrka-wu-ma kiralkkiralkkarra-wu-ma yingka-wu-ma kamparnu-wu-ma nyantu ngungaliny jintaku-lu jayinya. [Snake Dreaming] alone gave us the art of making pressure-flaking tools for dressing stone and 'cooking' white stone blades. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]

Yirrijkajiyawung *n.* place on a tributary off Gordy Creek in area between Buntine Highway and Lajamanu Road.

yirriku *cv.* swear at someone. *Variant:* yirrikup.

yirriku marnana Nguyina pampaya marni, "Kawayi-wa-lu na, Nguyina yirriku na marnani. She was shouting fight at them 'Come on out now!" She was swearing at them. [DD: EC99 a029: Kinyjirrka-wu Murtap: 27:37min]

yirringalijngalij *n.* bubbles seen in the river, perhaps caused by turtles or a crocodile, or caused by 'pulngayit' (floodwater). *Syn:* murrkalp.

Yirrinyjiyirriji *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Pirnung and kanimparra (downstream) from Neave Junction.

yirrip *cv.* warm up in the sun or by the fire, heat leaves to be placed on a sick person.

yirrip karrinyana warm up.

yirrirt *cv.* **1** • pull out, extract. *See:* yirr.

yirrirt manana Narra-yawung-kulu ngurna yirrirt mani kuyangku yamak-kulu. I pulled out [a witchetty grub] with the hooked stick very gently like this. [VW: FM08 a099: 7:10min]

2 • emerge, appear, arrive, come out, float to the surface. *Syn:* jik.

yirrirt yanana Pakarak ngurna yanku yirrirt. I'll come out of the water. [RW: HM070529GUR.DAGU 01rw.mp3: Warrija Kirrawa: 4:22]

yirrkin *n.* dead body, corpse.

yirrngan *n.* lily bulb, edible inner part of lily. *Syn:* mintaarraj, ngatinyan.

yirrngarlip *cv.* ask too many questions.

yirrngarlipkaji someone who asks questions all the time.

yirrp *cv.* converge on something.

yirrp waninyana converge. Ngulu yirrpkarra waninyana na niinii-ma. The finches are converging [on the waterhole]. [VW: FM09 13 2d: 0:21min]

yirrpkarra converging. Nyamu-lu-nga wanku yirrpkarra-ma kuya-ma wal ngurnalu kurru nyangana. Maiti kajangarna yu nou. Ngapuku-murlung-kula. When the finches are flying down like this, well we hear them now. Maybe in the bush you know. [When we were feeling] thirsty. [VW: FM09 13 2f: 0:11min]

yirrpak *cv.* make room for someone or something, clear out of the way.

yirrpak wanyjanana making room for someone.

yirrpak yanana get out of the way.

yirrpak yuwanana push out of the road.

Yirrpan *n.* Number 19 Bore which is 'kaarnirra' (east) from Jutamaliny (Swann Yard) on Limbunya station. A kingfisher (tikirrija) and kookaburra (kurrawurrang) ate termites here. This is where the name comes from.

yirrpan *n.* flying termites or ants. *Isoptera*, *Termitidae*. Kamurra-rni wayita-ma nyampayirla-ma ngarnani, tamarra-ngarna-ma nyila-ma yirrpan-ma. But half way there he ate the bush yams and termites. [VW: FM11 32 1: Ngarlking Karu: 0:57min] The eggs are called 'pirna' and are found in the ant hills called 'tamarra'. They look like rice and can be collected and eaten. The flying insects can also be eaten. They are easily caught in the hands and eaten raw.

Yirrpanta *n.* place on a northern tributary of Wattie Creek (also called G.B. and Giles Creek at this point).

yirtingki *n.* small bush orange plant and fruit. *Variant:* yirtiyingki. *Capparis mitchellii*, *Capparis loranthifolia*. It smells like flying foxes and has a small sweet fruit like an orange.

yitingki *n. See:* yirtingki.

yiwa *n.* old faint tracks.

yiwilip *cv.* cheat.

yiwilip manana cheat. Yiwilipkarra manana ngun. You're cheating. [VW: FM12 a183: 19:12min]

yiwilipkarra cheating.

-yiwula *pro.* those two do it to me. Nguyiwula nyangana karrap Nangala-kujarra-lu-ma ngayu-warluk pani.Those two Nangalas are watching me cutting first. [VW: FM07 a027: 3:34min] Nguyiwula purrp jiyarni kamparrijang-ma ngayiny. The other two got in before me and ate the fish up. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Fishing]

yiwurrp *cv.* go through a group of people (instead of around), go through the bush.

yiwurrp yanana go through.

-yu *case.* **1** • for. This ending marks a recipient or a person who receives something (dative case ending). This ending is generally used by younger speakers. Older speakers use '-wu' instead.

2 • about.

3 • for. This ending marks a person who benefits from another person's actions (benefactive). Kawarla ngurnalu panana yapakayi-yu. We make coolamons for holding new born babies. [BW: FM07 02 1a: 0:51min]

4 • 's. This ending marks a person who owns something (possessive).

5 • to. This ending marks a person who is a goal. Ngayiny-ku ngamayi-ma yanani nyanuny-ku mami-yu murlangkurra, holidei holidei. My mother came here to her mother during holiday time. [BW: FM10 22 1c: 1:05min]

6 • to, in order to. This ending marks the purpose of another action (purposive).

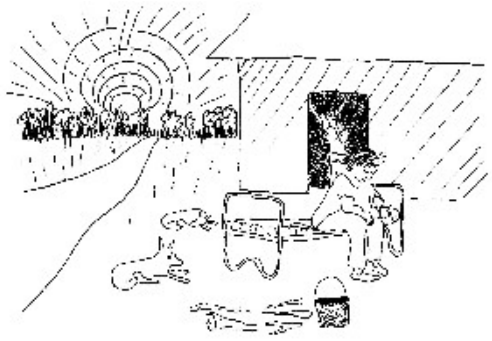
7 • purposive location. This ending marks a location and a purpose at the same time.

yujuk *cv.* send. *Syn:* jalak. This is a Mudburra, Ngarinyman and Bilinarra word.

yujuk panana Ngaji ngunku-rla kirrawa yujuk parru ngamanti-wu, ngamayi-wu? Dad - do you want to send it to Mum now. [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 2:54min] Walima-ngku kangana ngayi nyamu-rnangku yujuk panani, kirrawa? Did you get the goanna meat I sent you? [VW: FM10 a155: Ngarlking Karu: 11:24min]

yuka *n.* grass (any). Nyawa-warla mingip yanana yuka-ngka kanyjuliyit. Here a kid crawls through the grass. [BW: FM07 a043: 11:24min] Murlangka-ma ngurnalu yuwanana yuka. Then we put [the grass] in. [VW: FM07 a085: 6:16min]

yukawuj *n.* dawn, daybreak, sunrise, sunset. *Syn:* rangkarr, kiyarri.



yukawuk *n.* nearly, close to the time for something. *Variant:* yukawuj. Wulngarn kankula mangarri yukawuk-parla. The sun's above, it's close to lunch time. [ECh: RWH & DD]

yukuku *n.* woman. *Syn:* janka, kirri. This is a Jaru or Nyininy word.

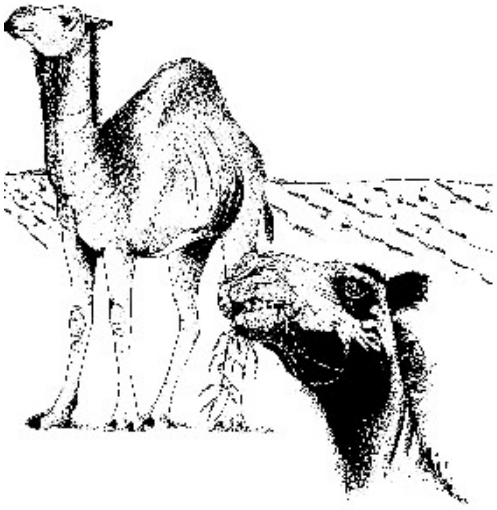


yukunayip *cv.* reluctant to go somewhere.

yukunayip karrinyana reluctant.

yukurrukurru *n.* dancing stick or singing stick. This is a small wide stick which looks like a small coolamon. Yukurrukurru ngurnalu pirrkap manana, Pantimi-la-wu. We also make singing sticks from this wood for Pantimi ceremony time. [BW: FM07 02 1a: 0:32min] Nyila-ma kayirra karrinyana jarrwa, pirrkap-ku-ma yukurrukurru-wu-ma. There a whole lot [of wood] near Daguragu which you can use for making singing sticks. [VW: FM08 a101: 3:28min]

yukwipkaji *n.* camel. *Variant:* yukuwip. *Syn:* yartupkarrawaji. Ngalyakap nyangana murlungku-ma yukuwipkaji-lu-ma ngalyakapkaji. This camel licks the icecream. [BW: FM07 a043: 21:54min] *Camelus dromedarius*. In the past, camels were seen at Victoria River Downs Station and Jinparrak or Wave Hill Station. They were used to carry heavy loads from the depot at Timber Creek via Yukayawung (Mount Sanford) and Bullita. They were very strong and could carry much heavier loads than donkeys and mules. Sometimes they were driven by Afghan cameleers called 'mutura'. Camels used to have pegs put through their noses to lead them around. They could be very 'kuliyan' (aggressive). Two Afghan traders called Ajarraman and Walyji lived at Wave Hill settlement (now Kalkaringi) in the early days. They had a shop on the side of the hill opposite the site of the current shop. The Afghan who had a shop at Limbunya was called Palyung or Charlie. He had a Gurindji wife. Camels now occur as feral animals further to the south in Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



Yulangularni *n.* place just west of the Victoria River. It is not far from Yawi and Waamung.

yularrng *cv.* feel a patient, as when a traditional doctor is examining someone. *Variant:* yularrngkap. *Syn:* wawuwilij, wap.

yularrng manana feel patient.

yularrngkarra feeling a patient.

yulkang *n. See:* yurlkang.

yulpak *cv. See:* yurlpak.

Yulu *n.* place on McDonald Creek kankarra (upstream) from Jarlartu and kanimparra (downstream) from Lamawurt. McDonald Creek is a south-western tributary of the Victoria River.

yulu *n.* **1** • ground, earth. Wulngarn-tu yulu kamparnana kuliyan-pijik. The sun is burning the ground and making it dangerous [hot to walk on]. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript] Yulu palk kayani jamana-lu. Tread heavily, be strong.[McConvell 1970s wordlist]

2 • red kangaroo or desert kangaroo. *Syn:* wawirri. *Macropus rufus*. This is the largest kangaroo and the adult males can be very tall and muscular. The term 'yulu' is also used to refer to the desert where they live. The meat is roasted and eaten and is very tasty. The 'kampun' (tendons) from the tails are used to attach 'yalka' (spear heads) or 'kurrwa' (axe heads) to shafts, and 'narra' (hooks) to 'warlmaya' (spear-

throwers). They occur most commonly in the southern areas and but also sometimes occur near Kunawa (Cattle Creek) and Yingawunarri (Top Springs). They are common in the Lajamanu area and other places in the Tanami Desert.

Yulukajuru *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Tiirliwarrawiti and kanimparra (downstream) from Yurrart.

yulukap *cv.* straighten a stick or spear by heating it first in the fire. *Variant:* yuluk.

yulukap yuwanana straighten.

yulukap wuyanana straighten.

yulumalanjarra *n.* everyone, all over the world. *Syn:* kunturrurla jatangka.

yulupirrinypirriny *n.* devil. This devil lives in the ground and has a pointed tail which is used to pierce people with evil.

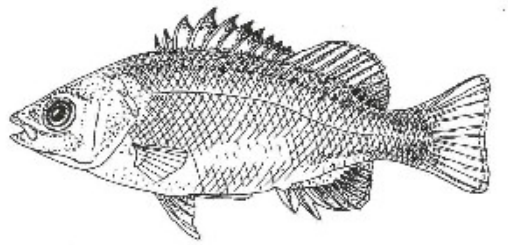
yulurr *cv.* make someone to do something. *Variant:* yulurrp.

yulurr panana pressure someone. Ngurna yulurr pani. I made him to do it. [ECh: RWH & DD] "Nyila-ma manta, jawurrap." Yulurr panana yalungku-ma karu-kari-lu-ma. "Steal that one". Another child pressures him into it. [VW: FM11 a166: 35:13min]

yulurr yuwanana tell someone to do something. Yulurrp ngurnangku yuwanana ngayu. "Nyila manta-ngali warlu. Ngurli karru tanyjik, makurru-la. I'm telling you to do something. "Get some firewood for us. We want to get warm in this cold weather." [VW: FM11 a166: 35:25min]

yulurriny *n. See:* yurlurriny.

yulwa *n.* black bream or sooty grunter and Jenkins' grunter. *Syn:* karrwuring. *Hephaestus fuliginosus*, *Hephaestus jenkinsi*.This is one of the most favoured fish to eat, the flesh is very tasty. They are quite common and they are easy to catch on hand-lines in waterholes and creeks. They take bait really well and are always hungry. The flesh is roasted on hot coals or cooked on the stove.



yulya *n.* 48, numeral forty eight. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yulyurrk *cv.* break sticks to make kindling. *Variant:* yulyurrkap. *See:* marlurlu.

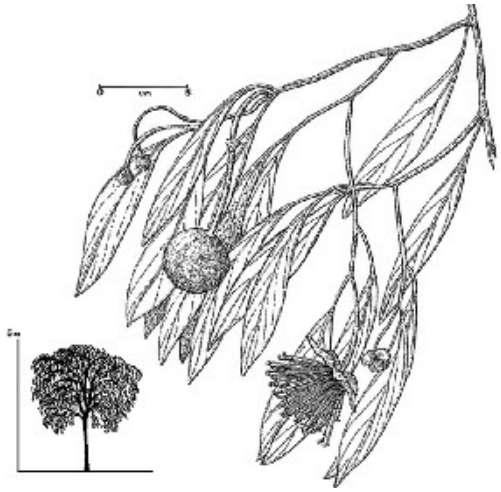
yulyurrk yuwarra break up sticks.

yulyurrk panana break up sticks. Warlu-ma pirrkap manta-ngalingku-rla nyila-ma yulyulyurrk parra-ngalingku-rla nalija-wu kamparnu, ngarin-ku wupkarra-wu, mangarri-wu kamparnu. Make you and me a fire for it. Break some sticks up to make tea, roast meat and cook damper. [VW: FM11 a167: 6:34min]

yulyulyurrk break up lots of sticks.

yulyuyulyuyurrk break up lots of sticks.

yumarli *n.* bush orange and fruit. *Syn:* kurlartarti, kulinyaka, makijal. *Capparis umbonata*. *See:* mawukarl; kirnti. This word is from Malngin or Nyininy. The fruit go a slightly orange-yellow colour when they ripen. The fruit are sweet and very tasty. The unripe fruit can be buried in the sand to help ripen them which might take as long as two weeks. The wood can be used as 'warlu' (firewood) as it lights quickly and easily. When the fruit are ripe they have a strong pleasant smell, which can be noticed from a long way from the plant. This ripe and strong smelling fruit is called 'mawukarl' or 'kirnti'. The bark can be used as medicine for scabies. It is chipped off the trunk, crushed into small pieces and boiled in water and the cooled liquid is used as an external wash to treat scabies. When the large flooding rains of the full wet season come this plant can be used to chase the rains away. The leaves are placed on a fire to make smoke, and this is wafted towards the rain clouds to make them go away.

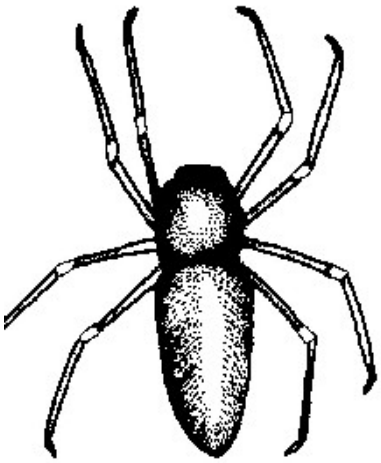


yumi *n.* law including rights and responsibilities. Kartiya-lu ngun kurru karru jaru ngantipany ngumpit-ku nyamu-ngantipa yumi. You a white man will hear the story [of] our Aboriginal Law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript]Puwarraja-ma nyampa-ma yumi-ma-rnanyurrangkulu jayinya, jayinya-ma-rnanyjurrakulu yumi-ma. I gave you the Dreamings and the law, I gave you the law. [McConvell 1996 grammar manuscript: Speaking to young people] Kula ngayiny yumi. It's not my law. [McConvell 1970s wordlist]

yumikalang *n.* keeper, follower of the law. *Syn:* yumiwirrirri.

yumiwirrirri *n.* keeper, follower of the law. *Syn:* yumikalang.

yumpu *n.* **1** • spider. *Syn:* karrata, tarru. *Araneae*, *Arachnida*. All spiders have the same name though many different types of spider are recognised and some are dangerous. Some of the larger spiders live in burrows in the ground. Others live in webs.



2 • spider web. *Syn:* karrata, tarru.

yunany *n.* belongings, person's possessions or things such as a swag. *Variant:* yununy. *Syn:* nyampa-kayirnikayirni.

yunayunany many possessions, many belongings. Nyilarra-ma yunayunany manana ngurnalu na ngantipanguny. We collect all types of bush medicine. [VW: FM07 01 1e: 12:07min, confirmed by Sarah Oscar]

yunpa *v.* sing! *See:* yunparnana.

yunparn *n.* foot. *Syn:* jina, jamana.



yunparnana *v.* sing (Class 2). ... nyamu-rnalu yunparnup yunparnana ... when we sing. [VW: FM07 a021: 6:40min] Ngulu manani kamparrijang-kulu nyawa na. Warrkawarrkap nyamu-lu junpa-ma yunparnani, kaarrayinkarra-jirri nyawa kanyjurra, Compound-ta. They used to get this one in the old days. When they used to perform a corroboree, on the east side of the river near the Compound. [VW: FM08 11 2b: 1:29min]

yunparnana sing, is singing.

yunparni sang, had sung.

yunpawu will sing, want to sing.

yunpa sing!

yunparnani was singing, used to sing.

yunparnangku will be singing, want to be singing.

yunparnu to sing.

yunparnani *v.* was singing, used to sing. *See:* yunparnana.

yunparnangku *v.* will be singing, want to be singing. *See:* yunparnana.

yunparni *v.* sang, had sung. *See:* yunparnana.

yunparnu *v.* to sing. *See:* yunparnana.

yunparnup *cv.* sing.

yunparnup yunparnana sing.

yunparnupkaji *n.* singing stick. Karrwawu-rna-nga kuya-rni nyamu-yi-lu manku punyuk-ma nyila-ma, pakipaki-ma, pirrkapirrkap-ku, yunparnupkaji-wu nyampawaji-wu. I'll keep it like that when they make a good chisel for me so I can make a singing stick. [VW: FM07 a021: 6:55min]

yunpawu *v.* will sing, want to sing. *See:* yunparnana.

yunpurr *cv.* convince someone to do something. *Syn:* yulurr.

yunpurr panana supportive in pushing someone to do something.

yunpurr yuwanana force.

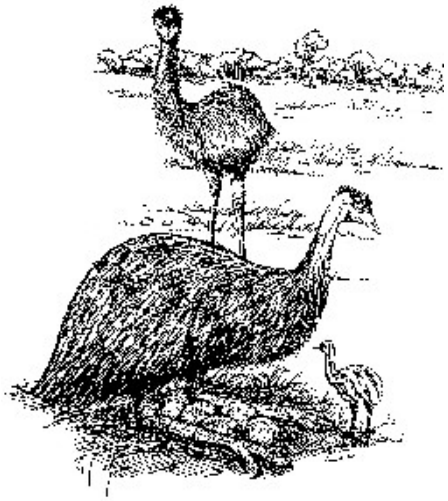
yuntumarnany *n.* **1** • your mother-in-law or her brother, my father/aunty (the speaker's father/aunty, the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's granny 'jaju'.

2 • your son-in-law or his sister, my father/aunty (the speaker's father/aunty, the hearer's 'mali' or 'kurriji'). This means the hearer is the speaker's granny 'jaju'.

yunturrkpana *n.* bustard, bush turkey, Australian bustard. *Syn:* jikparn, kurrkaparti, jamut, jantura. *See:* ngamarti; kirtakirta; kuwarlang; juwarra. *Ardeotis australis*. Bush turkeys are one of the best bush foods. They are commonly found on grassy plain areas and there are lots near Kalkaringi. They were hunted with 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs) in the past. Now 'turlakkaji' (rifles) are used. You can boil or roast the meat in a ground oven, a cooking method called 'turturl'. The cooked meat tastes like chicken. 'Ngarturr' (pregnant women) can't eat the meat in case their children are born with bad throats such that they will talk in a husky manner. Little kids shouldn't eat bush turkey for the same reason. When they are carrying eggs, they are not hunted. Female bush turkeys are called 'kuwarlang' and the chicks are called 'ngamarti'. The large males are called 'kirtakirta'. They make a noise in their throat called 'juwarra' or 'parrngart' when they are courting and mating. They like to eat grasshoppers and insects and many types of bush fruits. 'Warlawurru' (wedge-tailed eagles) sometimes catch 'jamut' and eat them.



yunturrman *n.* emu. *Syn:* yiparrartu, kalyupurr, wanyayarung, karnanganyja. *See:* wanya; wininiwinini; warnangaliny. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Emus are not seen much near Kalkaringi, but they are plentiful in some bush areas on Gurindji country. Emus eat many of the bush tucker fruit that people also eat. They also eat many insects. In the early days people hunted them with 'mirlarrang' (spears) and 'kurrupartu' (boomerangs). If a spear missed, a boomerang would be thrown at the legs to make it fall down. Hunters also waited for them at billabongs where they knelt to drink. They were easy targets then. When killed, emus are gutted and the 'karnngirri' (guts) are throw away, but the 'tulang' (heart), 'marlumpa' (liver) and 'wararr' (fat) can be put back in for cooking. The bird is then cooked in a ground oven using a method called 'turturl', with 'kuruwarrany' (hot stones) placed inside the gut cavity, then covered with paperbark to keep the meat clean. The meat is dark and smells strong. You can also eat the eggs. Baby emus are called 'wininiwinini', a family of emus is called 'warnangaliny' and the feathers of an emu are called 'wanya'. A number of major Dreaming tracks associated with Yiparrartu go through Bilinarra and Gurindji country.



Yuntutu *n. See:* Yurnturtu.

yununy *n.* gear, swag, blanket. *Variant:* yunany. Yunany ngaja-yilu manku warrkuwarrkuj. Lalarrp karrinyana nyila-ma, door-ma. That mob might take my stuff. The door is open. [VW: FM12 a174: 15:11min] Turrpuk yuwanana ngu, nyila-ma yununy yununy. He unfolds his swag and things. [VW: FM11 a164: 0:02min] Ah timana here, wanyjika-warla bag yununy yununy? Ah there's a horse here, where's the bag? [DD: EC98 a011: Nyamulu Tampang Pani Kalpuman: 10:47min]

yunuwurrpurr *cv.* kicking stones ahead of you as you go down a slope to a river.

yunuwurrpurr kayanana kicking stones ahead of you.

yunga *cv.* deep sleep. *Syn:* kart.



yunga karrinyana deep sleep.

yungkaj *cv.* dream. *Syn:* kuni.

yungkaj manana Ngurna wankaj yungkaj mani. I had a bad dream.

yungkuj *cv.* fall, fell. This is generally in reference to trees.

yungkuj waninyana sag, droop (of breasts), fall down (of trees). Wajija ngu yungkuj wanku. It will fall down soon. [VW: FM07 a027]

yungkuj yuwanana push down, knock down a tree.

yungkuj panana cut down a tree. Kawarla-wu ngurnalu yungkuj pani, nyila-ma karnti-ma. We cut the tree down to make coolamons. [VW: FM07 a027]

yungkuj kayanana push down a tree by kicking it. Yungkuj ngulu-rla kuyangku kayanani, jamana-yawung-kulu. They would push [the tree] over with their feet [to get witchetty grubs]. [VW: FM10 a145: 12:07min]

yungkujkarra chopping down, falling down. Murrka murrka nguja kangana kurrurij-jirri na, nyilarra na karnti yungkujkarra-nginyi nyamu-ja pani yapayapa. We take the pieces of wood which we were chopping down to the car. [VW: FM08 a101: 15:09min]

Yungkujkula *n.* place just west of Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) and Ngurlun.

yungkujnginyi *n.* fallen tree. They are good sources of firewood. *See:* yungkuj; tarlarrk.

yungkulyuly *cv.* bending over like a tree.

yungkulyulywari *n.* bent, such as bent pipe or piece of wood or a leaning tree. *Syn:* parntaly, kiturlkpari, tingkurlkpari.

yunguyung *n.* yesterday. *Syn:* puruny. This is a Nyininy word.

yunyjukap *cv.* suck, suckle. *Variant:* yunyjuk. *Syn:* nyuknyuk.

yunyjukap manana there suckling.

yunyjukap payarnana suck, suckle. Yunyjuyunyjukkarra ngurla payarni ngapulu-ma Nampin-tu-ma yapakaru-lu-ma. Little Nampin was sucking away at her breast. [VW: FM12 33 1: 0:55min]

yunyjuyunyjukkarra suckling.

yunyjulu *n.* charred, something blackened from the fire like a billy can or damper.

yura *n.* good. *Syn:* punyu. Ngurnayinangulu wart kangana namawurru-ma majul yurak kajirri. We bring back the sugarbag the old ladies to make them feel better. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:41min] This is a Nyininy word.

yurak *cv.* better, nicely, well. *Syn:* punyuk. Ngurnayinangulu wart kangana namawurru-ma majul yurak kajirri.We bring back the sugarbag the old ladies to make them feel better. [TD: FM07 a028: 11:41min] This is a Nyininy word.

yurany *n.* something beneficial, something that will make something good or better. Wulwul ngungku manku yurany-ju manku. He will examine you and make you better. [ECh: RWH & DD]

yuranyawirti *n.* good country e.g. where there is good food everywhere. *Syn:* yura ngurra.

yurlkang *n.* green grasshopper. *Orthoptera*, *Caelifera*.

yurlpak *cv.* vomit, spit out. *Variant:* yurlpakap. *Syn:* yijkurrp, paku, kurlpak.



yurlpak yuwanana vomit.

yurlu *n.* boomerang with not enough bend.

yurlurriny *n.* death adder. *Syn:* yurlurriny, pulykuwuny. *Acanthophis praelongus*. This is a small poisonous snake that is 'kuliyan' (dangerous). It has a short prickle in the end of its tail. If it bites someone, they will be dead in a very short time. It lives in rocky areas, especially in 'jarriny' (caves and crevasses). There is a song which stops the poison if you are bitten by this snake. There are also songs which clear snakes away from camping areas. When they are killed they are chopped into pieces and burnt on a fire until they turn to ash, otherwise they can sing themselves back to health and will chase you and kill you.



Yurnturtu *n.* place in the area between Wattie Creek and the Halls Creek road. Yiparrartu (Emu) Dreaming place with a permanent spring, also called Mud Spring. This is not far from Jampawurru.

yurr *n.* 2, numeral two. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yurr *cv.* rub (with paint or fat), paint, sharpen. *Variant:* yurrpuk.

yurr manana rub.

yurr panana sharpen. Ngurna yurr panana. I'm sharpening it. [VW: FM08 a101: 6:49min]

yurrpuk yuwanana sharpen. Ngayu ngurna yurrpuk yuwanana nyila-ma wirlka-ma. I'm sharpening the axe. [VW: FM08 a101: 7:55min]

yurra *cv.* scare away, chase away, hunt using dogs to make prey move. *Variant:* yurrap.

yurra manana scare away. Ngurnalu yurra mani We scared it away. [TD: FM07 a059: 0:25min]

yurra panana scare out, scare away.

yurrayurra scare away a few things or something a number of times.

yurrangkarrp *cv.* drive game, herd cattle. *Syn:* yangkarrp, wulaj, yurtap.

yurrangkarrp kangana hunt by scaring out game, herd or drove cattle.

yurrangkarrp karrinyana there hunted away.

yurrany *n.* armpit sweat. Miyat kamparrijang nguyina ngapuk manani wirnangpurru-lu. Yurrany yurrany nyamu-yina ngapuk manani. The kangaroo would smell the men from the old days. It would smell them when they sweated. [VW: FM11 a166: 18:37min]

yurrapi *n.* sandstone. *Syn:* marang. This stone is used for grinding grain. There is a well known sandstone pillar at Yawarlwarl which Yawarlwarl (Pigeon) placed there after stealing it from her sister Wanyil (Wallaby). This pillar is referred to as 'yurrapi'.

Yurrart *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Yulukajuru and kanimparra (downstream) from Mamarrang.

Yurrata *n.* place on Wattie Creek kankarra (upstream) from Parlalarni and kanimparra (downstream) from Likla.

yurrju *n.* road, track. *Syn:* warntarri, wurrumu. This is a Malngin word.

yurrk *cv.* tell a story.



yurrk yuwanana telling a story. Yalungku-ma kirri-ngku-ma nganta, Halls Creek-kula ngungantipangulu yurrk yuwani. Some women told this story to us at Halls Creek. [VW: FM10 27 1a: Kurraj Story from Halls Creek: 0:10min]

yurrk marnana recount. Kartipa jaru yurrk marni. He told the whitefella. [McConvell 1970s wordlist] Nyanawu-rni kaput-parni nyamu-rnangku yurrk marni nyila na. Like I was telling you in the morning. [VW: FM09 17 2a: 0:22min]

2 • *cv.* make a track or track something or someone.

yurrk yanana make a track walking along. Yurrk-parla nyawa ngu yani. It made a track. [VW: FM10 a154: 4:34min]

yurrk manana track (something or someone).

yurrmala *n.* sign showing which direction someone has gone, accidental or on purpose.

yurrput *cv.* **1** • make fire with shield. This is something that Warlpiri people do.

yurrput manana

2 • push into pile with foot, drag feet, shuffle.

yurrput manana push with foot.

yurrput jamanana drag feet.

3 • sharpen, grind (spear or chisel head).

yurrput yuwanana sharpen.

Yurru *n.* Four Mile. Nyawa-ma-rnalu nganayirla-la karrinyana, wuyurrunkarra, Four-Mile-la, Yurru-ngka.Here we are at Four Mile fishing. [VW: FM09 13 3a: 0:35min] Yurru-ngka kuyarningan Ngarnjal-lu igin pirrkap mani warlu-ma. Upstream at Four Mile, Topsy made fire before. [VW: FM09 a127: 0:42min] This is a waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Pantarrjawung (Jampawurru junction) and kanimparra (downstream) from Jawang. It is a really nice fishing spot. You can reach it along the Halls Creek road. The turn-off is about 10kms from Kalkaringi and is marked by a 'wanyarri' (bauhinia).

Yurruj *n.* place also known as Partuwartu though this is a 'kartiya' name. It is just 'kayirra' (north) off the WA road (Buntine Highway) about 25km 'karlarra' (west) of Kalkaringi. This was an outstation owned by Victor Vincent with a house and windmill. Note that this has also been identified on a tributary east of Burtawarta Creek.

Yurrulu *n.* road crossing on the Victoria River at Longreach. It is kanimparra (downstream) from Kurlirrit and near Karunya.

Yurrunjuljula *n.* place on Seale River (also called Stevens Creek) kankarra (upstream) from Kujiwarntajpurrru and kanimparra (downstream) from Pulkarra.

yurrunyjuljul *n.* place where you find crocodiles. *Syn:* panyjawiti, tarratarra.

yurrurrp *cv.* recalcitrant, not wanting to follow the business. *Variant:* yurrurr.

yurrurrp karrinyana recalcitrant.

yurrurrpkaji *n.* person who won't go when he is supposed to.

yurrurt *cv.* cover up, put something underneath something like a fish under grass or a blanket to keep the flies off.*Syn:* jurlpun.

yurrurt karrinyana covered.

yurrurt yuwanana cover something.

Yurrwa *n.* waterhole on the Victoria River kankarra (upstream) from Jilaminyjawung and kanimparra (downstream) from Jalwangkalu.

yurrwalimarnany *n.* your mother, my mother-in-law (the speaker's 'mali' the hearer's mother). *Variant:* yurrwali. This means the hearer is the speaker's 'ngapuju' (and vice versa). *See:* mali; ngapuju.

yurtap *cv.* hunt for kangaroo. *Syn:* yangkarrp, wumaj.



yurtap yanana hunt for kangaroo.

yurtu *n.* bush banana leaf. *Syn:* pinti. *See:* kilipi. They taste like cabbage or lettuce.

yurtukap *cv.* 'shame' (in Kriol), shy such as a man shy of women. *Variant:* yurtuk.

yurtukap karrinyana ashamed, shy of women.

yurtuk karrwarnana can't keep because of shame.

yurtukkarra being shy of women.

yurtup *cv.* grind, sharpen.

yurtup manana grind seed.

yurtup panana grind, sharpen.

yurtup jamanana grind, sharpen.

yurtup yuwanana grind, sharpen. Yurtup wumara-la nguyilu yuwarru. They will grind it on a stone for me.[VW: FM07 a050: 8:45min] Nganta-lu kuyany-ma yurtup yuwanani kalypak. I think they used to grind this kind of [water-lily seeds] to soften it up. [VW: FM09 12 2a: 4:45min]

yurtupkarra grinding.

yurtupkaji *n.* sandpaper, file, grindstone. Yurtupkaji-lu na kuya ngurna yuwanana. I'm using the sandpaper on [the coolamon]. [BW: FM07 06 2a: 7:09min]

yurulwa *n.* 26, numeral twenty six. Number in counting series from 1-50.

yutap *cv. See:* yurtap.

yutu *n. See:* yurtu.

yutukap *cv. See:* yurtukap.

yutup *cv. See:* yurtup.

yutupkaji *n. See:* yurtupkaji.

yuu *interj.* yes. *Syn:* yuwayi, ngaa.

yuwanana *v.* put (Class 1). *Syn:* kiyanana, yirranana. Jurlurl yuwanana yapawurru-la na kartak-kula ngapulu.She pours milk into the small container. [BW: FM07 a043: 19:45min]

yuwanana put it, is putting it.

yuwani did put it, had put it.

yuwarru will put it, want to put it.

yuwarra put it!

yuwanani was putting it, used to put it.

yuwanangku will be putting it, want to be putting it.

yuwanu to put it.

yuwanani *v.* was putting it, used to put it. *See:* yuwanana.

yuwanangku *v.* will be putting it, want to be putting it. *See:* yuwanana.

yuwani *v.* did put it, had put it. *See:* yuwanana.

yuwanu *v.* to put it. *See:* yuwanana.

yuwarra *v.* put it! *See:* yuwanana.

yuwarrap *cv.* give only a little, less than was expected.

yuwarrap jayingana Nomo yuwarrap jayinyka-yi yapawurru jangkarni jayingka-yi. Don't give me a small amount, give me some more. [VW: FM12 a183: 18:31min]

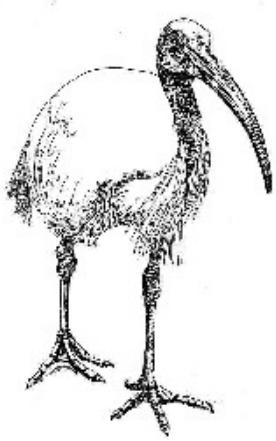
yuwarru *v.* will put it, want to put it. *See:* yuwanana.

yuwart *cv.* chase away, hunt away, drive away, flush out.

yuwart panana Yuwart parra yuwart parra. Janka-ma nyanuny-ma-rla karrinyana ngurra-ngka. Chase him away. His woman is at home. Nyununy ngurnangku malu ngayu, "Yuwart parra nyila-ma ngumpit-ma". I say to you, "Chase away that man". [VW: FM11 a166: 36:19min]

yuwayi *interj.* yes. *Syn:* yuu, ngaa.

yuwayuwa *n.* ibis. *Variant:* yiwayiwa. *Syn:* warlapurra. *Threskiornis spp*. These birds have long narrow beaks that they poke into the soft ground looking for food. This is a Bilinarra word.



Yuwung *n.* place just west of the Victoria River. It is not far from Kalngayawung (Edgar Creek junction).

yuwupkaji *n.* baby who can talk.

Yuyu *n.* place just north of Nyawung and Wattie Creek.